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and that when they are followed by *ut*, which is by *ne non*, which, being two negatives, is equivalent, they are still negative, as they are followed by of destroying their own negative signification. The two words of a negative nature, as in *Non vereor* which is the same thing, four negatives, as in *Mid fiat*, the meaning is affirmative, and the same is that we are almost certain that we expect, or a thing we wish for will happen; and, therefore, afraid that it will not come to pass. Thus Cicero *quidem est ut tenere se possit, et moderari*. We have been afraid of his containing and governing himself the expression is somewhat stronger, we have reason to expect, that he will, &c. *Non vereor ne hoc Servilio non probem*. I am not afraid, or I hope able to justify my conduct to Servilius.—There is a distinction between *Vereor ne*, and *Vereor ut*, being used to denote our fear that something may we do not wish; and in the latter's implying our thing may not happen, which we wish to happen. The infinitive is but seldom used after these: thus, *Metui i. e. ne tangatur. Sed vereor tardæ causæ fuisse me ne causa fuerim*. But in such expressions as *Metui venire, Vereor dicere*, He is afraid of trying, or to do, the infinitive only is used, because in these the reference is to positive action; in the others, to one which is con-

*Note 14.* After such verbs as *existimo, puto, spero, &c.* the place of the future of the infinitive is supplied by *fore* or *futurum esse*, the verb being in the subjunctive with *ut*: as, *Existimabant plerique fore oppidum amitteretur*—Cæsar. *Nunquam putavi fore venire*—Cicero. When the verb has no future participle, the infinitive becomes necessary.

*Note 15.* The English infinitive following any verb is expressed in Latin by the future participle: as, *redditurus est*, He is about to give an account. *Fi-*—Cicero., An account is to be given. It may sometimes be expressed in Latin by the present participle, as, *Vidi eum ingredientem*, I saw him enter, or *illum lacrymas effundentem*, I saw him shed tears.

### *The General Rule for the Government of Gerunds, and Supines.*

**RULE XLV.** Participles, Gerunds, and Supines in the case of their own verbs: as,

*Amans virtutem,* Loving virtue.  
*Carens fraude,* Wanting guile.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Quidam nominatus poëta*—Cic. *Regni rerumque obliiti*—Virg. *Indulgens sibi hydrops*—Hor. *Non inferiora secutus*—Virg. *Virum pecuniâ indigentem*—V. Max. *Parcendum est teneris*—Juv. *Consilium Lacedæmonem occupandi*—Liv. *Utendum est ætate*—Ovid. *Aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo*—Virg. *Legati venerunt questum injurias. et ex fœdere res repetitum*—Liv. *Vaticinatus est madefactum iri Græciam sanguine*—Cic.

*Note 2.* Government belongs to the first supine only.

*Note 3.* Verbal nouns sometimes govern the case of their verbs: as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus*—Cic. *Insidia consuli non procedebant* Sall. In these, perhaps, some participle may be understood, as *præstitus* or *factus*. *Ignis aquæ pugnax*—Ovid. *Gratulabundus patriæ*—Justin. *Vitabundus castru hostium*—Liv.

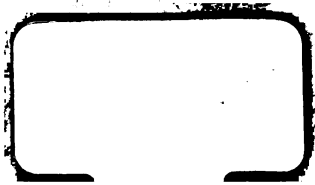
*Note 4.* The gerund in *di*, in imitation of a substantive, sometimes governs, instead of the accusative plural, the genitive plural: as, *Nominandi istorum erit copia*—Plaut. *Neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt*—Cæs. This is most common with pronouns; but we also find *Facultas agrorum condonandi*—Cic. *Exemplorum eligendi potestas*—Cic. &c. If the genitive singular be found, and this is very uncommon, it happens when the pronoun is of the feminine gender: as, *Quoniam tui videndi est copia*—Plaut. *Ego ejus videndi cupidus rectâ consequor*—Ter. Few instances can be adduced of its governing any other singular genitive than that of pronouns feminine.

*Note 5.* *Exosus*, *perosus*, and often also *pertæsus*, signify actively, and govern the accusative: as, *Tædas exosa jugales*—Ovid. *Plebs consulum nomèn perosa erat*—Liv. *Pertæsus ignaviam suam*—Suet. *Pertæsus*, used impersonally, governs the genitive also: as, *Pertæsum levitatis*—Cic. *thalami tædæque*—Virg. *Exosus* and *perosus*, signifying passively, are said to be found with a dative: as, *Germani Romanis perosi sunt*, *Exosus Deo et sanctis*—Lily.

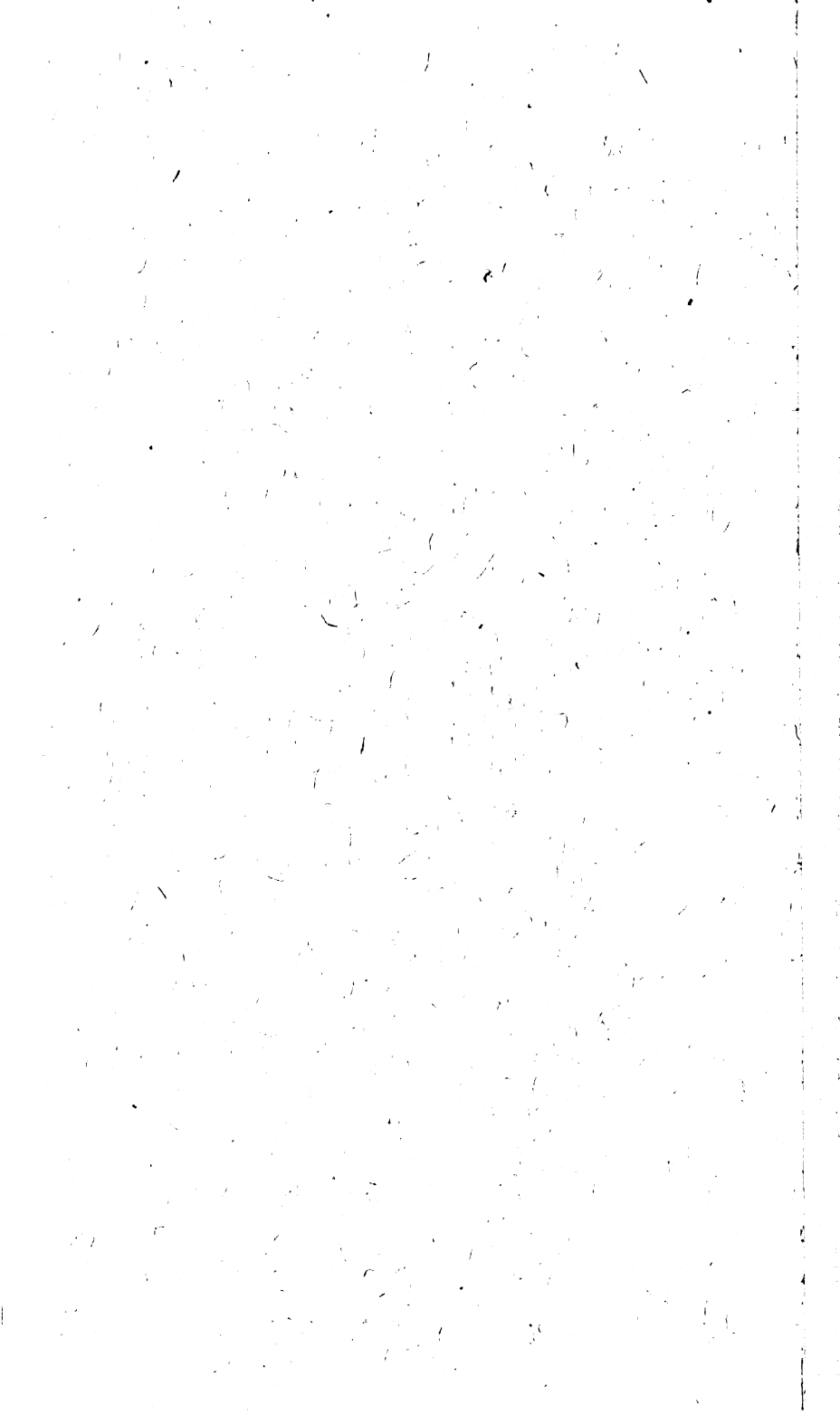
*Note 6.* *Do*, *reddo*, *volo*, *curo*, *facio*, *habeo*, with the accusative of a perfect participle, are often used by way of circumlocution, instead of the verb of the participle: as, *Ejfectum dabo*—Ter. i. e. *efficiam*. *Me missum face*—Ter. i. e. *mitte*. *Inventas reddam*—Ter. i. e. *inveniam*. In certain instances there is an evident difference between the simple tense of the verb, and the periphrasis corresponding

We find *Egredi ausitus*—Cic. and *Omnium honestorum in forum egressus*—Sall. *Abundans* is likewise used, but the ablative is the more frequent. *Indigeo* is also used, but the dative is the more frequent. Such constructions may be referred to this class. *Indigeo*, and *indigeo*, are found with a genitive. XXI, and others refer the genitive to













# INSTITUTES OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY  
JOHN GRANT, A.M.

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Atque ut Latine loquamur, non solum videndum est, ut et verba efferamus  
ea quæ nemo jure reprehendat; et ea sic et casibus, et temporibus, et genere,  
et numero conservemus, ut nequid perturbatum ac discrepans aut præposte-  
rum sit; sed etiam lingua, et spiritus, et vocis sonus est ipse moderandus.

Cic. de Orat. lib. III.

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TO

THE REVEREND

ALEXANDER CROMBIE, LL.D.

The present work is, with the greatest respect, inscribed, as a grateful, though inadequate, acknowledgment of his disinterested friendship, and a small testimony of the high estimation in which the author holds his extensive and truly critical acquaintance with the Latin language,

by his most obliged,

humble servant,

J. GRANT.



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## THE PREFACE.

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**T**HE Latin Grammars commonly used in schools are so well established, and, in general, so deservedly approved, that any attempt to supersede them would justly be thought to savour of temerity or presumption. A new Latin grammar on a small scale could not be essentially different from most of them; and one upon a more extended plan would not be calculated for the purpose of initiation, to which they are chiefly adapted.

It has, however, been a prevailing sentiment among teachers of Latin, that, notwithstanding the acknowledged utility of our common grammars as initiatory books, something is still wanting to facilitate the improvement of the more advanced student. Rudiman's larger grammar, a work supplementary to the Rudiments, though truly a valuable production, is defective in several particulars. These deficiencies are partly supplied in his largest grammar; but the last is now difficult to be procured, and it treats merely of Etymology and Syntax.—To furnish, therefore, a grammar, which shall combine a more minute and

correct detail of the mere elements, than is to be found in our common grammars, with an ample elucidation of the higher and more difficult principles, has been the writer's leading object in the present work. In the prosecution of it, he has directed his chief attention to the improvement of the senior scholar; and has, therefore, thrown the Etymology into tables and synopses, which, he hopes, will be useful in imparting a clear and comprehensive idea of the mechanism of the language. In treating of Syntax and Prosody, the two divisions on which he has expended most attention, he has laboured to combine the important requisites of conciseness, comprehension, and perspicuity.

Much novelty of matter is not to be expected in a work of this nature. Some explanations, however, and critical remarks are here given, which are not to be found in any grammar with which the author is acquainted. But novelty is a merit which it is far from the intention of the writer to claim. If, by an ample, and, as he trusts, a correct digest of the Latin rules, with a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has furnished the senior scholar with useful instruction, and the master with a convenient book of occasional reference, he will have completely attained his aim.

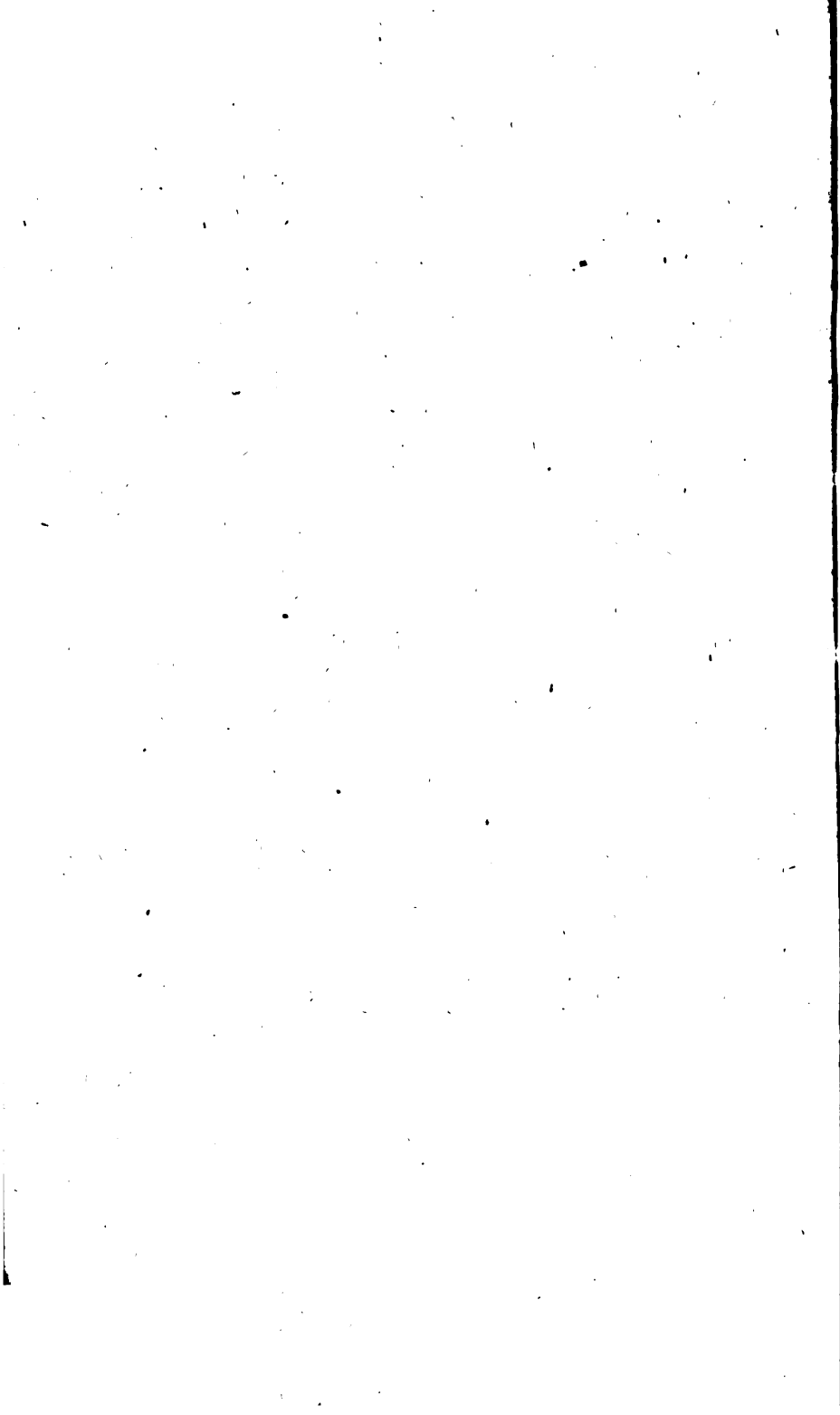
How far he has succeeded, it does not become him, nor will he be permitted, to determine. The work, such as it is, he submits to the candour of the public. He has not the presumption to suppose, that, while it

professes to correct some errors, and to supply some deficiencies, it is itself free from faults and imperfections, either in plan or in execution. Conscious, however, that he has been actuated by an earnest desire to promote the improvement of the learner, and to facilitate the labour of the teacher, he indulges the hope of a liberal reception. And he begs leave to assure those who may adopt the work, that, should it be so favourably received, as to arrive at another edition, he will gratefully avail himself of every judicious suggestion offered for its improvement.

CROUCH-END, NEAR LONDON,

*August 1, 1808.*

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# INSTITUTES OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

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**L**ATIN Grammar is the art of speaking, and of writing, the Latin language, according to certain established rules.

It is divided into four parts : Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

The first treats of letters and syllables. The second, of the nature and properties of single words. The third, of the disposition of words into sentences. And the fourth, of the quantity of syllables.

---

## OF ORTHOGRAPHY.

In the Latin language, there are twenty-five letters : A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, and Z.

Of these, K, Y, and Z, are found only in words of Greek origin.

They are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel makes a perfect sound of itself.

A consonant cannot be sounded without a vowel.

*a, e, i, o, u,* and *y*, are vowels.

The other nineteen are consonants, of which *h* is generally considered as only a note of aspiration.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are defined to be those letters, which entirely, and at once, obstruct the sound of the vowel, and prevent its continuation.

The semivowels are defined to be those consonants, which do not entirely obstruct the voice, but whose sounds may be continued at pleasure, thus partaking of the nature of vowels.

The semivowels are *f, l, m, n, r, s, v*. The rest are mutes. *S* is called by some Grammarians a letter of its own power.

Of the semivowels, four are called liquids, *l, m, n, and r*. — They are thus named, because they readily unite with other consonants, and glide, as it were, into their sound.

Two are called double letters, *x* and *z*; the *x* being equal to *cs*, *ks*, or *gs*, and *z*, to *dś* or *ts*; as *dux*, *ducs*, whence the genitive *ducis*; *rex*, *regs* (which, however, is generally pronounced as if *recs*), whence the genitive *regis*; *zona*, *dsona*, in which the *d* must be sounded very softly.

*j* is sometimes reckoned among the double letters; but in words of Greek origin it is, in reality, a vowel; as *Iāson*, *Iūpetus*, not *Jason*, *Japetus*; and also in such words as *Troja* and *Ajax*, although, in these, pronounced as the English *j*.

#### OF DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong consists of two vowels forming one syllable, and pronounced by one impulse of the voice.

The diphthongs are eight, *æ* or *ae*, as *ætas*; *œ* or *oe*, as *cœna*; *au*, as *aurum*; *eu*, as *euge*; *ei*, as *hei*; *ai*, as *Maia*; *oi*, as *Troia*; *ui* or *yi*, as *huic*, *harpua*, or *harpuya*.

Of these, two are called improper, because the sound of the first letter is lost, *æ* and *œ*, pronounced like *e*. The others are called proper, because, in pronouncing them, the sound of each letter may be distinguished.

#### OF THE PRONUNCIATION.

*c*, before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, is pronounced like *s*; before *a*, *o*, *u*, and consonants, like *k*.

*g*, before the vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, and also before consonants (itself sometimes excepted) has the hard or guttural sound, as in the English words *give*, *gone*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, or another *g* followed by *e* it is pronounced like *j*; as *gemma*, *gigno*, *gyrus*, *agger*; excepting some Hebrew words, as *Gethsemane*, some Greek words as *Gyges*, and a few Latin, as *gibber*, *gilvus*, in which it has its proper hard sound.

*ch* is pronounced like *k*.

*ti*, before a vowel, sounds like *si* or *ci*; as *ratio*, *prudentia*; excepting Greek words, as *asphaltion*; words in which it is preceded by *s* or *x*, as *istius*, *mixtio*; words beginning with *ti*, as *tiara*; and infinitives formed by paragoge, as *flectier*, *mittier*.

*u* has but little sound, when, with any other vowel, it follows *g*, *q*, or *s*; as *sanguis*, *lingua*, *aqua*, *qui*, *suadeo*, in which its sound resembles that of *w*, or of *u* in the English word *persuade*.

## OF THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

A syllable is one distinct sound. It may be either a vowel, a diphthong, or one or more consonants with a vowel.

There are five rules for the division of words into syllables :

1. A single consonant between two vowels must be joined to the latter, as *a-mo*, *le-go* ; except *x*, which is joined to the first vowel, as *ex-ul*.

2. Two consonants between two vowels are to be separated, as *il-le*, *an-nus*.

3. Consonants which cannot begin a word cannot begin a syllable, as *ar-duus*, *por-tus*.

4. Consonants that can begin a word ought generally to begin a syllable, as *pu-blicus*, *do-ctus*.

5. A compound word is to be resolved into its constituent parts, as *ab-utor*, *abs-condo* \*.

## • THE MOST COMMON ABBREVIATIONS.

A. Aulus ; C. Caius ; D. Decius, Decimus ; G. Gaius ; L. Lucius ; M. Marcus ; M' Manius ; N. Numerius ; P. Publius ; Q. Quintus, Quirites, Quæstor ; T. Titus ; Ap. Appius ; Cn. Cnæus ; Op. Opiter ; Sp. Spurius ; Ti. Tiberius ; Mam. Mamercus ; Sex. Sextus ; Ser. Servius ; Tul. Tullius. In the prænomen of a woman, the capital was often inverted, as *Q* for *Caia*, *M* for *Marca*, *L* for *Tita*.

• F. is put for *filius* ; N. for *nepos*.

P. C. *patres conscripti* ; P. R. *populus Romanus* ; R. P. *Respublica* ; S. C. *senatus consultum* ; A. U. C. *anno urbis conditæ* ; S. *salutem* ; S. P. D. *salutem plurimam dicit* ; S. P. Q. R. *senatus populusque Romanus* ; D. D. D. *dat, dicat, dedicat* ; D. M. P. *diis manibus posuit* ; D. D. C. Q. *dat, dedicat, consecratque* ; H. S. or L. L. S. *sestertium or sestertius* ; Imp. *imperator* ; Cos. *consul* ; Aug. *Augustus* ; Imp. *imperatores* ; Coss. *consules*, Augg. *Augusti*, &c. doubling the last letter of the contraction, for the plural.

## THE POWER OF LETTERS IN NUMERATION.

The letters made use of by the Romans, in numeration, were C, I, L, V, X ; of which the value and order are as follow :

I.	denotes	one.
V.	.....	five.
X.	.....	ten.
L.	.....	fifty.
C.	.....	a hundred.
lꝫ.	.....	five hundred.
Clꝫ.	.....	a thousand.
lꝫꝫ.	.....	five thousand.
CClꝫꝫ.	..	ten thousand.
lꝫꝫꝫ.	..	fifty thousand.
CCClꝫꝫꝫ.		a hundred thousand.

Note 1. The antients, Pliny observes, went no further ; but, if necessary,

## OF ETYMOLOGY.

In Latin, are eight different kinds of words, called parts of speech :

Noun, pronoun, verb, participle, declined ;

Adverb, preposition, interjection, conjunction, indeclined.

The changes made in the termination of the noun, pronoun, and participle, are called their declension.

Those made in the termination of a verb, its conjugation.

The general changes made in the declinable parts of speech are called their accidents.

The accidents are six : gender, case, number, mood, tense, and person.

Gender and case are peculiar to noun, pronoun, and participle ; mood, tense and person are peculiar to the verb ; and number is common to all.

## OF A NOUN.

A noun (*nomen*) has been defined to be that part of speech which signifies the name or quality of a person or thing. If it signify the name of a person or thing, it is called a substantive noun : as *vir*, a man ; *arbor*, a tree. If it signify a quality or property, as belonging to any person or thing, it is called an adjective : thus *bonus*, good, denotes the quality of goodness, but always in *concreto*, or in conjunction with some substantive ; thus, *bonus vir*, a good man, a man having the quality of goodness.

*Bonus*, or *good*, has been termed the concrete.

*Bonitas*, or *goodness*, the abstract.

Substantives are of two kinds, proper and common.

A proper noun is that which is appropriated to an individual, or to one particular thing of a kind ; as *Georgius*, George ; *Londinum*, London.

An appellative, or common noun, is that which is common to a whole class of things ; as *vir*, a man ; *fœmina*, a woman ; *arbor*, a tree.

they repeated the last number, thus CCCIᵀᵀᵀ, CCCIᵀᵀᵀ stand for two hundred thousand.

2. By a combination of these letters, any intermediate number may be expressed ; thus II denote two, XV fifteen, &c.

3. If the less numeral letter be set before the greater, it takes away from the greater as much as it imports, thus XC, ninety.

4. Writers of later date use D for five hundred, and M for a thousand.

A proper name applied to more than one, becomes an appellative; as *duodecim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

I. Nouns receive names according to their signification: thus,

1. A collective noun in the singular number signifies many; as *populus*, a people.

2. An interrogative asks a question; as *quis* ? who ? *uter* ? which of the two ?

Such nouns used without a question are called indefinites.

3. A relative refers to something spoken of before; as *qui*, who; *ille*, he; *alius*, another; &c.

4. A partitive signifies the whole severally; as *omnis*, every one; *quisque*, every one:—or part of many, as *quidam*, *aliquis*, &c.

II. With respect to signification and derivation.

1. Patronymics are nouns signifying pedigree or extraction, generally derived from the name of the father; as *Priamides*, the son of Priamus: but sometimes from some remarkable person of the family; as *Æacides* the son, grandson, or one of the posterity of Æacus: or from the founder of a nation, as *Romulidæ*, the Romans, from *Romulus*; or from countries and cities, as *Sicilis*, *Troas*, a woman of Sicily, of Troy.

2. An abstract denotes the bare quality of an adjective; as *bonitas*, goodness, from *bonus*.

3. A gentile, or patril, is a noun derived from the name of a country, and expressing a citizen of that country; as *Scotus*, a Scotsman; *Macedo*, a Macedonian; from *Scotia* *Macedonia*.

4. A possessive is an adjective derived from a substantive, proper or appellative, signifying possession; as *Scoticus*, of, or belonging to, Scotland, from *Scotia*; *paternus*, fatherly, from *pater*.

5. A diminutive is a substantive, or an adjective, derived from a substantive, or adjective, denoting diminution; as *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*; *parvulus*, very little, from *parvus*. They generally end in *lus*, *la*, or *lum*.

6. A denominative is any noun derived from another noun; as *gratia*, favour, from *gratus*; *cælestis*, heavenly, from *cælum*.

7. A verbal is any noun derived from a verb; as *amor*, love, from *amo*; *capax*, capable, from *capio*.

8. Some nouns are derived from participles, adverbs, and

prepositions; as *fictitiſus*, counterfeit, from *fictus*; *crastinus*, belonging to tomorrow, from *cras*; *contrarius*, contrary, from *contra*.

*Note*, That the ſame noun may be ranked under different claſſes; as *quis* is an interrogative, relative, or partitive; *pietas*, an abstract, or denominative.

#### OF GENDER.

Genders are three; the masculine, the feminine, and the neuter; denoted ſometimes by *hic* for the masculine, *hæc* for the feminine, and *hoc* for the neuter.

Gender is, in English, *the diſtinction of ſex*; for, in this language, with very few exceptions, males are masculine; females, feminine; and, unleſs under particular circumſtances, all things inanimate, being without ſex, are neither *or* neuter\*, which laſt has, notwithstanding, received the name of a gender. But, in Latin, although males are masculine, and females, feminine, there are many nouns, having no ſex, which belong, ſome to the masculine, ſome to the feminine, and ſome to the neuter gender, the termination and declenſion, not the ſex, determining the gender. The former has been called natural gender; the latter, grammatical gender.

Nouns which have either the masculine or the feminine gender, according to the ſenſe, are called common; as *parens*, *hic* or *hæc*, a parent; if a father, masculine; a mother, feminine.

Nouns, admitting the masculine or feminine gender independently on the ſenſe, are called doubtful; as *hic* or *hæc anguis*, a ſnake.

When, under one gender, a noun ſignifies both the ſexes of brutes, it is called epicene; as *hic paſſer*, *hic muſ*, a ſparrow, a mouse, male or female; *hæc aquila*, *hæc vulpes*, an eagle, a fox, male or female. When it is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the ſex of ſuch words, *mas*, male, or *faemina*, female, is added to them.

\* There is an obvious analogy between the gender of nouns and the perſons of verbs. In the firſt, there are, *naturally*, but two genders; in the ſecond there are not, *neceſſarily*, but two perſons, the ſpeaker and hearer. As there is a third gender given to nouns, which is neither of the other two, ſo there may be a third perſon, who is neither hearer nor ſpeaker, but the object or ſubject of both. In the ſame manner their various terminations intimate various relations and circumſtances.

## OF NUMBER.

Number is the distinction of one from more than one, or many.

Numbers are two : the singular, which denotes one, or the aggregate of many, collectively ; as *homo*, a man ; *multitudo*, a multitude : the plural, denoting more than one ; as *homines*, men.

Some Latin nouns of the plural number signify but one ; as *Athenæ*, Athens ; others, one, or more than one, as *nuptiæ*, a marriage, or marriages.

## OF CASES.

It is necessary to distinguish the several relations which objects bear to one another ; and this is done, in English, generally, by means of certain particles prefixed to nouns ; but, in Latin, by a variation in the termination of a noun, which is termed a case.

Cases, (*casus*, fallings,) or the inflexions of nouns, are so called, because they have been supposed to fall or decline from the nominative, which has been represented by a perpendicular line, and called *casus rectus*, or the upright case, indicating the primary form of the noun ; the others being named *casus obliqui*, or oblique cases.

There are six cases : the nominative, the genitive, the dative, the accusative, the vocative, and the ablative.

The nominative simply expresses the name of a person or thing, and marks the subject of discourse ; as *Alexander interfecit*, Alexander slew.

The genitive\* is said to express a variety of relations, chiefly comprised under that of *origin*, or the relation of possession, or of property, and has, in English, the sign *of* before it, or *'s* added to it ; as *amor Dei*, the love of God, or God's love.

The dative is used to mark the object to which any thing, whether acquisition or loss, is referred ; and is often equivalent to an English noun having the signs *to* and *for*, (both sometimes understood,) *from* and *by* ; as *Hoc mihi datur, seritur, adimitur* ; This is given to me, this is sown for me, this is taken away from me. *Nec cernitur*

\* Some have derived the word genitive, from *genus*, kindred or family, as if a case used to express alliance or extraction. From its expressing many different relations, this case was named by the Greeks the *general* case ; and it has been supposed, by others, that by mistaking the import of this word, Latin grammarians named it the genitive or generative case. In Latin, and in other languages, when a twofold relation subsists between two objects, this case involves an ambiguity, *amor Dei* denoting either the love with which God loves us, or the love with which he is loved by us.



*ulli*—Virg., Nor is he perceived *by* any one. *Expedi hoc negotium mihi*, Dispatch *for* me this business. It sometimes receives the action of the verb; as *Antonius nocuit Ciceroni*, Antony hurt Cicero.

The accusative indicates the object to whom the action of the verb passes; as *Alexander interfecit Clitum*, Alexander slew Clitus.

The vocative points out the object called upon, or addressed, with or without the sign *O*; and is, in general, for an obvious reason, the same in termination as the nominative; as *O felix frater*, My happy brother. *Audi, Deus*, Hear, O God.

The ablative, whose derivation implies a *taking away*, has been defined to be a case denoting the concomitancy of circumstances\*; as *Ingressus est cum gladio*, He entered with a sword; *i. e.* having at that time a sword along with him, in his possession. But when, by *inference*, the accompanying circumstance is understood as the *cause*, *manner*, or *instrument* of an action, the preposition *cum* is never expressed; as He killed him with a sword, *i. e.* a sword was the instrument *with* which, or *by* which, his death was effected, *Eum gladio interfecit*. I am pale with fear, *Palleo metu*, *i. e.* not only *with* fear, but *for* fear, fear being not only an accompanying circumstance, but the *cause* of paleness. They went to church with noise, *Templum clamore petebant*, noise being an accompanying circumstance, and denoting the *manner* of their going.

In English it has before it such signs as *with*, *from*, *for*, *by* †, *in*, *through*, and in Latin is governed by a preposition, sometimes expressed, but generally understood.

*Observe*, That nouns form all their oblique cases from the genitive singular, except the vocative singular of masculine and feminine nouns, and the accusative and vocative of neuter nouns.

\* See Encyclop. Brit. article, *Case*, in *Grammar*.

† The English particles, usually denominated signs of cases, are not, generally, a true criterion of the Latin cases. *From*, *for*, and *by*, are noticed as signs of the dative, and of the ablative also. But there appears to be, in Latin, a striking affinity between these two cases. Indeed, it has been contended, that the Latin dative, like the Greek, was originally governed by prepositions, and included, in itself, the force of what is called the ablative; and hence perhaps it is, that it still denotes the person or thing to which any thing is *given*, or *from* which it is *taken away*; but that, afterwards, when this case was divided into two cases, and a little distinction was made between them, prepositions were restricted to that form which received the name of ablative. We know that their termination is the same in Greek, or, rather, that the Greeks generally use their dative in the same way in which, most probably, their ablative, if they had one,

## OF DECLENSION.

Declension is the regular distribution of nouns, according to their terminations, so that they may be distinguished from one another.

There are five declensions of substantives, distinguished by the ending of the genitive case.

The genitive of the *first* ends in *æ*.

*second* in *i*.

*third* in *is*.

*fourth* in *ius*.

*fifth* in *ei*.

## OF ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

The adjective, as has been already observed, expresses some quality belonging to a substantive.

An adjective properly has neither genders, numbers, nor cases, but certain terminations answering to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is joined.

All adjectives are either of the first and second declension conjointly, or of the third only.

When of the first and second declension, they have three different terminations; one for the masculine, one for the feminine, and one for the neuter; as *bonus, bona, bonum* &c.

When of the third, they have either two terminations, the first of which is masculine and feminine, and the second neuter, as *tristis*, masculine and feminine, *triste*, neuter, or only one termination for the three genders, as *felix*, masculine, feminine, and neuter.

Adjectives are varied as substantives of the like termination and declension.

would be used; and that the Romans were fond of imitating the Greeks:—to which it may be added, that, in Latin, the dative and ablative, both singular and plural, may be found, in certain forms at least, alike in every declension, as will hereafter be seen in the Rules for the Ablative of the Third Declension, and in the Observations on the Declensions, in regard to certain Datives of the Third and Fifth Declension, ending in *e*, and of the fourth in *u*: the difference between the dative singular and the ablative of the first declension being the principal exception to this remark, not noticed. But, in regard to this anomaly, it may be observed, that the dative of the first declension ends in *æ*, diphthong, and that it ended sometimes in *ei*; that the ablative of the first declension is the only case ending in *a* long, so that it is not improbable that formerly it may have had the vowel annexed to it, which it has since dropped, although it still retains the quantity belonging to a contraction, or to the original diphthong; and in the same manner the ablative of the fifth declension may have *its* long *e*, from a contraction of *ei*, or, in some nouns, from the long *e* of the dative.

But eleven, which will hereafter be mentioned, having *er* or *is* masculine, *is* feminine, and *e* neuter, belong to the third only.

The following synopsis will show the declension of substantives and adjectives, with the quantities of the final syllables :

*A general view of the declension of substantives and adjectives.*

Thus, dominus, gener, magister.

For irregular Vocat. see Rule II. In the pl. Deus has dii, diis. Nouns in *er* lose *e* in declining, except *adulter*, gener, puer, presbyter, socer, Mulciber, Liber (Bacchus).

## II.

N.	-ūs, -r
G.	i
D.	o
A.	um
V.	ē, r
Ab.	o
N.	i
G.	orum
D.	is
A.	os
V.	i
Ab.	is
M.	

Thus, Bonus  
Tener }

Thus, peona, musa, &c.

\* Anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata, ambes, duae, have *abus*.

## I.

-ūs
-i
-o
-am
-e, r
-o
-i
-orum
-is *
-as
-es
-is *
F.

Thus, regnum. See General Rule I.

## II.

-um
-i
-o
-um
-um
-o
-i
-orum
-um, ium
-is
-es
-es
-ibus
N.

Thus, sermo, lapis, parens, nouns masc. f. and c.

For G. Ac. Ab. sing. and Gen. pl. see Rule I. II. IV. V.

Thus, opus, sedile, &c. See General Rule I.

For Abl. sing., Nom. and Gen. pl., see Rule III.

## III.

is
is
em, (im)
ē, i
es
um, ium
ibus
es
es
ibus
ibus
M. F.
N.

Thus, felix, mitis, mitior, all adjectives of one termination, or of two; the pronouns nostras, vestras, cujas.

For adjectives having in the ablative *i* only; or *e* and *i*; *e* only, and for those which in the plural have *a*, or *ia*, *um*, or *ium*, see Rule VI.

For comparatives see Rule VII. Participles, Rule VIII.

For acer, alacer, &c. see Note 1. on Adjectives.

All Participles in *ns*.

Thus, gradus, fructus.

\* Arcus, acus, ficus, lacus, partus, quercus, specus, artus, tribus, have *abus*. Portus, questus, genu, veru, *ibus* or *abus*.

Thus, cornu, genu, veru, nouns neuter.

Thus, res, fides, spes, &c. most want G. D. Ab. plural, except *res* and *dies*.

Thus, dies, facies, species, and nouns in *-ies*.

## IV.

-ūs
-ūs
-i
-um
-ūs
-i
-ūs
-um
-ibus, -ibus *
-ūs
-ūs
-ibus, -ibus *
-ibus

## V.

-ūs
-i
-um
-um
-es
-es
-um
-um
-ibus
-ūs
-ūs
-ibus
-ibus

See Note I. on irregulars.

All Participles in *us*.

## GENERAL RULES.

I. Nouns of the neuter gender (which are generally of the second and third declension) make the nominative, the accusative, and vocative singular alike; and these three cases, in the plural, end always in *a*.\*

II. The vocative plural is the same as the nominative plural; and the vocative singular, as the nominative singular, except in nouns of the second declension, in *us*, which have *e*; in proper names in *i-us*, which throw away *us*; as also in *geni-us*, and *fili-us*; in *Deus*, which makes *Deus*; and in Greek nouns, which drop the *s* of the nominative, as *Thomas*, vocat. *Thoma*; *Paris*, vocat. *Pari* †.

III. The dative and ablative plural are always alike\*.

IV. Proper names, used as such, want the plural.

## IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Note I. The following adjectives are of the first and second declension, but make their genitive singular in *iūs* †, *alter*, *iūs* and dative in *i*: *unus*, *totus* §, *solus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *uter*, *neuter*, *alter*, *alius*, *iste*, *ille*, *ipse* of which the three last are pronouns. *Alius*, *iste* and *ille* have *ū* in the neuter gender instead of *m*,

\* In attending to the mechanical structure of language, it is not unworthy of being remarked, that, except in neuter nouns, the ablative singular of every declension is formed from the accusative, by dropping *m*: thus *musam*, *musā*; *lapidem*, *lapide*; *navem*, *navim*, *nave*, *navi*; *gradum*, *gradū*; *rem*, *re*. The second declension may appear an exception to this remark; but it is to be remembered, that the antients wrote the nominative, in *os*, as *dominos*, *avos*, *alavos*; and the accusative, in *om*, as *dominom*, *avom*, *equom*; and hence, in this declension likewise, was the ablative formed, by dropping the *m*. It may be likewise observed, that, in the two first declensions, the dative and ablative plural end in *is*; but that the dative singular in *i* forms *bus*, which happens to the third declension, and to the fourth and fifth, which are but varieties of the third.

† The poets sometimes use *us* in the vocative of some substantives, and adjectives, after the Attic dialect; as *filius*, *fluvius*, *patricius*, *pōpulus* (people).

‡ In prose. In poetry the *i* is common. But the *i* of *alterius* is always short, that of *alius* (which is a contraction for *alīus*) always long.

§ *Totus*, having *ius*, should be distinguished from *totus*, so great, which is regularly declined. Some of these adjectives, as *totus*, *nullus*, *solus*, *neuter*, form their genitive and dative regularly, in some old authors.

*Unus, totus, solus, iste, ille, ipse*, have vocatives. Concerning the vocatives of the others, grammarians are divided.

### THIRD DECLENSION.

This has the greatest number of varieties in its cases. They are chiefly in the genitive, accusative, and ablative singular; and in the genitive plural.

I. The genitive singular ends in *is* without increase, or with increase, after the following manner:

Nom.	Genit.	Nom.	Genit.
1 a,	-atis.	13 ea,	ia.
2 e,	is.	14 is,	is.
3 i,	-itis.	15 os,	osis.
y,	yos.	16 us,	oris*.
5 o,	-onis.	17 ys,	vis, yos.
6 do, (fem.)	inis.	18 { bs,	bis.
7 go, (fem.)	inis	{ ps,	pis.
8 c, d, l,	-is.	{ ut,	itis.
9 n,	-is.	19 { ns,	tis.
10 en, (neut.)	inis.	{ rs,	tis.
11 r,	-is.	20 r,	cis.
12 as,	atis.		

But to these are the following exceptions.

A.		Ales,	itis,	13
Abies,	etis,	Anio,	enis,	5
Accipiter,	tris,	Antistes,	itis,	13
Acer, (adj.)	acris,	Anceps,	itis,	18
Acus,	eris,	Apollo,	inis,	5
Adeps,	ipis,	Arbos,-or,	oris,	15
Æs,	æris,	Arcas,	adis,	12
Alacer, (adj.)	alacris,	As,	assis,	12
Allobrox,	ogis,	Aquilex,	egis,	20

\* It would have been as well to say *us, eris*, for the greater number have *eris*; as, *acus* (chaff), *foedus, funus, genus, glomus, latus, munus, olus, onus, opus, pondus, rudus, scelus, sidus, vellus, Venus, vetus, viscus, ulcus, vulnus*. These have *oris*; *pecus, tergus, fœnus, lepus, nemus, frigus, penus, pignus, pectus, stercus, decus, dedecus, liltus, tempus, corpus*.

Nom.	Genit.		Nom.	Genit.	
Aries,	ĕtis,	13	Dives,	ĭtis,	13
Astyanax,	actis,	20	Duplex,	ĭcis,	20
Auceps,	ūpis,	18			
	B.		E.		
Bes,	bessis,	13	Ebur,	ōris,	11
Bibrax,	actis,	20	Eques,	ĭtis,	13
Biceps,	ĭtis,	18		F.	
Biturix,	ĭgis,	20	Far,	farris,	11
Bos,	būvis,	15	Fel,	fellis,	8
	C.		Femur,	ōris,	11
Campester (adj.)	tris,	11	Fidicen,	ĭnis,	9
Cardo,	ĭnis, (m or f.)	5	Flamen, <i>a priest,</i>	ĭnis,	9
Caro,	carnis,	5	Flos,	ōris,	15
Capis,	ĭdis,	14	Fœdus,	ĕris,	16
Cassis,	ĭdis,	14	Forceps,	ĭpis,	18
Celeber, (adj.)	bris,	11	Fraus,	audis,	16
Ceres,	ĕris,	13	Frons, <i>a leaf,</i>	ondis, 19; but	
Chamæleon,	tis,	9	Frons, <i>ontis, the forehead,</i>		
Charon,	tis,	9		regular.	
Chlamys,	ŷdos, ŷdis,	17	Frux,	ūgis,	20
Charis,	ĭtis,	14	Funus,	ĕris,	16
Chremes,	is, ĕtis,	13		G.	
Cinyps,	ŷphis,	18	Genus,	ĕris,	16
Concors,	dis,	19	Gigas,	ntis,	12
Cœlebs,	ĭbis,	18	Glans,	glandis,	19
Conjux,	ūgis,	20	Glis, glĭris, <i>a dormouse,</i>	14,	
Cor,	eordis,	11		but	
Crates, <i>a man's name,</i>	ĕtis,	13	Glis, glĭdis, <i>mouldiness,</i>	14	
Crenis,	ĭdis,	14	Glomus,	ĕris, i,	16
Cres,	ĕtis,	13	Glos,	ōtis, oris,	15
Crus,	crūris,	16	Graphis,	ĭdis,	14
Cucumis,	is, ĕris,	14	Grex,	ĕgis,	20
Cupĭdo,	ĭnis, (m. or f.)	6	Grus,	grūis,	16
Cuspis,	ĭdis,	14	Gryps,	ŷphis,	18
Custos,	ōdis,	15		H.	
	D.		Harpax,	ăgis,	20
Dares,	ĕtis, is,	13	Hebes,	ĕtis,	13
December,	bris,	11	Hæres,	ĕdis,	11
Dido,	ūs, ōnis,	6	Hepar,	ătis,	11
Dis,	ĭtis,	14	Heros,	ōis,	15

Nom.	Genit.	
Híppónax,	actis,	20
Hæresis,	ēos, īos, is,	14
Homo,	īnis,	5
Honos, -or,	ōris,	15
Horizon,	ontis,	9
Hylax,	actis,	20

I, J.

Iāpyx,	igis,	20
Jaspis,	īdis, īdos,	14
Jecur,	ōris,	11
Jens, (part.)	etntis,	19
	compounds also, but	
Ambiens,	tis, regular.	
Imber,	bris,	11
Incus,	ūdis,	16
Index,	īcis,	20
Indiges, (adj.)	ētis,	13
Interpres,	ētis,	13
Intercus, (adj.)	ūtis,	16
Iter,	itinēris,	11
Judex,	īcis,	20
Jupiter,	Jovis,	11
Jus,	jūris,	16
Juventus,	ūtis,	16

L.

Labos, -or,	ōris,	15
Lac,	lactis,	8
Laches,	ētis, is,	13
Lampas,	ādis,	12
Laomedon,	tis,	9
Lapis,	īdis,	14
Lar (or Lars)	tis, a man's name,	11
Lar, lāris, a household god,		11
Larynx,	yngis,	20
Latus,	ēris,	16
Laus,	laudis,	16
Lens, lendis, a nit,		19, but
Lens, lentis, pulse, regular.		
Lex,	legis,	20
Libripens,	dis,	19
Ligus, -ur,	ūris,	16

Nom.	Genit.	
Limes,	ītis,	13
Lis,	ītis,	14
Locuples, (adj.)	ētis,	13

M.

Margo, m. (or f.)	īnis,	5
Manceps,	īpis,	18
Magnes,	ētis,	13
Mansues,	ētis,	13
Mas,	māris,	12
Mater,	tris,	11
Mendes,	ētis,	13
Merces,	ēdis,	13
Merges,	ītis,	13
Metropolis,	ēos, īos, is,	14
Miles,	ītis,	13
Minos,	ōis,	15
Misericors,	dis,	19
Municeps,	īpis,	18
Munus,	ēris,	16
Mos,	mōris,	15
Mus,	ūris,	16

N.

Nefrens,	dis,	19
Nemo,	īnis,	5
Nerio,	ēnis,	5
Nesis,	īdis,	14
Nix,	nivis,	20
November,	bris,	11
Nox,	noctis,	20

O.

Obses,	īdis,	13
October,	bris,	11
Oedipus,	ōdis,	16
Olus,	ēris,	16
Onus,	ēris,	16
Onyx,	ychis,	20
Opois,	oēntis,	14
Opus,	ēris, work,	16
Opus,	untis, a town,	16
Ordo,	īnis, m.	5

Nom.	Genit.	Nom.	Genit.
Orphēūs,	ēos,	16	
Os,	ōris, <i>the mouth,</i>	15	
Os,	ossis, <i>a bone,</i>	15	
P.			
Pallas,	ādis, <i>a goddess,</i>	12	
Pallas, antis,	aman's name,	12	
Palus,	ūdis,	16	
Pater,	tris,	11	
Palmes,	ītis,	13	
Paries,	ētis,	13	
Paris,	īdis,	14	
Particeps,	īpis,	18	
Pecus, ūdis,	<i>a sheep,</i>	16	;
Pecus, ōris,	<i>cattle,</i>		regular.
Pecten,	īnis,	9	
Pelamys,	ŷdis, ŷdos,	17	
Pes,	pēdis,	13	
Perpes,	ētis,	13	
Phalanx,	gis,	20	
Phorcys,	ŷnis, ŷnos,	17	
Phosphis,	īdis,	14	
Phryx,	ŷgis,	20	
Pixis,	īdis, (Pyxis)	14	
Plus,	ūris,	16	
Pollex,	īcis,	20	
Pondus,	ēris,	16	
Præceps,	ītis,	18	
Princeps,	īpis,	18	
Præpes,	ētis,	13	
Præs,	ædis,	13	
Præses,	īdis,	13	
Promulsis,	īdis,	14	
Pubes,	ēris or, is (adj.)	13	
Puls, tis,	<i>the only noun in</i>	1s.	
Pulvis,	ēris,	14	
Pus,	ūris,	16	
Pyrois,	ōentis,	14	
Q.			
Quies,	ētis,	13	
Quiris,	ītis,	14	
R.			
Remex,	īgis,	20	
Robur,	ōris,	11	
Ros,	rōris,	15	
Rudus,	ēris,	16	
Rus,	ūris,	16	
S.			
Salamis,	īnis,	14	
Saluber, (adj.)	bris,	11	
Salus,	ūtis,	16	
Samnis,	ītis,	14	
Sanguis,	īnis,	14	
Scelus,	ēris,	16	
Sedes, words derived from,			
	īdis,	13	
Seges,	ētis,	13	
Semis,	issis,	14	
Senectus,	ūtis,	16	
Senex,	is,	20	
September,	bris,	11	
Servitus,	ūtis,	16	
Sidus,	ēris,	16	
Silvester, (adj.)	tris,	11	
Simois,	entis,	14	
Simplex, (adj.)	īcis,	20	
Sospes, (adj.)	ītis,	13	
Sphynx,	gis, gos,	20	
Strix,	īgis,	20	
Subscus,	ūdis,	16	
Supellex,	ectilis,	20	
Supplex, (adj.)	īcis,	20	
Sus,	sūs,	16	
Syrinx,	gis,	20	
T.			
Tapes,	ētis,	13	
Teges,	ētis,	13	
Tellus,	ūris,	16	
Teres, (adj.)	ētis,	13	
Termes,	ītis,	13	



<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Genit.</i>		<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Genit.</i>	
				U, V.	
Thales,	ētis, is,	13	Vas,	vādis, <i>a sure'y,</i>	12
Themis,	īdis,	14	Vas,	vāsis, <i>a vessel,</i>	12
Thos,	ōis,	15	Veles,	ītis,	14
Thus,	ūris,	16	Vellus,	ēris,	16
Tibicen,	īnis, masc.	9	Venus,	ēris,	16
Tiryns,	ynthis,	19	Vetus, (adj.)	ēris,	16
Trachys,	ŷnis, ŷnos,	17	Viscus,	ēris,	16
Trapezus,	untis,	16	Virtus,	ūtis,	16
Tripus,	ōdis,	16	Ulcus,	ēris,	16
Tros,	ōis,	15	Unedo, m.	ōnis,	6
Tubicen,	īnis, masc.	9	Volucer, (adj.)	cris,	11
Tudes,	ītis, is,	13	Vomis,	ēris,	14
Turbo,	īnis,	5	Uter,	utris,	11
Tyrannis,	īdis,	14	Vulnus,	ēris,	16

(The figure refers to the termination to which its respective word is an exception. By means of the figure, all the exceptions may be collected, and classed according to their termination; which is the way in which they ought to be learned. Their present state is most adapted to occasional reference.)

II. The accusative of masculine and feminine nouns ends in *em*, but some have *em* and *im*, and these have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular, others have *im* or *in*, and these have *i* only. (See the list.)

III. Neuters ending in *e*, *al*, *ar*, have *i* in the ablative singular; *ia* in the nominative plural; and *ium* in the genitive. Except *far*, *par* (a pair, neut.) *jubar*, *nectar*, *hepar*, with proper names in *e*, which have *e* in the ablative. Neuters having *e* in the ablative make their nominative and genitive plural, in *a*, and *um*. (For a different distinction with regard to *par*, supported by some grammarians, see *Par* in the following list.)

IV. Nouns ending in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the genitive singular, and in *ns*, make the genitive plural in *ium*. Except *vates*, *canis*, *juvenis*, *panis*, *strigilis*, (because formerly *strigil*,) *volucris*, *parens*, *opes* pl. which have *um*. *Apum* from *apis*, (or *apes* plural,) *volucrum*, *parentum*, are used, as many others, by syncope, instead of the regular *apium*, *volucrium*, *parentium*. To nouns having *ium*, may be added the names in *as*, from countries, as *Arpinas*, *-ātium*; *nostras*, *vestras*, *-ātium*.—— *Utilitatum*, and *utilitatum*; *civitutum* and *civitatum*;

*affinitatum* and *affinitatum*; *hæreditatum* and *hæreditatum*; are both found, but the latter form is much preferable. *Optimatum*, and, by syncope, *optimatum*, are both used.

V. Nouns of one syllable in *as*, *is*, and *s* and *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the genitive plural; as *as*, *assium*; *lis*, *litium*; *urbs*, *urbium*; *merx*, *mercium*. To these may be added *caro*, *cohors*, *cor*, *cos*, *dos*, *faux*, *lar*, *linter*, *mus*, *nix*, *nox*, *os* (*ossis*), *Quiris*, *Samnis*; *uter*, *venter*, and the compounds of *as* and *uncia*; as *bes*, *sextans*, *septunx*. Except *gryps*, *gryphum*; *lynx*, *lyncum*; *sphinx*, *sphingum*, and some similar Greek words. The obsolete nominative *ops*, (in the plural, *opes*,) though belonging to the rule, has *opum*.

Obs. The following words are not found in the genitive plural; and many of them have no plural: *Pax*, *fax*, *fæx*, *nex*, *pix*, *lux*, *mel*, *fel*, *os* (*oris*), *sol*, *glos*, *pus*, *ros*, *vicis*, *labes*, *soboles*, and *proles*. To these may be added *crux* and *plebs*, although, in some authors, *crucum* or *crucium*, and *plebium*, are found.

VI. Adjectives having *e* in the nominative singular neuter, have *i* only in the ablative; but adjectives of one termination have *e* or *i*; both having *ia* and *ium* in the plural. (There are some which have *e* only in the ablative, and *um* in the genitive plural, which in the following list are noted with \*. There are others having *i*, or *e* and *i*, which likewise have *um*, and they are denoted by †. Adjectives having *e* or *i*, when used as substantives, generally prefer the termination *e*. *Par* and *memor*<sup>1</sup> have *i* only in the ablative. *Compar*, *impar*, *dispar*, have *e* or *i*.)

VII. Comparatives have *i*, or more commonly *e*, in the ablative singular, and therefore *a* in the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, and *um* in the genitive. *Vetus* likewise has *veteri*, *vetera*, *veterum*.

VIII. Words of three genders, ending in *ns*, have *e* or *i* in the ablative. When used in an absolute sense, as participles, they generally prefer *e*. As adjectives, they have *e* or *i*. Such words often suffer a contraction in the genitive plural, as *prudendum* for *prudentium*; *sapientum* for *sapientium*; *parentum* for *parentium*; *adolescentum* for *adolescentium*.

IX. The genitive plural of words having no nominative

<sup>1</sup> *Memor* was formerly declined *memoris*, *memore*; hence the ablative *memori*.

singular, or no singular, is formed, by analogy, as if they had one, or, from some obsolete nominative.

Thus, *Mœnia*, -ium, from *mœne*, by R. III.

*Cœlites*, -um, from *cœlis*, or *cœles*, by inference from R. IV.

*Penates*, -ium, from *penas*, or, rather *penatis*, by R. V.

*Primores*, -um, from *primor*, by R. VII.

*Saturnalia*, -ium, (& -orum) from *saturnale*;

*Florealia*, -ium, (& -orum) from *floreale*, } by R. III.

These two last, and others of a similar kind, had formerly another nominative, in *um*, and therefore they had a genitive in *orum*, from the second declension; but in the dative and ablative they are of the third declension only.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON CERTAIN UNCOMMON CASES.

(1.) The genitive singular of the first declension formerly ended in *as*, after the manner of the Greeks, which is still retained in *familias*, when compounded with *pater* and *mater*; to which *filius* and *filia* have been added. *Paterfamilias* is likewise used. The antients likewise formed it in *ai*, which is sometimes used by the poets, with a diæresis; thus *dives pictai vestis*—Virg. Thus also *lunai*—Pers. *terrai, aquai, &c.*

When the genitive of the second declension ends in *ii*, the last *i* is often cut off by the poets; as *tuguri* for *tugurii*.

The genitive of the fourth formerly ended in *i*; as *hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero*—Ter.; also in *uis*, after the manner of the third, as *ejus anuis causa*—Ter.

The genitive of the fifth is found in *es*; as *rabies unde illæ hæc germinasurgunt*—Lucret.; sometimes in *ii*, when the nominative ends in *es* pure, as *quorum nihil pernicii causa*.—Cic. pro Rosc.; sometimes in *e*, as *vix decima parte die reliqua*.—Sall.

The genitive plural of the first four declensions is sometimes contracted, especially by the poets; thus *cœlicolûm* for *cœlicolarum*; *deûm* for *deorum*; *mensûm* for *mensium*; *currûm* for *curruum*.

(2.) The dative singular of the third declension is found in a few instances in *e*, as *viro sitiente*—Juv. to her thirsty husband; *morte meæ*—Propert.; *tibi sene*—Catul,

The dative of the fourth is found in *u*, by Apocope; as *parce metu*—Virg.; *curruque volans dat lora secundo*—Id.; thus also *impetu, exercitu*, for *impotui, exercitui*.

The dative of the fifth is found in *e*, as *uti cedas die*—Plaut.; *prodiderit commissa fide*—Hor.

(3.) The accusative plural is found, in the third declension, in *is* and *eis*, when the genitive ends in *ium*; as *puppeis, ædis*—Plaut. Amph. 1. 1. 194. *Omnis homines æcet*—Sall. Cat. 1.

(4.) The ablative singular of the third declension has been shown to be in many nouns the same as the dative singular. From the resemblance of many cases of the fourth and fifth declensions to those of the third, it is evident that they may be considered as varieties of the third declension.

#### PECULIARITIES IN THE GENDER OF CERTAIN ADJECTIVES.

##### (1.) Masculine gender redundant.

The following have a double masculine in the nominative and vocative singular, *acer, alacer, celer, celebr, campester, equester, paluster, sylvester, pedester, saluber, volucer*: as nominative, vocative, masculine, *acer* or *acris*; feminine, *acris*; neuter, *acre*. Their ablative singular is in *i* only.

##### (2.) Masculine gender deficient.

*Cæter* (of the first and second declension) is not used in the masculine, singular.

*Victrix* and *ultrix* are feminine in the singular, seldom neuter; and, in the plural, they are feminine and neuter.

Such verbals in *ix* partake of the nature of substantives and adjectives. They correspond, as feminines, to masculines in *or*: thus, *victor, victrix*; *ultor, ultrix*; *fautor, faultrix*. They have their ablative in *e* or *i*; but when added to a neuter noun, *i* is preferred: Thus, *victor exercitus*; *victrix mulier*; *ferrô victrici*; *bella, arma, fulmina, &c. victricia*.

##### (3.) Neuter gender deficient.

Adjectives ending in *er, or, es, os, fex*, are seldom found in the neuter, singular, or nominative, accusative, vocative plural: such as *pauper, puber, degener, uber, memor, dives, locuples, sospes, superstes, compos, artifex*. Also, *comis, inops, insons, impubis, pubis, intercus, particeps, princeps, supplex, sons, vigil*. Except, *hebes* and *teres* singular, the adjectives in No. 1, and others of three endings.

## (4.) Masculine and feminine deficient.

*Plus* (the comparative of *multus*) has only the neuter gender in the singular, being declined as a substantive; it wants the dative and perhaps the vocative, and has *e* or *i* in the ablative; in the plural, *plures* masculine and feminine, and *plura* (or *pluria*, rarely), and, in the genitive, *plurimum*. Its compound, *complures*, has no singular.

A LIST OF SOME OF THE IRREGULARITIES MENTIONED  
IN THE FOREGOING RULES, AND OF SOME OF THE  
EXAMPLES WHICH WERE NOT PARTICULARIZED.

A.			
	<i>Acc. Sing.</i>	<i>Abl. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Pl.</i>
Adolescens, ..	.....	.....	tiump, rather tum.
Amnis, .....	.....	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i> raro.	
Amussis, ....	im, .....	<i>i</i> .	
Anguis, .....	.....	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i> .	
Aprilis, .....	em, .....	<i>i</i> .	
Aqualis, § ...	im, or em, ..	<i>i</i> or <i>e</i> .	
Araris, .....	im, .....	<i>e</i> .	
As and com- pounds, ...	.....	.....	ium.
Avis, .....	.....	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i> .	
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Ales, † .....	.....	ite, .....	um.
Anceps, † ....	.....	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , .....	itum, (ia, nom.).
Artifex, † ....	.....	<i>e</i> or <i>i</i> , .....	um.
B.			
Boetes,    .....	im or in, ..	<i>i</i> or <i>e</i> .	
Bilbilis, .....	im, .....	<i>i</i> .	
Bipennis, † ...	.....	<i>i</i> .	
Bos, .....	.....	.....	boum, (bo- bus, dat.).
Buris, .....	im, .....	<i>i</i> .	
C.			
Canalis, .....	em, .....	<i>i</i> .	
Cannabis, ...	im, .....	<i>i</i> or <i>e</i> .	
Carthago,    ...	.....	<i>i</i> or <i>e</i> .	
Caro, .....	.....	.....	nium.
Centussis, ...	im.		

	<i>Acc. Sing.</i>	<i>Abl. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Pl.</i>
Civis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Classis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Cohors, .....	.....	.....	tium.
Clavis, § ....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
Cor, .....	.....	.....	dium.
Cos, .....	.....	.....	tium.
Collis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Cucumis, .....	im, .....	i.	
Cutis, .....	im, .....	i or e.	
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Capio, <i>comp. of</i> <i>in -ceps</i> , ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Caput, <i>comp. of</i> <i>in -ceps</i> , ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Celer, † .....	.....	i, .....	um.
Cœlebs, * .....	.....	e, .....	um.
Compar, † ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Compos, * .....	.....	ote, .....	um.
Concolor, * ..	.....	e, .....	um.
Color, <i>comp.</i> <i>of</i> , * .....	.....	e, .....	um.
Corpus, <i>comp.</i> <i>of in -or</i> , * ..	.....	e, .....	um.
Consors, † ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Concors, ....	.....	i or e, rarely,	ium.
<i>D.</i>			
Decussis, ....	im.		
Dos, .....	.....	.....	tium.
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Degener, † ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Dispar, † .....	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Dives, * .....	.....	e, sometimes i,	um.
<i>F.</i>			
Familiaris, † ..	.....	i or e.	
Faux, .....	.....	.....	cium.
Febris, § ....	im, em, ...	i, e.	
Finis, .....	.....	i, e.	
Fornax, .....	.....	.....	cium.
Fustis, .....	.....	e, i.	
Facio, <i>comp. of</i> <i>in -fex</i> , ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.

G.	Acc. Sing.	Abl. Sing.	Gen. Pl.
Gausape ( <i>perh. indecl.</i> ) . . . . .	.....	e.	
Glis, . . . . .	.....	.....	rium.
Gummis, . . . . .	im, . . . . .	i.	
Genus, <i>comp. of in -er</i> , . . . . .	.....	.....	um.
H.			
Hæresis, . . . . .	im, in.	i.	
Hospes, <i>adj.</i> * . . . . .	.....	ite, . . . . .	um.
I.			
Ignis; . . . . .	.....	e or i.	
Imber, . . . . .	.....	e or i.	
Infans, R. IV. . . . .	.....	.....	tium.
Jus, . . . . .	.....	jure, . . . . .	um, ium <i>sel-dom.</i>
Juvenis, . . . . .	.....	e, . . . . .	um.
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Impes,* . . . . .	.....	ote, . . . . .	um.
Impar,† . . . . .	.....	e or i,	um.
Impubes,* . . . . .	.....	ere, . . . . .	um.
Inops,† . . . . .	.....	e or i, . . . . .	um.
L.			
Labes, . . . . .	.....	e or i.	
Lar, . . . . .	.....	.....	ium.
Lens, § . . . . .	tim, tem, . .	ti, te. . . . .	
Lintar, . . . . .	.....	.....	ium.
Lis, . . . . .	.....	.....	tium.
Locuples, <i>adj.</i> . . . . .	.....	e or i, . . . . .	um, ium <i>sel-dom.</i>
M.			
Mephitis, . . . . .	im, . . . . .	i.	
Messis, . . . . .	.....	e or i.	
Molaris,† . . . . .	.....	i.	
Mons, . . . . .	.....	e or i.	
Mugil, . . . . .	.....	e or i, . . . . .	um.
Mus, . . . . .	.....	.....	rium <sup>1</sup> .
Memor, <i>adj.</i> † ( <i>olim Memo-</i> <i>ris</i> ), . . . . .	.....	i, . . . . .	um.

<sup>1</sup> Semel apud Ciceronem *myrm.*

N.	Acc. Sing.	Abl. Sing.	Gen. Pl.
Natalis, † ....	.....	i or e.	
Navis, § ....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
Nix, .....	.....	.....	nivium.
November( <i>and such</i> ), ....	em, .....	i.	
O.			
Occiput, § ....	.....	i or e.	
October, .....	em, .....	i.	
Orbis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Os, ossis, ....	.....	.....	ossium.
Ovis, .....	em, im, ...	e or i.	
P.			
Pelvis, § ....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
Par, <i>m. &amp; f.</i> ..	.....	e, .....	ium.
Par, <i>n.</i> .....	.....	i, .....	ium.
Palus, .....	.....	.....	udium.
Pars, .....	.....	e or i.	
Postis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Pugil, § .....	.....	i or e.	
Puppis, § ....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Par, † .....	.....	i, .....	ium.
Particeps, † ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Pauper, * ....	.....	ere, .....	um.
Pes, <i>comp. of</i> , *	.....	e, .....	um.
Princeps, † ...	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Præceps, * ...	.....	i, e, .....	tum ( <i>ia, nom.</i> )
Plus, .....	.....	ri, re, .....	rium.
Pubes, * ....	.....	ere, .....	um.
Q.			
Quintilis ( <i>and such</i> ), .....	em, .....	i.	
Quiris, .....	.....	.....	itium, itum.
R.			
Ratis, .....	em, im, ...	e, i.	
Ravis, .....	im, i.		
Restis, .....	im, em, ...	e.	
Rivalis, † ....	.....	i or e.	
Rus, § .....	.....	i or e.	
Rudis, .....	.....	e.	



S.	<i>Aec. Sing.</i>	<i>Abl. Sing.</i>	<i>Gen. Pl.</i>
Sal,.....	.....	e or i.	
Samnis, .....	.....	.....	tium.
Securis, .....	im, em, ...	e.	
Seges, .....	.....	e or i.	
Sementis, § ...	im, em, ...	i or e.	
Senex, .....	.....	e, .....	um.
Sentis, .....	em, im, ...	e or i.	
Septunx, .....	.....	.....	cium.
Serapis,    .....	im, .....	i.	
Sextans, .....	.....	.....	tium.
Sextilis, .....	em, .....	i.	
Sinapis, .....	im, .....	i, e raro.	
Sitis, .....	im, .....	i.	
Sodalis, † .....	.....	i or e.	
Sordes, .....	.....	e or i.	
Sors, .....	.....	e or i.	
Strigilis, .....	em, im <i>sel-</i> <i>dom</i> , .....	e.	
Supellex, §} ...	.....	i or e.	
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Senex, * .....	.....	e, .....	um.
Sospes, * .....	.....	ite, .....	um.
Superstes, * ..	.....	ite, .....	um.
Supplex, † ...	.....	ici or e, ...	um.
<i>T.</i>			
Tibris,    .....	im, in, ....	i, e, ide.	
Tigris,    .....	im, in, ....	i, e.	
Tridens, § .....	.....	i or e.	
Turris, § .....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
Tussis, .....	im, em, ...	i or e.	
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Tricorpor, * ..	.....	e, .....	um.
Tricuspis, * ...	.....	e, .....	um.
Types, * .....	.....	e, .....	um.
<i>U, V.</i>			
Vectis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Venter, .....	.....	.....	ium.
Vigil, § .....	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Vis, <i>pl. vires</i> , ..	vim, .....	vi, .....	rium.
Unguis, .....	.....	e or i.	
Volucris, † ...	.....	i or e, .....	um.

	Acc. Sing.	Abl. Sing.	Gen. Pl.
Utet, .....	.....	.....	ium.
<i>Adjectives.</i>			
Uber,† .....	.....	e or i, .....	um.
Vetus,* .....	.....	i, e <i>seldom</i> , .....	um.
Vigil,† .....	.....	i, e, .....	um, ium <i>seldom</i> .
Volucris,† ...	.....	i, .....	um, ium <i>seldom</i> .

† Such substantives have *i*, because they are formed from adjectives having *i* only, in the ablative. Though used as substantives, they are, in reality, adjectives, the substantives with which they agree being understood.

§ Substantives thus marked, take either termination in differently: those not marked, take, in general, the first-mentioned termination.

\* † See Rule VI.

|| *Carthago* and such nouns have *e* or *i*, when at a place is signified, that is, when the question is made by *Ubi*, where? The names of gods, rivers and cities, in *is*, take, in general, *im* or *in*, in the accusative, *i*, or sometimes *e*, in the ablative.

### *A Synopsis of the Declension of Greek Nouns.*

I. Declension.			II. Declension.		III. Declension.			IV.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
N. as.	es.	e.	os, os, us.	on, um.	—	a.	ys.	o.
G. z.	z.	es.	ō, i.	i.	os, ia.	is, ios, eos.	yos, yis.	ūs.
D. z.	z.	e.	ō.	o.	i.	i.	yi.	o.
A. am, an.	em, en.	en.	on, ō. on, um.	on, um.	a, em.	im, in.	ym, yn.	o.
V. ā.	e.	e.	ōa, e.	on, um.	—	i.	y.	o.
A. a.	e, a.	e.	ō.	o.	e.	i.	y, ye.	o.

I. According to this declension are declined such nouns as *Ænéas*, *Anchises*, *Epitome*; likewise patronymics in *des*, as *Pelides*, with the following proper names, *Acéstes*, *Achates*, *Agyrtes*, *Antiphates*, *Bootes*, *Butes*, *Laertes*, *Leucates*, *Meneetes*, *Philoctetes*, *Polites*, *Procrustes*, *Thersites*, *Thyestes*, *Zetes*. Add names of jewels and wines; as *Achates*, *Aromaites*. Other nouns in *-es* belong to the third.

Nouns in *-stes* make *sta* in the vocative: as *Thyestes*, *Thyesta*. When nouns of this declension have a plural, it is regular.

II. According to this declension, decline such nouns as *Tenedos*, *Androgeos*, *Athos*, *Panthas*, *Pelion*. *Os* short makes *ō* in the genitive and *e* in the vocative.

In the vocative *Panthas* has *Panthu*; *Chorus* has *chore*

or *chorus*; *Chaos* and *Athos*, have *Chaos*<sup>1</sup> and *Athos*.—When they have a plural, it is regular: its genitive is sometimes in *on* as *Georgica*, *Georgicon*.

Some nouns in *us* of this declension belong likewise to the third; thus,

Nom.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Orphēus,	{ ē, eos,	{ eo, ēi,	{ ēon, ēum, ēa,	{ — ēē, —	{ ēo; of the second. —; of the third.
Oedipus,	{ i ōdis,	{ ō ōdi,	{ um, ōdem,	{ — u,	{ o; of the second. ōde; of the third.

Proper names in *es*, of the third, sometimes take this form,

28.	N. Achilles,	}	G. Achillis, Achilleos,	}	<i>of the third.</i>
	Achilleus,		Achillei, &c.		<i>of the second.</i>

III. (6) According to this form are declined, nouns increasing impure; that is, with a consonant before *os* of the genitive; such as *Stemma*, *Poema*, *hydromeli*, *oxymeli* (both neuter) -*tis*; *Delphin*, -*os*; but *lampas*, *Arcas*, *naias*, -*dos*; *Hector*, -*is*; *Jaspis*, *Paris*, *Themis*, -*idis*; *Minos*, *Tros*, *heros*, -*ias* (although pure); *monoceros*, -*otis*; *Oedipus*, -*ōdis*; *Trapezus*, *opus*, -*untis*; *Chlamys*, *pelamys*, -*ydos*, -*ydis*, but *Trachys*, *Phorcys*, -*ynos*, -*ynis*; *Cynips*, -*phis*; *Tiryns*, -*yathis*; *Onyx*, -*ychis*; *Hylax*, *Bibrax*, -*actis*.

Accusative. { *Pan*, *delphin*, *aēr*, *æther* have generally *a*.  
Men's names in *is*, have *im*, or *in*, or *idem*.  
Women's, have *ida* or *idem*; (never *im*, or *in*.) so *chlamys*.  
Cities, have *im*, *ida*, *idem*.

(7), (8) By these forms are declined those nouns which, as in Latin, have *is* in the genitive of the same number of syllables as the nominative; or which increase pure, as *hæresis*, *basis*, *poesis*; names of cities in *polis*; *misys*, *moly*, -*as*; (both neuter), *chelys*, *Erinnys*, *halys*, *Capys*, -*ynos*, -*ysis*.—Nouns in *eus* have in the genitive *eos*, and in the accusative *ea*, as *Tyd-eus*, *Thes-eus*, *Orph-eus*, *Ter-eus*, genitive -*eos*, accus. -*ea*.

Neuter nouns have the N. A. V. alike in the singular, in the plural in *a*. Genitive plural is in *um* or *on*. Nouns in *is* increasing pure have *ium*, sometimes *eon*.

Dative plural, and ablative, are in *bus*, or, following the Greek form, in *si* or *sin*; as *Troasi*, *naiasi*, *heroisi*, *Arcasi*, &c. Accusative plural is in *as* or *es*.

Greek nouns often lose the *s* of the nominative, in their

<sup>1</sup> See Pentaptoles. *Chaos* is found as the acc. sing. of *Chaos* personified.

vocative; as *Thoma*, *Palla* (from *Pallas*, -ntis) *Philli*, *Capy*, *Orpheu*, *Atla*.

Greek nouns in *ma*, as *poema*, *epigramma*, have *tis* rather than *tibus*, in the dative and ablative plural, because the antient Latin writers used them, as if of the first declension.

IV. (9) By this form are declined such nouns as *Manto*, *Sappho*, *Dido*, *Echo*. *Dido* sometimes belongs to the third declension of Latin nouns, having *Didonis*. *Juno* has *Juno-nis* only.

#### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

These are divided into cardinal, ordinal, distributive, and multiplicative.

The cardinal numbers are :

*Unus*, One,  
*Duo*, Two,  
*Tres*, Three, &c.

From *quatuor* to *centum*, they are all indeclinable. *Unus* is not used in the plural, unless when joined to a noun which wants the singular; as *una moenia*, a wall; *Se-quani<sup>1</sup> uni*, the Sequani alone. *Mille* is generally considered as an indeclinable adjective, significant of one thousand; *millia* as a substantive, expressing a plurality of thousands. This distinction, however, though generally, is not universally, observed. Thus we have *tercentum mille cadi*—Hor. *Millia passuum* for *mille*—Cic.

The ordinal numbers are :

<i>Primus</i> , the first,	<i>Centesimus</i> , the 100th.
<i>Secundus</i> , the second,	<i>Millesimus</i> , the 1000th.
<i>Tertius</i> , the third,	<i>Bis millesimus</i> , the 2000th.
<i>Quartus</i> , the fourth, &c.	<i>Decies millesimus</i> , the 10,000th.

Note. *Hannibal primus superavit Alpes*, means, Hannibal was the first man who crossed the Alps. *Hannibal primum*, implies that Hannibal for the first time, in respect to himself, or in the first place, crossed the Alps.

The distributive numbers are :

*Singuli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two; *terni*, three by three, &c.

The multiplicative are :

*Simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double, or two fold, &c.

<sup>1</sup> This is the general rule; and but a few instances are mentioned which seem to militate against it; such as *Unis vestimentis*, attributed to Cicero; and *Una quinque remoratur minae*; and *Quia ego rure dum cum uno sex annos*, to Plautus.

Note 1. Some have thought, that, from twenty to an hundred, if two numbers be coupled, the less should be put before the greater; but to this there are many exceptions. Cicero says *viginti et quatuor*.

2. After *centum*, the inferior number is put with or without a copulative; as *centum et duo*, or *centum duo*; *centesimus secundus*, or, *centesimus et secundus*.

3. For *octodecim* and *novemdecim*, *duodeviginti* and *undeviginti* are elegantly used; in the same way *duodetriginta* for twenty-eight. Also for *decimus octavus*, and *decimus nonus*, are used *duodevicesimus* and *undevicesimus*. In the distributive numbers also; as *duodeviceni*.

4. Instead of *primus*, and *secundus*, we often find *unus* and *duo* before *vicesimus*, *tricesimus*, &c.; as *uno et octogesimo anno*—Cic.

5. The cardinal and distributive numbers may be thus distinguished:

The cardinal express a number absolutely; as one, two, &c.

The distributive are those which distribute to every single person of many, the same number. Example:

*Dedit iis tres asses*, He gave them three pence (to be divided among them).

*Dedit ternos asses*, He gave them three pence each.

But poets, and sometimes historians, use the distributive for the cardinal numbers.

The multiplicative numbers also are sometimes used for the cardinal by the poets; as *Duplices tendens ad sidera palmas*, instead of *duas palmas*.

6. *Unus*, when used as a numeral, takes *de* or *e*, or *ex*, after it, and seldom the genitive plural; as *unus ex iis*, one of them. But when used for *solus* it takes the genitive plural; as *Lampedo una fœminarum*, Lampedo the only woman.

## GENDERS OF NOUNS.

### GENERAL RULES.

#### *By the Signification.*

- I. Names of males, and nouns denoting general employments of men, are masculine; as, *Mars*, *Numa*, *pater*, *scriba*, *maritus*.

II. Names of winds, months, rivers and mountains, are masculine. Names of mountains often follow the gender of the termination. Rivers likewise.

III. Names of females are feminine; as *Venus, Anna, soror, filia*.

IV. Names of trees, plants, countries, cities, ships, islands, gems, and poems, are feminine; as *alnus, nardus, halus, Epirus, Lacedæmon, Centaurus, sapphirus, eynúchus*.

#### EXCEPTIONS.

Trees. Masculine; *Rhamnus, spinus*, and those ending in *-ster*.

Herbs. Masculine; *Intybus, helleborus, raphanus*, seldom feminine: if feminine, *planta* is understood.

Trees. Doubtful; *Larix, lotus, rubus, cupressus*. Two first rather feminine.

Herb. Doubtful; *Cytisus*; but rather masculine.

Trees. Neuter; *Siler, suber, robur, thus, acer*; those ending in *um*, as *buxum*.

Cities. Masculine; *Sulmo, Pontus, Parisii, Agragas*.

———Neuter; *Argos, Tibur*; nouns in *e* and *um*, as *Præneste, Pæstum*. *Anxur* is masculine and neuter.

Gems. Masculine; *Carbunculus, pyropus, opalus, beryllus, smaragdus*: if feminine, *gemma* is understood.

#### LILY'S THREE SPECIAL RULES.

##### *By the ending of the Genitive Case.*

[Those words whose genders are so easily ascertained by the general rules, are omitted, such as *mulier, anus, socrus, soror, uxor, Tros, Arcas, Ligur, satrapa, athletes*, &c. The error of placing in the 2nd special rule, *sus, grus, scrobs, mas, pes, vas (vadis)*, &c., words increasing short, is corrected. Other errors are likewise corrected. Those doubtfuls that have an *m* marked over them are commonly masculine; those having an *f*, feminine. The words which are common in sense and gender, are thus marked \*. The others are common in sense, but not in gender.]

## THE FIRST SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns not increasing in the genitive, as *nubes, nubis*, are feminine.

## EXCEPTIONS.

## MASCULINES.

Nouns in *nis* are masculine; (Greek nouns feminine.)

*Cum callis, cassis, caulisque, comēta, planēta,*  
*Axis, cenchris, collis, follis, fascis, aquālis,*  
*Fustis, mensis, piscis, postis, sentis, et ensis;*  
*Orbis, torris, vectis, vepres, vermis, et unguis.*

To these may be added *Adria*; nouns from the Greek in *as*, as *tiaras*; in *es*, as *acinaces*; and the compounds of *as*, as *centussis*, (and *pandectæ* pl.)

(a) Nouns in *er* and *us* are masculine. Except these feminine:

*Vannus, acus, ficusque, colusque, domusque, manusque,*

*Carbasus, atque tribus, porticus, alvus, humus :*

with words of Greek origin; as, *Abyssus, antidotus, atomus, dialectus, diphthongus, eremus, methodus, periodus, pharus*, &c.

[Note. These feminine nouns, though exceptions to this part of the rule, are regularly feminine according to the first special rule.]

## NEUTERS.

Nouns in *e* of the third declension are neuter.

Nouns in *um* are neuter.

Nouns undeclined are neuter.

*Virus* and *pelagus* are neuter. *Vulgus* masc. and neut.

Likewise, *Cacoethes, hippomanes, nepenthes, panaces*, neuter.

## DOUBTFULS EXCEPTED.

These are doubtfuls: *talpa*<sup>1</sup>, *dama*, *canalis*, *cytissus*, *balanus*, *finis*<sup>2</sup>, *clunis*, *penus*<sup>3</sup>, *amnis*, *pampinus*, *corbis*, *linter*, *torquis*, *specus*<sup>3</sup>, *anguis*, *phaselus*, *grossus*, *paradisus*, *barbitus*, *palumbes*.

<sup>1</sup> *Talpa* and *dama* are masculine in two instances in Virgil.

<sup>2</sup> *Fines*, borders or territories, is always masculine.

<sup>3</sup> *Penus* and *specus*, of the third declension, are neuter.

## COMMONS EXCEPTED.

Nouns compounded of verbs, ending in *a* : as *agricola*, from *colo* ; *advena* from *venio*. Add *senex*, *auriga*, *verna*, *sodalis*, *vates*\*, *extorris*, *patruelis*\*, *affinis*\*, *juvenis*\*, *testis*\*, *civis*\*, *canis*\*, *hostis*\*, *perduellis*, *conviva*\*.

## THE SECOND SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing long in the genitive, as *virtus*, *virtūlis*, are feminine.

## EXCEPTIONS.

## MASCULINES.

Nouns in *er*, *or*, and *os*, are masculine (except *cos* and *dos*, which are feminine).

Nouns of more than one syllable in *n*, *ens*, *as* *antis*, and the names of numbers and substances in *o*, are masculine. Add,

*Sol*, *ren*, *splen*, *fons*, *mons*, *pons*, *mus*, *as*, *besque*, *merīdis*, *dens*, *sermo*, *lebes*, *magnes*, *thoraxque*, *tapesque*.

The compounds likewise of *as*, as *quadrans*, *dodrans*.

## NEUTERS.

Nouns of more than one syllable in *al*, and *ar*. Add

*Crus*, *jus*, *pus*, *rus*, *thus*, *fel*, *mel*, *vas* (*vasis*), *et halec*,

*Æs*, *spīnther*, *cor*, *lac*, *far*, *ver*, *os* (*oris*, *et ossis*).

*Sal* (salt) is masc. rarely neut. *Sales* (plural), always masculine.

## DOUBTFULS EXCEPTED.

These are doubtfuls: <sup>m.</sup> *Arrhabo*, <sup>m.</sup> *serpens*, <sup>m.</sup> *bubo*, *rudens*,  
<sup>f.</sup> *perdix*, <sup>f.</sup> *lynx*, <sup>f.</sup> *limux*, *stirps*<sup>1</sup>, when it signifies a trunk of a tree, and *calx*\* a heel. *Dies* is doubtful in the singular, and masculine in the plural. *Animans* is of all genders.

## COMMONS EXCEPTED.

*Parens*\*, *auctor*\*, *infans*\*, *adolescens*\*, *dux*\*, *illex*, *hæres*\*, *exlex* : derivatives from *frons*, as *bifrons* ; also *custos*\*, *bos*\*, *fur*, *sacerdos*\*, *cliens*\*, *præs*\*. But *custos* (a shoot) is masculine.

<sup>1</sup> *Stirps* parents, or children, always feminine.

\* *Calx* lime, feminine.



## THE THIRD SPECIAL RULE.

Nouns increasing short in the genitive, as *sanguis*, *sanguinis*, are masculine.

## EXCEPTIONS.

## FEMININES.

Nouns of more than two syllables in *do* and *go* are feminine.

All nouns in *as adis*, and in *is idis*, (except *lapis*, masc.)  
*Junge pecus* (*pecudis*), *coxendix*, *trabsque*, *supellex*,  
*Appendix*, *crux*, *fax*, *nex*, *nix*, *nux*, *pixque*, *filixque*,  
*Grando*, *fides*, *compes*, *forceps*, *seges*, *arbor*, *hyemsque*,  
*Scobs*, *carex*, *forfex*, *res*, *spes*, *sandyxque*, *tegesque*.

## NEUTERS.

Nouns in *a*, *ar*, *en*, *put*, *ur*, *us*, and names of plants in *er*, are neuter (except *pecten* and *furfur*, both masculine).

His quoque *marmor*, *ador*, neutris *jungasque cadáver*.

His *æquer*, *tuber*<sup>1</sup>, *verber*, et *uber*, *iter*.

## DOUBTFULS EXCEPTED.

m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
<i>Cardo</i> ,	<i>margo</i> ,	<i>cinis</i> ,	<i>obex</i> ,	<i>scrobs</i> ,	<i>pumex</i> ,	<i>imbrex</i> ,
m.	m.	f.	m.	m.	f.	
<i>cortex</i> ,	<i>pulvis</i> ,	<i>grus</i> ,	<i>adeps</i> ,	<i>culex</i> ,	<i>natrix</i> ,	<i>silex</i> , and <i>onyx</i> <sup>2</sup> ,
			m.		m.	

(with its compounds), *varix*, *hystrix*, and *rumex*.

## COMMONS EXCEPTED.

*Vigil*, *pugil*, *exul*, *præsul*, *homo*, *nemo*<sup>\*</sup>, *martyr*<sup>\*</sup>,  
*augur*<sup>\*</sup>, *antistes*<sup>\*</sup>, *miles*<sup>\*</sup>, *pedes*, *interpre*<sup>\*</sup>, *comes*<sup>\*</sup>, *hospes*,  
*ales*, *præses*, *princeps*<sup>\*</sup>, *auceps*, *eques*, *obses*<sup>\*</sup>, *conjug*<sup>\*</sup>,  
*jude*<sup>\*</sup>, *vindex*<sup>\*</sup>, *opifex*, *aruspex*, *sus*<sup>\*</sup>, *municeps*<sup>\*</sup>.

Note. To the Second Special Rule may be added these masculine exceptions :

*Spadix*, *īcis*, m. a certain colour.

*Volvex*, *ōcis*, m. a vine-fretter.

*Salar*, *āris*, m. a young salmon.

<sup>1</sup> *Tuber*, a mushroom, or wen, neut.; name of a tree, fem.; the fruit, masc.

<sup>2</sup> *Onyx*, a gem, fem.; marble, or a vessel, masc.

... To the Third Special Rule, feminine exceptions.

*Tomex, icis*, f. a cord.

*Merges, itis*, f. a handful of corn.

*Smilax, acis*, f. a yew-tree, or herb.

THE EXCEPTIONS ARRANGED, WITH A FIGURE REFERRING  
TO THE RULE TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

A.

*Abyssus, si*, a bottomless pit,  
f. 1 (a)

*Acinaces, is*, a scimitar, m. 1.

*Acus, ūs*, a needle, f. 1 (a)

*Adeps, ipis*, fatness, d. 3. m.

*Adolescens, tis*, a young man  
or woman, c. 2 \*

*Ador, ōris*, wheat, n. 3.

*Adria, æ*, a sea, m. 1.

*Advena, æ*, a stranger, c. 1.

*Æquor, ōris*, the sea, n. 3.

*Æs, æris*, brass, n. 2.

*Affinis, is*, a relation, c. 1 \*

*Agricola, æ*, a husbandman  
or -woman, c. 1.

*Ales, itis*, a great bird, c. 3.

*Alvus, i*, the paunch, f. 1 (a)

*Amnis, is*, a river, d. 1. m.

*Anguis, is*, a snake, d. 1. m.

*Antidotus, i*, an antidote, f.  
1 (a)

*Antistes, itis*, a priest or  
priestess, c. 3 \*

*Appendix, icis*, an addition,  
f. 3.

*Aqualis, is*, an ewer, m. 1.

*Arbor, ōris*, a tree, f. 3.

*Arrhabo, ōnis*, an earnest, d.  
2. m.

*Aruspex, icis*, a soothsayer,  
c. 3.

*As, assis*, a pound, m. 2.

*Atomus, i*, an atom, f. 1 (a)

*Auceps, cūpis*, a fowler, c. 3.

*Auctor, ōris*, an author, c.  
2 \*

*Augur, ūris*, a soothsayer,  
c. 3 \*

*Auriga, æ*, a waggoner, c. 1.

*Axis, is*, an axle-tree, m. 1.

B.

*Balanus, i*, a chesnut, d. 1.

*Barbitus, i*, a lute, d. 1.

*Bes, bessis*, eight ounces, m. 2.

*Bifrons, tis*, double-faced,  
c. 2.

*Bos, bōvis*, an ox or cow,  
c. 2 \*

*Bubo, ōnis*, an owl, d. 2. m.

C.

*Cacōethes, is*, a bad habit, n. 1.

*Cadaver, ēris*, a carcase, n. 3.

*Callis, is*, a path, m. 1.

*Calx, cīs*, the heel, d. 2.

*Canalis, is*, a channel, d. 1. m.

*Canis, is*, a dog or bitch, c. 1 \*

*Carbasus, i*, fine linen, f. 1  
(a)

*Cardo, īnis*, a hinge, d. 3. m.

*Carex, icis*, sedge, f. 3.

*Cassis, idis*, an helmet, f. 3:  
but

*Cassis, is*, a net, m. 1.

*Caulis, is*, a stalk, m. 1.

*Cenchris, is*, a serpent, m. 1.

*Centussis, is*, Roman money,  
m. 1.

*Cinis, ēris*, ashes, d. 3. m.

*Civis, is*, a citizen, c. 1 \*

D

*Clans, tis*, a client, *c. 2 \**  
*Chunis, is*, a buttock, *d. 1. m.*  
*Collis, is*, a hill, *m. 1.*  
*Colus, i*, or *ús*, a distaff, *f. 1*

(a)

*Comes, itis*, a companion, *c. 3 \**

*Cometa, æ*, a comet, *m. 1.*  
*Compes, edis*, a fetter, *f. 3.*  
*Conviva, æ*, a guest, *c. 1 \**  
*Conjux, ūgis*, husband or wife, *c. 3 \**

*Cor, is*, the heart, *n. 2.*  
*Corbis, is*, a basket, *d. 1. f.*  
*Cortex, icis*, a bark, *d. 3. m.*  
*Coxendix, icis*, a hip, *f. 3.*  
*Crus, ūris*, a leg, *n. 2.*  
*Crux, ūcis*, a cross, *f. 3.*  
*Culex, icis*, a gnat, *d. 3. m.*  
*Custos, odis*, a keeper, *c. 2 \**  
*Cytisus, i*, hadder, *d. 1. m.*

D.

*Dama, æ*, a deer, *d. 1. f.*  
*Dens, tis*, a tooth, *m. 2.*  
*Dialectus, i*, a dialect, *f. 1*  
 (a)  
*Dies, ei*, a day, *d. 2. plural, m.*  
*Diphthongus, i*, a diphthong, *f. 1 (a)*  
*Dodrans, tis*, nine ounces, *m. 2.*  
*Domus, i*, or *ús*, a house, *f. 1 (a)*  
*Dux, ūcis*, a guide, *c. 2 \**

E.

*Ensis, is*, a sword, *m. 1.*  
*Eques, itis*, a horseman or -woman, *c. 3.*  
*Eremus, i*, a wilderness, *f. 1 (a)*  
*Exlex, legis*, a lawless person, *c. 2.*

*Extorris, is*, a banished person, *c. 1.*

*Exul, ūlis*, an exile, *c. 3.*

F.

*Far, farris*, bread corn, *n. 2.*  
*Fascis, is*, a faggot, *m. 1.*  
*Fax, dcis*, a torch, *f. 3.*  
*Fel, fellis*, gall, *n. 2.*  
*Ficus, i*, or *ús*, a fig, *f. 1 (a)*  
*Fides, ei*, faith, *f. 3.*  
*Filix, icis*, fern, *f. 3.*  
*Finis, is*, an end, *d. 1. m.*  
*Follis, is*, a pair of bellows, *m. 1.*  
*Fons, tis*, a fountain, *m. 2.*  
*Forceps, cipis*, a pair of tongs, *f. 3.*  
*Forfex, icis*, a pair of sheers, *f. 3.*  
*Fur, fūris*, a thief, *c. 2.*  
*Fustis, is*, a club, *m. 1.*

G.

*Grando, inis*, hail, *f. 3.*  
*Grossus, i*, a green fig, *d. 1.*  
*Grus, ūis*, a crane, *d. 3. f.*

H.

*Halec, ecis*, a herring, *n. 2.*  
*Hæres, edis*, an heir, *c. 2 \**  
*Hippomanes*, (indecl.) a poison, *n. 1..*  
*Homo, inis*, a human being, *c. 3.*  
*Hospes, itis*, a guest, *c. 3.*  
*Hostis, is*, an enemy, *c. 1 \**  
*Humus, i*, the ground, *f. 1 (a)*  
*Hyems, emis*, winter, *f. 3.*  
*Hystrix, icis*, a porcupine, *d. 3.*

I.

*Illex, legis*, a lawless person, *c. 2.*

*Imbrex*, *īcis*, a gutter-tile, *d.*  
3. *m.*

*Infans*, *tis*, an infant, *c.* 2 \*

*Interpres*, *ētis*, an interpreter,  
*c.* 3 \*

*Iter*, *itinēris*, a journey, *n.* 3.

*Judex*, *īcis*, a judge, *c.* 3 \*

*Jus*, *jūris*, right, *n.* 2.

*Juvenis*, *is*, a youth, *c.* 1 \*

## L.

*Lac*, *lāctis*, milk, *n.* 2.

*Lebes*, *ētis*, a cauldron, *m.* 2.

*Limax*, *ācis*, a snail, *d.* 2. *f.*

*Linter*, *tris*, a boat, *d.* 1. *f.*

*Lynx*, *cis*, a spotted beast,  
*d.* 2. *f.*

## M.

*Magnes*, *ētis*, a loadstone,  
*m.* 2.

*Manus*, *ūs*, a hand, *f.* 1 (*a*)

*Margo*, *īnis*, a margin, *d.* 3.  
*m.*

*Martyr*, *īris*, a martyr, *c.* 3 \*

*Mel*, *mellis*, honey, *n.* 2.

*Mensis*, *is*, a month, *m.* 1.

*Meridies*, *ēi*, noon, *m.* 2.

*Methodus*, *i*, a method, *f.* 1  
(*a*)

*Miles*, *ītis*, a soldier, *c.* 3 \*

*Mons*, *tis*, a mountain, *m.* 2.

*Mus*, *ūris*, a mouse, *m.* 2.

*Municeps*, *īpis*, a freeman, *c.*  
3 \*

## N.

*Natrix*, *īcis*, a water-snake,  
*d.* 3. *m.*

*Nemo*, *īnis*, nobody, *c.* 3 \*

*Nepenthes*, *is*, bugloss, *n.* 1.

*Nex*, *ēcis*, death, *f.* 3.

*Nix*, *nīvis*, snow, *f.* 3.

*Nux*, *nūcis*, a nut, *f.* 3.

## O.

*Oluses*, *īdis*, a hostage, *c.*  
3 \*

*Obex*, *īcis*, a door-bolt, *d.* 3.  
*m.*

*Onyx*, *īchis*, an onyx-stone,  
*d.* 3.

*Opifex*, *īcis*, a workman, *c.* 3.

*Orbis*, *is*, a round thing, *m.* 1.

*Os*, *ōssis*, a bone, *n.* 2.

*Os*, *ōris*, the mouth, *n.* 2.

## P.

*Palumbes*, *is*, a ringdove, *d.*  
1.

*Pampinus*, *i*, a vine-leaf, *d.*  
1. *m.*

*Panaces*, *is*, an herb, *n.* 1.

*Pandectæ*, *ārūm*, pandects,  
*m.* 1.

*Paradisus*, *i*, paradise, *d.* 1.  
*m.*

*Parens*, *tis*, a parent, *c.* 2 \*

*Patruelis*, *is*, a cousin-ger-  
man, *c.* 1 \*

*Pecus*, *ūdis*, small cattle, *f.* 3.

*Pedes*, *ītis*, one-on-foot, *c.* 3.

*Pelagus*, *i*, the sea, *n.* 1.

*Penus*, *i*, or *ūs*, provisions,  
*d.* 1.

*Perduellis*, *is*, a traitor, *c.* 1.

*Perdix*, *īcis*, a partridge, *d.*  
2. *f.*

*Pharus*, *i*, a watch-tower, *f.*  
1 (*a*)

*Periodus*, *i*, a period, *f.* 1 (*a*)

*Phaselus*, *i*, a barge, *d.* 1. *m.*

*Piscis*, *is*, a fish, *m.* 1.

*Pix*, *pīcis*, pitch, *f.* 3.

*Planeta*, *æ*, a planet, *m.* 1.

*Pons*, *tis*, a bridge, *m.* 2.

*Porticus*, *ūs*, a gallery, *f.* 1  
(*a*)

## D 2

*Postis, is*, a post, *m.* 1.  
*Præs, dis*, a surety, *c.* 2.\*  
*Præses, idis*, a president, *c.* 3.  
*Præsul, ūlis*, a prelate, *c.* 3.  
*Princeps, ipis*, a prince or princess, *c.* 3.\*  
*Pugil, ilis*, a champion, *c.* 3.  
*Pulvis, ěris*, dust, *d.* 3. *m.*  
*Pumex, ěcis*, a pumice-stone, *d.* 3. *m.*  
*Pus, ūris*, filth, *n.* 2.

## Q.

*Quadrans, tis*, a quarter, *m.* 2.

## R.

*Ren, rēnis*, a kidney, *m.* 2.  
*Res, rēi*, a thing, *f.* 3.  
*Rudens, tis*, a cable, *d.* 2. *m.*  
*Rus, rŭris*, the country, *n.* 2.  
*Rumex, ěcis*, sorrel, *d.* 3. *m.*

## S.

*Sacerdos, ōtis*, a priest or priestess, *c.* 2.\*  
*Sandyx, ěcis*, a colour, *f.* 3.  
*Scobs, ōbis*, sawdust, *f.* 3.  
*Scrobs, ōbis*, a ditch, *d.* 3. *m.*  
*Seges, ětis*, standing corn, *f.* 3.  
*Senex, is*, an aged person, *c.* 1.  
*Sentis, is*, a thorn, *m.* 1.  
*Sermo, ōnis*, a speech, *m.* 2.  
*Serpens, tis*, a serpent, *d.* 2.  
*Sillex, ěcis*, a flint, *d.* 3. *f.*  
*Sodalis, is*, a companion, *c.* 1.  
*Sol, sōlis*, the sun, *m.* 2.  
*Spēcus, i*, or *ūs*, a den, *d.* 1.  
*Spes, ěi*, hope, *f.* 3.  
*Spinther, ěris*, a buckle, *n.* 2.  
*Splen, ěnis*, the spleen, *m.* 2.  
*Stirps, pis*, a stump, *d.* 2.

*Supellex, -lectilis*, furniture, *f.* 3.  
*Sus, sŭtis*, a sow, *c.* 3.\*

## T.

*Talpa, æ*, a mole, *d.* 1. *f.*  
*Tapes, ětis*, tapestry, *m.* 2.  
*Teges, ětis*, a mat, *f.* 3.  
*Testis, is*, a witness, *c.* 1.\*  
*Thorax, ācis*, a breast-plate, *m.* 2.  
*Thus, ūris*, frankincense, *n.* 2.  
*Tiaras, æ*, a turban, *m.* 1.  
*Torquis, is*, a chain, *d.* 1. *m.*  
*Torris, is*, a firebrand, *m.* 1.  
*Trabs, is*, a beam, *f.* 3.  
*Tribus, ūs*, a tribe, *f.* 1. (*a*)  
*Tuber, ěris*, a swelling, *n.* 3.

## V.

*Varix, ěcis*, a swollen vein, *d.* 3. *m.*  
*Vannus, i*, a fan, *f.* 1. (*a*)  
*Vas, vāsis*, a vessel, *n.* 2.  
*Vates, is*, a prophet or prophetess, *c.* 2.\*  
*Uber, ěris*, a dug, *n.* 3.  
*Vectis, is*, a bar, *m.* 1.  
*Vepres, is*, a brier, *m.* 1.  
*Ver, vēris*, the spring, *n.* 2.  
*Verber, ěris*, a stroke, *n.* 3.  
*Vermes, is*, a worm, *m.* 1.  
*Verna, æ*, a slave, *c.* 1.  
*Vigil, ilis*, a sentinel, *c.* 3.  
*Vindex, ěcis*, an avenger, *c.* 3.\*  
*Virus, i*, poison, *n.* 1.  
*Unguis, is*, a man's nail, *m.* 1.  
*Vulgus, i*, the common people, *n.* and *m.* 1.

It may be observed, that,—as Lily's Rules pre-suppose a knowledge of prosody, so far, at least, as concerns the quantity of the genitive increasing ;—for those who are entirely ignorant of prosody, the following rules for the genders, according to the termination of the nominative, are preferable.

## GENDERS BY THE TERMINATION.

The following six lines contain the general rules for the genders of Latin terminations; and the other lines, from the Westminster Grammar, contain the principal exceptions, arranged by the genders.

Fœmineum a primæ. Mas est *us*, rque secundæ.

Um neutrum est. *Er, or, os, o*<sup>1</sup> mascula tertiæ habentur.

Fœminea, *impurum s, x, aus, as* ferè et *es, is*,

Et Verbale in *io*<sup>1</sup>, et polysyllabon in *do*<sup>1</sup> vel *in go*<sup>1</sup>.

Hæc sunt omnia neutra, *en, ur, ur, t, c, us, e, l, ma*.

*Us* quartæ mas : *U* neutrum est. *Es* fœmina quintæ.

## VARIATIO GENERIS.

### I. MASCULINA ALIENÆ TERMINATIONIS.

Mascula, neutro fine ; *lien cum pectine, ren ; sol ;*

*Furfur*, item *turtur, vultur ; salar ; et lepus, et mus*.

Mascula, fœmineo ; *dens, fons, mons ; pons ; Tudes, ames,*

*Cespes*, item *fomes, gurges, cum limite, merges,*

*Pes, paries, pulmes, poples, cum stipite, termes,*

*Trames ; meridies, formæ vox unica quintæ.*

*Callis, caulis, collis, follis, mensis, et ensis,*

*Fascis, fustis, piscis, postis, sentis et unguis,*

Et *torris, vectis, vermis, simul orbis, et axis :*

<sup>1</sup> Observe, that all nouns in *o*, including *harpago* ; words of two syllables, in *do* and *go*, such as *cardo, ordo, tendo, udo, ligo, cudo*, and *margo* (this last rarely feminine) ; nouns in *io*, denoting number, or bodily substance, such as *unio, duernio, ternio*, &c., *scipio, phugio, papilio, curculio, titio*, are masculine.

But words of more than two syllables, in *do* and *go*, with *grando* and *caro* ; also nouns in *io* derived from verbs, nouns or adjectives, as *optio* (from *opto*), *rebellio* (from *bellum*), *talio* (from *talis*), are feminine.

The genders of Greek nouns may be determined by the following lines :

Mascula in *-as* aut *-es*, sed in *-e* muliebria, Primæ ;

Mascula item quamplurima in *-es*, per *-a* versa Latinis.

*Tiaras, Planetes -eta, Cometes -era, Epitome, Musice.*

Omnia in *-eus* sunt mascula, in *-on* sunt neutra secundæ.

*Theseus, Ili-n.*

Mascula in *-an, -en, -in, -on, -es, -us* ; paucula in *-as, -is*,

Tertiæ ; in *-a* formæ muliebria singula Quartæ.

*Titan, splen, dolphin, Memnon, Chremes, Euripus ; adamas, Stimois, Sappho, Echo.*

Et vox in *-nis*, ut *ignis*; item *sanguis*, *lapis*, et *glis*,  
*Vomis*que et *vomer*, *mugil*que et *mugilis*; atque  
*As* cum compositis in *-is* omnibus; ut *centussis*.  
 Sic pars *assis* in *-ans*, vel in *-ens*, vel in *unx*; itidem *bes*.  
 Adde *frutex*, *caudex*, *codex*, *cimex*que, *latex*que,  
*Grex*, *murex*, *pollex*, *pulex*, *sorex*que, *culex*que,  
*Ramex*, et *vertex*, et *apex*, *fornix*que, *calix*que.  
 His plura inveniet tyro, sed rariùs, usu.

## 2. FEMINEA.

*Vannus*, *humus*, facit *i*; *tribus* *-ûs*; sic *porticus*, *Idus*,  
 Sic *acus*, et *manus*: unica sed *domus*, *-i* facit aut *-ûs*.  
 Additur his *caro*: quæque à *talis*, *talio*, nata est.  
*Arbor*; *cos*, *dos*; cum *tellure*, *salus*, *palus*, *incus*;  
*Servi*-que *-tus*, *virtus*que, *juventus*, atque *senectus*.

## 3. NEUTRALIA.

*Suber*, *acer*, *siler*, *uber*, *iter*, *ver*; junge *cadaver*,  
*Tuber*, item *cicer*, et *piper*, et *siser*, atque *papaver*;  
*Æquor*, *marmor*, *cor*; *æs*; *vas* *-is*; et *os* *-sis*, et *os* *-ris*.  
 Omne etiam nomen casu invariabile; ceu *fas*.

4. COMMUNIA.<sup>1</sup>

Omnibus his commune genus; plerumque sed hæc sunt  
 Mascula; *adeps*, *finis*, *torquis*, *pulvis*, *cinis*, *anguis*,  
*Vepres*, *linter*, *margo*, *rudens*, *scrobs*, *pampinus*, *obex*,  
*Index*, *calx*, *cortex*: Hæc fœminea; ut *colus*, *alvus*,  
*Grando*, *silex*, *corbis*, *rubus*, et *lux*, *carbasus*, *imbrex*:  
 Plura, utriusque notæ, genera in diversa feruntur.—  
 Sunt, quæ *deficiunt*, generum *adjectiva* duorum;  
 Qualia in *-es* sunt; ut *locuples*: neutralia rarò.  
 Fœmineum in *-trix* plurali solo ordine neutrum est.

SPECIAL RULES BY THE TERMINATION AND  
DECLENSION.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

- (1) Nouns of this declension ending in *as* and *es* are masculine; and in *a* and *e*, feminine.

<sup>1</sup> The words named *common*, in these verses, are, properly, denominated *doubtful*. The nouns that are *common* are contained in the following lines:

## COMMONS.

Conjux *atque* parens, infans, patruelis et hæres,  
 Affinis, vindex, judex, dux, miles et hostis,  
 Augur, et antistes, juvenis, convivæ, sacerdos,  
 Muniquiceps, vates, adolescens, civis et auctor,  
 Castus, nemo, comes, testis, sus, bosque, canisque,  
 Interpretæ, cliens, princeps, præs, martyr et obses.

## SECOND DECLENSION.

- (2)
- us, os, r*
- , masculine.
- Um, on*
- , neuter.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

- (3) *or, er, o, n, os*, masculine.  
 (4) *as, aus, es, x, s* (after a consonant), *is, ys, do, go*, and *io*, are feminine.  
 (5) *c, ar, ur, us, na, men, b, e, t*, neuter.

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

- (6)
- us*
- is masculine;
- u*
- is neuter.

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

- (7)
- es*
- is feminine. (All but
- meridies*
- , which is masculine.)

## THE EXCEPTIONS.

## A.

*Adria, æ, m. 1*, the Adriatic sea.*Ames, ūtis, m. 4*, a stake.*Adamas, āntis, m. 4*, a diamond.*Acinaces, is, m. 4*, a scimitar.*Axis, is, m. 4*, an axle-tree.*Aqualis, is, m. 4*, a water-pot.- *ax*, Greek nouns in, *m. 4*; as*Abax<sup>1</sup>, ācis, m. 4*, a desk.*Apex, ūcis, m. 4*, a top.*As, assis, m. 4*, a pound-weight.— its compounds and parts, *m. 4*, except *uncia, f.**Alvus, i, f. 2*, the belly.*Antidotus, i, f. 2*, an antidote.*Abyssus, i, f. 2*, a bottomless pit.*Arctus, i, f. 2*, a certain constellation.*Arbor, ūris, f. 3*, a tree.*Ædon, ōnis, f. 3*, a nightingale.*Acus, ūs, f. 3*, a needle: but*Acus, i, m.* a sea fish, and*Acus, ēris, n.* chaff.*Æquor, ōris, n. 3*, the sea.*Ador, ōris, n. 3*, fine wheat.*Æs, æris, n. 4*, brass.— *as*, Greek nouns ending in, *n. 4*.*Augur, ūris, c. g. s.* an augur.*Antistes, ūtis, c. g. s.* a chief priest.*Auctor, ōris, c. g. s.* an author.*Adolescens, tis, c. g. s.* a youth.*Affinis, is, a. g. s.* a cousin.*Aduena, æ, c. s. m.* a stranger.*Agricola, æ, c. s. m.* a husbandman.

<sup>1</sup> And such words as *nyctælar, ūcis, (m.)* an owl; *thorax, ācis*, the breast; *dropax, ācis, (m.)* a certain ointment; *storax, ācis*, a gum. *Abax* is hardly Latin, but *Abacus* is used.



*Auriga, æ, c. s. m.* a charioteer.

*Auceps, ūpis, c. s. m.* a fowler.

*Aruspex, icis, c. s. m.* a soothsayer.

*Ales, itis, d.* a bird.

*Adeps, ipis, d.* fat.

*Anguis, is, d.* a snake.

*Amnis, is, d. m.* a river.

*Atōmus, i, d. f.* an atom.

*Animans, tis, m. f. n.* an animal.

## B.

*Bombyx, icis, m. f.* a silk-worm: but

*Bombyx, f.* the finest cotton.

*Bidens, tis, m. 4,* a fork: but

*Bidens, f.* a sheep.

Bodily substance, words in *io* denoting, *m.*

*Bos, bōvis, c. g. s.* an ox or cow.

*Balanus, i, d.* an acorn.

*Barbitos, i, d.* a lute.

*Bubo, ōnis, d. m.* an owl.

## C.

*Cometa, æ, m. 1,* a comet.

*Callis, is, m. 4,* a path.

*Caulis, is, m. 4,* a stalk.

*Collis, is, m. 4,* a hill.

*Caudex, icis, m. 4,* a stock of a tree.

*Culex, icis, m. 4,* a gnat.

*Cimex, icis, m. 4,* a bug.

*Calix, icis, m. 4,* a cup.

*Calyx, icis, m. 4,* the cup of a flower.

*Coccyx, ūgis, cis, m. 4,* a cuckow.

*Chalybs, ūbis, m. 4,* steel.

*Cardo, inis, m. 4,* a hinge.

*Cudo, ōnis, m. 4,* a fur cap.

*Curculio, ōnis, m. 4,* a mite.

*Carbasus, i, f. 2,* fine linen.

*Colus, i, f. 2,* a distaff.

*Cos, cōtis, f. 3,* a whetstone.

*Caro, nis, f. 3,* flesh.

*Chaos, -o Dat. n. 3,* confusion.

*Cadāver, ēris, n. 3,* a carcase.

*Cicer, ēris, n. 3,* a vetch.

*Cor, dis, n. 3,* the heart.

*Cacoethes, (indecl.) n. 4,* a bad habit.

*Conviva, æ, c. g. s.* a guest.

*Custos<sup>1</sup>, ōdis, c. g. s.* a keeper.

*Civis, is, c. g. s.* a citizen.

*Comes, itis, c. g. s.* a companion.

*Canis, is, c. g. s.* a dog or bitch.

*Conjux, ūgis, c. g. s.* a married person.

*Clients, tis, c. g. s.* a client.

*Calx, cis, d.* the heel.

*Clunis, is, d.* a buttock.

*Canālis, is, d.* a channel.

*Cinis, ēris, d. m.* ashes.

*Camēlus, i, d. m.* a camel.

*Cortex, icis, d. m.* the bark.

*Cupido<sup>2</sup>, inis, m. 4,* Cupid.

## D.

*Dens, tis, m. 4,* a tooth.

*Dialectus, i, f. 2,* a dialect.

*Diphthongus, i, f. 2,* a diphthong.

*Diametros, i, f. 2,* a diameter.

*Dos, dōtis, f. 3,* a dowry.

<sup>1</sup> *Custos*, a shoot, is masculine.

<sup>2</sup> *Cupido, inis, m.* the god of desire: but *Cupido, inis, f.* desire itself. Horace used *cupido solitudo* for desire itself.

*Domus, ūs, f. 6, a house.*  
*Dux, dūcis, c. g. s. a leader.*  
*Dies, iei, d. a day.*  
*Dies, (plur.) m. days.*  
*Dama, æ, d. f. a doe.*

## E.

*Elephas, antis, m. 4, an elephant.*  
*Ensis, is, m. 4, a sword.*  
*Epops, opis, m. 4, a kind of bird.*  
*Erēmus, i, f. 2, a wilderness.*  
*Eos<sup>1</sup>, (indecl.) f. 3, the morning.*  
*Epos, (indecl.) n. 3, Epic poetry.*  
*Exlex, ēgis, c. s. m. a lawless person.*  
*Eques, itis, c. s. m. a rider.*  
*Exul, ūlis, c. s. m. an exile.*  
*Extorris, is, c. s. m. an exile.*

## F.

*Fomes, itis, m. 4, fuel.*  
*Fascis, is, m. 4, a faggot.*  
*Funis, is, m. 4, a rope.*  
*Fustis, is, m. 4, a club.*  
*Follis, is, m. 4, a pair of bellows.*  
*Frutex, icis, m. 4, a shrub.*  
*Fornix, icis, m. 4, an arch.*  
*Fons, tis, m. 4, a fountain.*  
*Furfur, ūris, m. 5, bran.*  
*Ficus, ūs, f. 6, a fig.*  
*Fruits in r, names of, n. 3.*  
*Fas, (indecl.) n. 4, justice.*  
*Fur, fūris, c. s. m. a thief.*  
*Finis, is, d. an end.*  
*Fines, (plur.) m. confines.*

## G.

*Gigas, āntis, m. 4, a giant.*  
*Gurges, itis, m. 4, a whirlpool.*  
*Glis, gliris, m. 4, a dormouse.*  
*(Glis, glidis, f. mouldiness.)*  
*Grege, ēgis, m. 4, (seldom fem.) a flock.*  
*Gryps, ūphis, m. 4, a griffon.*  
*Gluten, inis, n. 3, glue.*  
*Grajugēna, æ, c. s. m. a Greek born.*  
*Grossus, i, d. a green fig.*  
*Grus, ūis, d. f. a crane.*

## H.

*Herpes, etis, m. 4, St. Anthony's fire.*  
*Helops, opis, m. 4, a kind of fish.*  
*Hydrops, opis, m. 4, the dropsy.*  
*Harpago, ōnis, m. 4, a hook.*  
*Humus, i, f. 2, the ground.*  
*Halo<sup>2</sup>, ōnis, f. 3, a circle round the sun.*  
*Halcyon, ōnis, f. 3, a king's fisher.*  
*Hippomānes, (indecl.) n. 4, a raging humour.*  
*Hæres, edis, c. g. s. an heir or heiress.*  
*Hostis, is, c. g. s. an enemy.*  
*Homo, inis, c. s. m. a human being.*  
*Hospes, itis, c. s. m. a guest.*  
*Hystrix, icis, d. a porcupine.*

## I.

*Icon, ōnis, f. 3, an image.*

<sup>1</sup> *Eos* is ranked among Monoptotes; yet *ēois* Gen. is found.

<sup>2</sup> The gender of this word seems uncertain. Some call it masculine, as, according to its termination, it ought to be considered.

*Incus*, ūdis, *f.* 5, an anvil.  
*Idus*, ūum, *f.* 6, the ides  
 (plur.)  
*Inguen*, īnis, *n.* 3, the groin.  
*Iter*, itinēris, *n.* 3, a journey.  
*Indeclinables*, *n.*  
*Instar*, (indecl.) *n.* bigness.  
*Infans*, tis, *c. g. s.* an infant.  
*Interpres*, ētis, *c. g. s.* an interpreter.  
*Illēx*, ēgis, *c. s. m.* an outlaw.  
*Imbrex*, īcis, *d.* a gutter-tile.  
*Index*, īcis, *c. s. g.* a discoverer.

## J.

*Juventus*, ūtis, *f.* 5, youth.  
*Juvenis*, is, *c. g. s.* a youth.  
*Judex*, īcis, *c. g. s.* a judge.

## L.

*Limes*, ītis, *m.* 4, a limit.  
*Lebes*, ētis, *m.* 4, a kettle.  
*Lapis*, īdis, *m.* 4, a stone.  
*Latex*, īcis, *m.* 4, water.  
*Ligo*, ōnis, *m.* 4, a spade.  
*Lepus*, ōris, *m.* 5, a hare.  
*Laser*, ēris, *n.* 3, benzoin.  
*Laver*, ēris, *n.* 3, water-parsley.  
*Linter*, tris, *d.* a little boat.  
*Lynx*, cis, *d. f.* a lynx.  
*Limax*, ācis, *d. f.* a snail.  
*Lagōpus*, ōdis, *f.* 5, a certain bird.

## M.

*Merges*, ītis, *m.* 4, a reaping-hook.  
*Magnes*, ētis, *m.* 4, the load-stone.  
*Mensis*, is, *m.* 4, a month.  
*Mugilis*, is, *m.* 4, a mullet.

*Molāris*, is, *m.* 4, a mill-stone.

*Mons*, tis, *m.* 4, a mountain.

*Merops*, ōpis, *m.* 4, a wood-pecker.

*Mus*, mūris, *m.* 5, a mouse.

*Meridies*, īi, *m.* 7, noon.

*Methodus*, ī, *f.* 2, a method.

*Manus*, ūs, *f.* 6, a hand.

*Marmor*, āris, *n.* 3, marble.

*Miles*, ītis, *c. g. s.* a soldier.

*Municeps*, īpis, *c. g. s.* a free person.

*Martyr*, īris, *c. g. s.* a martyr.

*Margo*, īnis, *d. m.* a margin.

## N.

-nis, Latin nouns in, *m.* 4, but Greek nouns, *f.*

*Natālis*, is, *m.* 4, a birth-day.

*Nefrens*, (porcus) -dis, *m.* 4, a barrow-pig.

Number, nouns in *io* denoting, *m.* 4.

*Nihil*, (indecl.) *n.* nothing.

*Nepenthes*, (indecl.) *n.* 4, bu-gloss.

*Nemo*, īnis, *c. g. s.* nobody.

*Natrix*, īcis, *d. m.* a water-snake.

## O.

*Orbis*, is, *m.* 4, a circle.

*Oryx*, ūgis, *m.* 4, a kind of goat.

*Occidens* (sol), -tis, *m.* 4, the west.

*Oriens* (sol), -tis, *m.* 4, the east.

*Ordo*, īnis, *m.* 4, order.

*Os*, ōssis, *n.* 3, a bone.

*Os*, ōris, *n.* 3, the mouth.

*Obses*, īdis, *c. g. s.* a hostage.

*Opifex*, *īcis*, *c. s. m.* an artificer.

*Ober*, *īcis*, *d. m.* a bolt.

## P.

*Planeta*, *æ*, *m. 1*, a planet.

*Pandectæ*, *ārum*, *m. 1*, pandects.

*Paries*, *ētis*, *m. 4*, a wall.

*Palmes*, *ītis*, *m. 4*, a branch.

*Poples*, *ītis*, *m. 4*, the ham.

*Postis*, *is*, *m. 4*, a door-post.

*Piscis*, *is*, *m. 4*, a fish.

*Pollis*, *īnis*, *m. 4*, fine flour.

*Pantex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, the paunch.

*Podex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, the breech.

*Pollex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, the thumb.

*Pulex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, a flea.

*Phoenix*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, a phoenix.

*Pons*, *tis*, *m. 4*, a bridge.

*Profluens* (*fluvius*), *-tis*, *m. 4*, a stream.

*Pugio*, *ōnis*, *m. 4*, a dagger.

*Papilio*, *ōnis*, *m. 4*, a moth.

*pūs*, Greek nouns in, *m. 5*, except perhaps *lagūpus*, *f.* a certain bird.

*Pecus*, *ūdis*, *f. 5*, (or *m.*) a sheep: but

*Pecus*, *ōris*, *n.* a flock of sheep.

*Pharus*, *i*, *f. 2. d.* a watch-tower.

*Perimetros*, *i*, *f. 2*, a circumference.

*Palus*, *ūdis*, *f. 5*, a marsh.

*Porticus*, *ūs*, *f. 6*, a portico.

*Pelagus*, *i*, *n. 2*, the sea.

*Pollen*<sup>1</sup>, *īnis*, *n. 3*, fine flour.

*Piper*, *ēris*, *n. 3*, pepper.

*Papāver*, *ēris*, *n. 3*, a poppy.  
*Panaces*, (indecl.) *n. 4*, all-heal.

*Parents*, *tis*, *c. g. s.* a parent.

*Patruēlis*, *is*, *c. g. s.* a cousin-german.

*Princeps*, *īpis*, *c. g. s.* a prince or princess.

*Præs*, *dis*, *c. g. s.* a surety.

*Præses*, *īdis*, *c. s. m.* a president.

*Pedes*, *ītis*, *c. s. m.* one-on-foot.

*Pugil*, *īlis*, *c. s. m.* a champion.

*Præsul*, *ūlis*, *c. s. m.* a prelate.

*Perduellis*, *is*, *c. s. m.* an enemy.

*Phaselus*, *i*, *d.* a pinnace.

*Palumbes*, *is*, *d.* a ring-dove.

*Pumex*, *īcis*, *d. m.* a pumice-stone.

*Pulvis*, *ēris*, *d. m.* powder.

*Perdix*, *īcis*, *d. f.* a partridge.

*Penus*, *i*, or *ūs*, *d.* provisions

*Penus*, *ōris*, *n.* provisions.  
R.

*Ramex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, a rupture.

*Rumex*, *īcis*, *d. m.* sorrel.

*-r*, names of fruits in, *n. 3*.

*Rudens*, *tis*, *d. m.* a cable.

## S.

*Stipes*, *ītis*, *m. 4*, a stake.

*Sanguis*, *īnis*, *m. 4*, blood.

*Sorex*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, a rat.

*Spadix*, *īcis*, *m. 4*, scarlet colour.

*Seps*, *sēpis*, *m. 4*, a serpent.

*Senio*, *ōnis*, *m. 4*, the number six.

<sup>1</sup> The gender of this noun does not seem ascertained; nor the termination.

*Scipio, ōnis, m. 4, a staff.*  
*Sol, sōlis, m. 5, the sun.*  
*Salar, āris, m. 5, a trout.*  
*Synodus, i, f. 2, a synod.*  
*Sindon, ōnis, f. 3, fine linen.*  
*Salus, ūtis, f. 5, safety.*  
*Senectus, ūtis, f. 5, old age.*  
*Servitus, ūtis, f. 5, slavery.*  
*Subscus, ūdis, f. 5, a joint.*  
*Spinther, ēris, n. 3, a buckle.*  
*Sacerdos, ōtis, c. g. s. a priest or priestess.*  
*Sus, sūs, c. g. s. a hog or sow.*  
*Senex, is, c. s. m. an old person.*  
*Sardonyx, ŷchis, d. a precious stone.*  
*Silex, icis, d. a flint-stone.*  
*Stirps, is, d<sup>1</sup>. a root of a tree.*  
*Serpens, tis, d. a serpent.*  
*Scrobs, obis, d. a ditch.*  
*Sandyx, icis, d. f. a kind of colour.*  
*Sal, sālis, m. sometimes n. salt.*  
*Sales, (plur.) m. jests.*  
*Specus, ūs, m. f. n. a den.*  
*Sexus, i, n. 2, a sex: but*  
*Sexus, ūs, m. a sex.*

## T.

*Trames, itis, m. 4, a path.*  
*Termes, itis, m. 4, a bough.*  
*Tapes, etis, m. 4, tapestry.*  
*Torris, is, m. 4, a firebrand.*  
*Thorax, ācis, m. 4, the breast.*  
*Tradux, ūcis, m. 4, a graft.*  
*Tridens, tis, m. 4, a trident.*  
*Torrents, tis, m. 4, a torrent.*  
*Tendo<sup>2</sup>, īnis, m. 4, a tendon.*

*Ternio, ōnis, m. 4, the number three.*

*Titio, ōnis, m. 4, a firebrand.*  
*Turtur, ūris, m. 5, a turtle.*  
*Tellus, ūris, f. 5, the earth.*  
*Tribus, ūs, f. 6, a tribe.*  
*Tuber, ēris, n. 3, a wen: but*  
*Tuber, ēris, m. a fruit.*  
*Testis, is, c. g. s. a witness.*  
*Torquis, is, d. a chain.*  
*Talpa, æ, d. f. a mole.*

## U.

*Unguis, is, m. 4, a nail.*  
*Udo, ōnis, m. 4, a sack.*  
*Unio, ōnis, m. 4, a pearl.*  
*Unguen, īnis, n. 3, an ointment.*  
*Uber, ēris, n. 3, an udder.*  
*Urpex, icis, m. 4, a harrow.*

## V.

*Vectis, is, m. 4, a bar.*  
*Vermis, is, m. 4, a worm.*  
*Vomis, ēris, m. 4, a coultter.*  
*Vertex, icis, m. 4, the top.*  
*Vortex, icis, m. 4, a whirlpool.*  
*Volvox, ūcis, m. 4, a vine-fretter.*  
*Vultur, ūris, m. 5, a vulture.*  
*Vannus, i, f. 2, a fan.*  
*Virtus, ūtis, f. 5, virtue.*  
*Virus, i, n. 2, poison.*  
*Ver, ēris, n. 3, spring.*  
*Vas, vāsis, n. 4, a vessel.*  
*Vindex, icis, c. g. s. an avenger.*  
*Vates, is, c. g. s. a prophet or prophetess.*  
*Verna, æ, c. s. m. a slave.*

<sup>1</sup> *Stirps* for a tree, masc. or fem.; for parents or children, always fem.

<sup>2</sup> *Tendo* an uncommon word; generally plural.

*Varix*, *icis*, *d. m.* a swollen vein.  
*Vulgar*, *i*, *m.* and *n.* the vulgar.

Z.

*Zinziber*, *ëris*, *n. s.* ginger.

The figure points out the rule to which the word is an exception. *c. s. m.* denotes the word to be common in sense or signification, but masculine in gender.

*c. s. g.* shows the word to be common in sense, but that it varies its gender, according to its signification. *d. m.* means doubtful, but that the masculine is preferable. *d. f.* doubtful likewise, but feminine in preference.

By the referring figure, all the exceptions may be classed either according to the gender, after the manner of the Latin verses, since in each letter they are arranged in the order of masculines, feminines, neuters, &c.; or they may be classed, as in the second form, according to their declension and termination.

### HETEROCLITES.

Nouns differing from the common declension, are generally named Heteroclites.

*Deficit*, aut *variat*, heteroclita vox, vel *abundat*.

I. *Abundants* have different terminations to the same case.

II. *Variants* change from one declension or gender to another.

III. *Defectives* want case, sometimes number.

Observe (1), some words are of *double-declension*, as the following:

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N.</i> Jus-jurandum,	Jura-juranda,
<i>G.</i> Juris-jurandi,	Jurum-jurandorum,
<i>D.</i> Juri-jurando,	Juribus-jurandis,
<i>Ac.</i> Jus-jurandum,	Jura-juranda,
<i>V.</i> Jus-jurandum,	Jura-juranda,
<i>A.</i> Jure-jurando.	Juribus-jurandis.
<i>N.</i> Res-publica,	Res-publicæ,
<i>G.</i> Rei-publicæ,	Rerum-publicarum,
<i>D.</i> Rei-publicæ,	Rebus-publicis,
<i>Ac.</i> Rem-publicam,	Res-publicas,
<i>V.</i> Res-publica,	Res-publicæ,
<i>A.</i> Re-publica.	Rebus-publicis.

The genitive, dative and ablative plural of *jus-jurandum* are not used. *Jus* is a substantive neuter, of the third declension; *jurandum* the neuter gender of the future parti-

ciple passive of the verb *juro*. *Res* is a noun feminine of the 5th declension, agreeing with *publicus*, an adjective of the 1st and 2nd. In double words nominatives only are declinable: *juris-peritus* declines *peritus* only. *Alter-uter* declines its last nominative only.

Observe (2), some words are of *peculiar-declension*, as the following:

Plural.				Sing.	Sing.
N.	Amb- Du-	M. o,	F. -æ,	N. -o,	
G.		-orum,	-arum,	-orum,	Jesu, Jovis,
D.		-obus,	-abus,	-obus,	Jesu, Jovi,
Ac.		-os, o,	-as,	-o,	Jesum, Jovem,
V.		-o,	-æ,	-o,	Jesu, Jupiter,
Ab.		-obus,	-abus,	-obus.	Jesu. Jove.

Sing.		Plur.	Sing.		Plur.
N.	Vis,	Vires,	Bos,	Boves,	
G.	Vis,	Virium,	Bovis,	Boum,	
D.	—	Viribus,	Bovi,	Bobus, bubus,	
Ac.	Vim,	Vires,	Bovem,	Boves,	
V.	Vis,	Vires,	Bos,	Boves,	
Ab.	Vi.	Viribus.	Bove.	Bobus, bubus.	

### I. ABUNDANTS.

1. Some abound in termination, as *arbor*, *arbos*.
2. Some are of the first and third declension, as *Calchas*, *æ* or *antis*.
3. Of the second and third, as *Iber*, *ēri* or *ēris*, *sequester*, *ri* or *ris*.
4. Of the second and fourth. *Colus*, *ficus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, have *u* in the ablative singular, and *us* in the nominative, accusative, vocative plural.

*Quercus* of the fourth makes *quercorum*, and *-uum*. *Versus* has *versis*, *versorum*, *versis*, as well as its regular cases.

*Domus* is declined according to the verse of Alstedius,  
 “*Tolle me, mi, mu, mis, si declinare domus vis.*”

Singular.		Plural.
N.	V. Domus,	Domus,
G.	Domī (at home),	Domorum, uum,
D.	Domui, Domo,	Domibus,
Ac.	Domum,	Domos, us,
Ab.	Domo.	Domibus.

5. Of the third and fifth, as *plebs, is*; or *plebes, ei*; *fames, is* or *ei*.

6. Some abound in gender only, as *dies*, masculine and feminine in the singular.

7. In termination and declension, as *menda, æ*; *mendum, i*.

8. In termination and gender, as *tonitrus, us*, masculine—*tonitru*, neuter.

9. In declension and gender, as *penus, i*, or *penus, us*; masculine and feminine: and *penum, i*, or *penus, ōris*, neuter.

10. In termination, declension, and gender, as *æther, ōris*, masculine; and *æthra, æ*, feminine.

11. In oblique cases, as *Tigris, ōdis* or *is*; *Chremes, Dares, Laches, Thales*, have *ētis* or *is*.

12. Some adjectives abound in termination and declension, as *declivus, -is*; *imbecillus, -is*; *semisomnus, -is*; *exanimus, -is*.

## II. VARIANTS.

### 1. In gender and termination.

Sing.	Plur.
Masc.	Neuter.
Avernus,	a, orum.

Dindŷmus,  
Isniārus,  
Massicus,  
Mænālus,  
Pangæus,  
Tænārus,  
Tartārus,  
Taygētus.

#### Feminine.

Carbāsus,  
Pergāmus.

#### Masculine.

Locus, i or a.  
Jocus, i or a.

#### Masculine and neuter.

Sibilus -um, a.  
Balteus -um, a.

Sing.	Plur.
Neut.	Masc.
Elysium,	i.
Argos, (eos)	i.
Frænum,	i, (or, a neut.)
Rastrum,	i, (or, a neut.)

### 2. In gender and declension. (2 decl. neut. P.)

Delicium,	æ	} of the first.
Epulum,	æ	
Balneum,	æ, (or, a of the second.)	

### 3. In declension only. (2 decl.)

Jugerum, a, of the third.  
(Of the third, neut.)  
Vas, a, orum, of the second.

4. The following vary their sense according to their number:— *rostrum*, *fortuna*, *facultas*, *mos*, *opis*, *ædis* or *ædes*, *sal*, *populus* (*populi*, nations).



## III: DEFECTIVES.

## DEFECTIVES IN CASE,

## 1: Called aptotes, or indeclinables.

Nouns in *u* are indeclinable in the singular, but regular in the plural, as *cornu*; plural *cornua*, *-uum*, &c.

Most nouns in *i* are indeclinable in both numbers, as *gummi*.

Cardinal numbers, likewise, from *quatuor* to *centum*.

Foreign words, like *Job*, *Jerusalem*, *Abraham*, *Adam*, *Abrahæ*, *Adæ*, are borrowed from a Latin nominative in *as*.

*Semis*, *frit*, *git*, *cepe*, *gausape*, are singular aptotes.

*Tot*, *quot*, and compounds, *totidem*, *aliquot*, &c. plural aptotes.

*Nequam* and *frugi* are aptotes in both numbers.

*Pondo* is an aptote, added to both numbers. *Duo pondo*, two pounds.

*Mille* the adjective is a plural aptote of all genders.

*Mille* the substantive is an aptote in the singular; but regular in the plural: *millia*, *-ium*, *-ibus*.

*Præsto* is generally considered an adverb. *Satis* also.

## 2. Monoptyots, or words having one case.

Nominatives. *Eos* (though some give it *Eois*), *damnas* (an old law contraction for *damnatus*), *inquires*; the adjectives, *exspes*, and *potis*, *pote*.

Genitives. *Dicis* and *nauci*. *Dicis gratiâ*, for form's sake.

*Res nauci*, a thing of no value.

Datives. Such words as *despicatui*, *ostentui*, &c., but they are found in other cases.

Ablatives. *Ergo* (for the sake of), such verbals as *accitu*, *natu*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *promptu*, *permissu*, *admonitu*, &c. *noctu*.

*Diu* and *interdiu* (in the day) are formed from *dies*, as *noctu* from *nox*, but they are considered adverbs.

Accusatives plural. *Inficias*, *incitas* or *incita*. *Inficias eo*, I deny *Ad incitas* (*calces*, understood, or *lineas*), or *incita* (*loca*) *redactus*, Reduced to wit's end: a metaphorical expression from a certain game: they come from the adjective *incitus*.

Ablative plural. *Ingratiis*, or *ingratis*.

Ablatives singular, and all the plural. *Casse*, *cœlite*, *annâli*, *fauce*, *ambage*. This last wants the genitive plural.

*Viscere* is found; and the plural, *viscera* complete.

*Viscus* nominative and *visceris* genitive are obsolete.

3. *Diptotes*, words having two cases.

Nom. and Acc. *Necesse*, *necessum*, adjectives neuter; *vo-lupe*, *instar*, *hir* (*hiris* seldom), *astu*, a city.

Nom. and Abl. *Astus*, *astu* (craft); *siremps*, *sirempse*.

Gen. and Abl. *Impetis*, *impete*, plur. *impetibus*; *spontis*, *sponte*; *verberis*, *verbere*; *jugeris*, *jugere* (both entire in the plural); *compedis* (seldom), *compede*, no genitive plural, but all the other cases.

Nom. and Acc. pl. *Suppetiæ*, *suppetias*; *inferiæ*, *inferias*.

Gen. and Abl. pl. *Repetundarum*, *repetundis*.

Nom. sing. and pl. and Vocat. sing. *Mactus* (*magis auctus*), *macti*, *macte*, a common word of encouragement.

4. *Triptotes*, words having three cases.

Nom. Acc. Voc. sing. *Fas*, *nefas*, *nihil*, *nil*; *secus* (an old word for *sexus*) and *specus*, when of the third declension and neuter; *epos*, *cacoethes*, *hippomunes*, and other Greek neuters in *es*. See *Pentaptotes*.

Nom. Acc. Voc. pl. The neuters *cete*, *Tempe*, *mele*, *pelage*.

Nom. Gen. Acc. sing. *Tantundem*, *tantidem*.

Nom. Acc. Abl. sing. *Mane*. In ablative sometimes *man!*; *vesper* (*vesperem* seldom), *vespere*.

Acc. sing. and pl. *Dicam*, *dicas*. *Dica* nominat. is seldom used.

Gen. Dat. Abl. sing.; Nom. Acc. Voc. pl. *Feminis*, *-i*, *-e*. *femina*.

Dat. Acc. Abl. sing.; the plural complete. *Previ*, *-em*, *-e*; *preces*, *-um*, *-ibus*, &c.

Nom. Acc. Voc. pl.; all the singular. *Rus*, *thus*, *fel*, *mel*, *hyems*, *hilum*, *solium*, *far*, *ebur*, *metus*, and nouns of the fifth declension (except *res* and *dies* complete).

- The feminine, *grates*, has no singular.

5. *Tetraptotes*, words having four cases.

Nom. and Voc. singular wanting. *Frugis*, *opis*, *pecudis*, *sordis* (these have plural complete); *ditionis* (without plural); *vicis* (having all the cases plural but the genitive), and *dapis*; for *daps* is not usual: plural *dapes* entire.

6. *Pentaptotes*, words having five cases.

Gen. pl. wanting. *Fax*, *fæx*, *sol*, *vicis*, *labes*, *soboles*, *proles*,

*lux, os (oris).* *Chaos, melos, (epos* <sup>1</sup>), are Greek nouns neuter, increasing in the genitive singular, and therefore belonging to the third declension. They have N. A. V. singular; and, as if from masculines of the second, *chaos* and *melos* have sometimes *chao* and *melo* in the dative or ablative. *Melos* has *mele* in the nom. acc. voc. pl.; and it is sometimes found to have *melos* masculine in the accusative plural. The word *satias* is said not to be found in the genitive singular. It is a contraction of *satietas, -ātis*.—(See Declensions R. V. obs. 2.) *Vis* seldom has the dative singular; *vires, -ium, -ibus*, plural complete. (See the Declension of Irregular Adjectives, note 1.) *Nemo* wants the vocative singular; and has no plural. Such words as *qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* have no vocative.

## 2. DEFECTIVES IN NUMBER.

*These have only the Singular\*.*

Proper names, most names of places (except those which have only the plural), most names of virtues, vices, herbs, liquors, metals, abstract qualities, and many others which may be known by the sense: as *Hector, Dido, Italia, jus-*

<sup>1</sup> See Triptotes.

<sup>2</sup> This is the general rule, but it must be confessed to be very vague; for many words belonging to these classes have the plural, such as:

1. *Avena, vicer, faba, far, frumentum, faveolus, glans, hordeum, lupinus, pisum, vicia*, most of which, however, are used in the singular when quantity is signified. *Aous* (chaff), *farina, lomentum, furfur* (bran), are generally singular. *Furfur* (a disorder) has the plural. *Palca* has the plural, though used, in the singular, for a quantity. *Pollen* has the plural. *Piper* and *zinziber*, with other names of spices, are singular only, except *cinnamum*.

### 2. The following names of herbs are found in the Plural.

Abrotonus	biblus	cytissus	lapsana	sagmen
absinthium	brassica	eruca	linum	sampsuchum
acanthus	bulbus	filix	lolium	satureium
aconitum	carduus	fenum	malva	serpillum
alga	casia	gramen	melissophyllon	sesamum
allium	centaureum	helleborus	mentha	stupa
anomum	cepe	intybum	nasturtium	thymus
anagallis	cicuta	intybus	ocymum	tribulus
anthyllis	colocasium	inula	papaver	verbena
asparagus	coriandrum	juncus	porrus	ulpicum
betonica	corruda	lactuca	radix	urtica
beta	cunila	lappa	ruta	

*titia, luxus, hyssopus, triticum, oleum, lac, aurum, senectus, macies, butyrum,*

Aer	humus	omāsum	sitis
æther	jubar	pēnum or	supellex
album	justitium	penus	tabes
argilla	lardum	pelagus	tabum
barathrum	lethum	piper	venia
cestus	limus	plebs	ver
cœnum	lues	pontus	vespera
crocum	lutum	prolubium	veternum or
diluculum	mane	pubes	veternus
finus	meridies	pulvis	virus
glarea	mundus ( <i>ap-</i>	pus	viscum or
gelu	<i>parel</i> )	sabulum -o	viscus ( <i>gtuc</i> )
glastum	muscus	sal ( <i>neut.</i> )	vitrum
gluten -inum	nectar	salum	vulgus
gypsum	nemo	salus	zinziber.
hepar	nihilum	sanguis	
hesperus	nitrum	senium	

*These, and some others, are sometimes found in the Plural.*

Aer	gloria	pulvis	tellus.
bilis	labes	pix	[Nouns of
cholera	lux	quies	the 5th declen-
cutis	mel	ros	sion are seldom
fama	pax	sopor	found in the
fames	pituuta	talio	plural.]

*Caryophylli, croci, hyacinthi, rosæ, violæ, refer to the flowers. Plants yielding roots for food, often have the plural: Inulæ, napi, pastinacæ, rapa, raphani, siseres, are in Pliny.*

3. *Arena, cinis, lana; aqua, aura, cruor, fex, fluôr, latex, liquor, mel, mucus, mustum, oesypum, saliva, spuma, sudor, vinum, ulva, urina; adeps, balsamum, cera, gummis, medulla, pingue, used substantively, re, ina, thus; æs (for things made of that metal), electrum, orichalcum, stannum, bitumen, cæmentum, eluv, fumus, glarea, lignum, marmor, rubigo, succinum, sulfur, pecunia has pecuniæ (sums of money), nummus (money or coin).*

4. The names of many affections of the mind; as *algor, ardor, angor, calor, candor, contemptus, fastus, fervor, furor, horror, languor, livor, metus, mœror, pavor, pudor, terror, vigor*; to which may be added, *fragor, odor, stridor, nitor, pallor, pœdor, rigor, splendor, squalor, tenor* (tone or accent), *tepor, tumor*, and many words of the like nature.

5. And although every abstract quality, metaphysically considered, must be singular; yet being considered as existing in a variety of subjects, their names are occasionally used in the plural number: hence, *ambitio, avaritia, amaritudo, astutia, bonitas, elegantia, dementia, fortitudo, formido, gloria, ira, mahtia, mors, sanctitas, sævitia, stultitia, vita*, and many more of a similar kind, are found in the plural.

*The following have only the Plural:*

The names of several cities, books, feasts, and sciences : also most adjectives of number ; as *Athenæ*, *Thermopylæ*, *Parisi*, *Bucolica*, *Georgica* ; *Bacchanalia*, *Olympia* ; *musica*, *grammatica* ; *ambo*, *duo*, *tres*, &c., *pauci*, *singuli*, *bini*.

*Add the following :*

Acta	fasti and -us	minæ	reliquiæ
adversaria	facetiæ	minores	repotia
antes	feriæ	minutiæ	rostra (the
antæ, -iæ	fines (territory)	mœuia, -ium	court)
apinæ	flabra	multitia	sales (witti-
argutiæ	fortunæ (es-	munia	cisms <sup>1</sup> )
arma	tate)	natales (birth)	salinæ
æstiva	furfures (scurf)	nonæ	scalæ
Bona (goods)	gerræ	nugæ	scatebræ
brevia, -ium	hyberna	nundinæ	scopæ
bellaria	idus	nuptiæ	scruta
calendæ	ilia, -ium	offuciæ (tricks)	sponsalia, -ium
cancelli	incunabula	opes (riches)	stativa
cani	inferi	orgia	superi
castra (camp)	induciæ	pandectæ	talaria, -ium
clitellæ	induviæ	parietinæ	tenebræ
codicilli	insidiæ	partes (a fac-	tesqua
comitia	justa	tion)	thermæ
crepundia	lactes	parapherna	tori (muscles)
cunæ	lamenta	penates	transtra <sup>2</sup>
cunabula	lapidinæ	plagæ (nets)	tricæ
diræ	lautia	posterii	trigæ
divitiæ	lemures	phaleræ	valvæ
excubiæ	lendes	præcordia	vergiliæ
exequiæ	luceres	præbia	vindicæ.
exta	lustra (dens)	primitiæ	
exuviæ	maiores	principia (for	
facultates (re-	manes	the tent)	
sources)	manubiæ	pugillares	
fascæ (a badge)	magalia, -ium	quisquilæ	

<sup>1</sup> Cicero uses *sal* in this sense. *Sales* sometimes signifies salt.

<sup>2</sup> *Transtro* is found in *Perseus*.

*These and some others are sometimes found in the Singular.*

Angustiæ	crates	mapalia	quadrigæ
artus	decimæ	nâres	salebræ
ædes	fores	operæ (work-	tempora (tem-
bigæ	fori	men)	ples)
charites	furiæ	primores	plerique
copiæ	fruges	proceres	vepres.
cibaria	literæ (an epistle)	præstigiæ	

It may be observed that many of the foregoing are adjectives; such as *bona, cani, adversaria, diræ, inferi, superi, justa, majores, minores, posteri, stativa, &c.*

#### PLURALS SIGNIFYING SINGULARLY.

The indefatigable Mr. R. Johnson has given, in his excellent Commentaries, the following list, confirmed by proper citations, of words which are sometimes found, (especially among the poets), in the plural number, with the signification of singulars:—*Alta* (the sea), *animi, auræ; carinæ, cervices* (the neck), *colla, comæ, connubia, corda, corpora, crepuscula, currus; exilia; frigora; gaudia, guttura; hymenæi; jejunia, judicia, ignes, inguina; jubæ; limina, littora; mensæ* (a course or service of dishes); *numina; odia, oræ, ora* (plur. of *os*), *ortus, otia; pectora; rictus* (jaws of one creature, or of more), *robora; silentia, sinus* (the plait of a garment); *tædæ, terga, tempora* (time), *thalami, tori, viæ, vultus.*

#### SINGULARS USED PLURALLY.

Certain nouns are sometimes elegantly used in the singular, with a plural signification; such as, *miles* for *militēs* (the soldiery); *equēs* for *equitēs*; *Romanus* for *Romani*; *pedes* for *peditēs*, &c.

The adjective *multus* likewise; as in the examples, *Quis multâ gracilis te puer in rosâ*—Hor. *Quam multo repetet Græcia milite*—Hor. *i. e.* on many roses, or a bed of roses; with many soldiers, or a large army.

### PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a word used, through necessity or for convenience, instead of a noun: it has gender, case, and number.

Pronouns are divided into four classes, viz.

1. Demonstratives; *ego, tu, sui.*

2. Relatives ; *illo, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui*.

3. Possessives ; *meus, tuus, suus, nosster, vester*.

4. Gentiles or Patrials ; *nostras, vestras, cujas*.

*Quis* and *cujas* are called also Interrogatives.

The declension of all these has been shown, except that of *ego, tu, sui*; and *hic, is, quis* and *qui*.

*Ego, tu, sui* are substantives; they have no gender of their own, but assume the gender of the noun for which they are placed. They are thus declined :

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing. & Plur.
N.	ĕgō,	nōs,	tū,	vōs,	—
G.	mēi,	nōstrum, ī,	tūi,	vēstrum, -ī,	sūi,
D.	mihī,	nōbīs,	tībī,	vōbīs,	sībī,
Ac.	mē,	nōs,	tē,	vōs,	sē,
V.	—	—	tū,	vōs,	—
Ab.	mē,	nōbīs,	tē.	vōbīs.	sē.

The preposition *cum* is put after these ablatives.

The compounds *egomet, tutemet, suimet*, are regular.

*These are monoptotes.*

Nom. *tute*. Ac. *sese, tete*, the simple pronoun being doubled.

*Hic, Is, Qui* and *Quis*, are thus declined :

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. hīc,	hæc,	hōc,	hī,	hæ,	hæc,
G. hūjūs,			hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
D. hūic <sup>1</sup> ,			hīs,		
Ac. hūnc,	hānc,	hōc,	hōs,	hās,	hæc,
V. —			—	—	—
Ab. hōc,	hāc,	hōc,	hīs,		

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. īs,	ĕā,	īd,	īi,	ĕā,	ĕā,
G. ĕjūs,			ĕōrum,	ĕārum,	ĕōrum,
D. ĕi,			īis, vel	ĕis,	
Ac. ĕum,	ĕam,	īd,	ĕōs,	ĕās,	ĕā,
V. —			—	—	—
Ab. ĕō,	ĕā,	ĕō,	īis vel	ĕis.	

<sup>1</sup> Or *hīic*, but less common.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. (Quis),	(quid or quōd),		Quī,	quā,	quā,
Qui,	quā,	quōd,			
G. Cūjus,			Quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
D. Cui,			Quibūs	vel quēis,	
Ac. Quem, quam, quōd (quid),			Quōs,	quās,	quā,
V. —					
Ab. Quō,	quā,	quō.	Quibūs	vel	quēis.

*Qui* is put for the ablative singular in all genders, rarely ablative plural. *Cum* is put after the ablatives of *qui* and *quis*.

### COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

(1) Compounds of *hic* are : N. *isthic*, *isthæc*, *isthoc* vel *isthuc*. Ac. *isthunc*, *isthanc*, *isthoc* vel *isthuc*. Ab. *isthoc*; *isthac*, *isthoc*. So *illic*. *Hicce* has all the cases that end in *c* or *s*, before *ce*<sup>1</sup>; and *hiccine* all the cases having *c* before *cine*.

(2) The compound of *is* is, *idem*, *ēdem*, *idem*, which, like *quidam*, changes *m* before *d* into *n*.

(3) Compounds of *quis* formed by prefixing *ne*, *num*, *ec*, *si* and *ali* (*alius*) to *quis*; or adding *nam*, *quam*, *que*, *pnam*, or doubling *quis*, are : *nequis*, *numquis*, *ecquis*, *siquis*, *aliquis*; *quisnam*, *quisquam*, *quisque*, *quispnam*, *quisquis*. The compounds of *quis*, when *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the nominative singular feminine and neuter plural. *Siquis* and *ecquis* have *qua* or *quæ*. *Quisquis* is thus declined: N. *quisquis*, *quidquid* or *quicquid*. Ac. *quidquid* or *quicquid*. Ab. *quoquo*, *quaqua*, *quoquo*. *Quisquam* has *quæquam*, *quodquam*, and *quidquam* or *quicquam*: Acc. sing. *quemquam*; the feminine wanting. The plural is seldom used. Some are doubly compounded; as *ecquisnam*, used in the nominative only, and *unusquisque*, which wants the plural.

(4) The compounds of *qui* are *quidam*, *quicunque*, *quivis*, and *quilibet*, which are regular.

All these pronouns want the vocative.

*Queis* is not used in composition.

### MONOPTOTES.

Gen. *Ejusce*, *cujusce*, *hujusmodi*, *ejusmodi*, *cujusmodi*, *hujuscemodi*. Ac. *Eccum*, *eccam*; *eccos*, *eccas* (from *ecce*, and *is*). *Ellum*, *ellam*; *ellos*, *ellas* (from *ecce* and *ille*).

<sup>1</sup> Or *cā*, but less common.

<sup>2</sup> This is a common rule; but *hicce* may be found in Terence, Eun. 2. 2. 38. *Horunce* and *harunce*, and, by apocope, *horunc*, and *harunc* may likewise be found; but they are uncommon.



Abl. *Ple* is put after the ablatives *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ*, and sometimes after the masculine of these.

*Observations on some pronouns.*

(1) *Aliquis* and *Quidam* may be thus distinguished: the former denotes a person or thing *indeterminately*; the latter, *determinately*.

(2) *Uter* refers to two, and is therefore joined to comparatives.

(3) *Quis* may refer to many, and is therefore joined with superlatives.

(4) *Hic* and *Ille* are often found to refer to two words going before them. *Hic* refers to the latter; *Ille* to the former: but in a few instances, where no ambiguity is occasioned by it, this distinction is reversed.

(5) As demonstratives, *Hic* refers to the person nearest to me; *Iste* to the person nearest to you; *Ille* to any intermediate person. In the same manner *hic* is for the first person; *Istic* for the second; *Illic* for the third.—*Is* may refer to a person absent.

(6) *Ipse* and *Idem* are joined to any person. *Ipse* is often joined to the primitives *ego, tu, ille, sui*. It may agree with these; but when the nominative, and the word governed by the verb, refer to the same person, it is better to be put in the nominative; as, *Mihi ipse placeo*; *Te ipse laudas*; *Cato se ipse occidit*. It is often used emphatically, for *per se*; as, *Ipse præfuit exercitui*, He commanded the army in person.

(7) *Ille* denotes honour; *Iste* contempt.

(8) *Tuus* is used when we speak to one; as, *Summe, Coriolane, in tuis castris captiva, an mater?* *Vester*, when we speak to more than one; as, *Cives, miseremini cæli vestri*.

(9) *Omnis, Quisque* and *Uterque* have been thus distinguished: *Omnis* and *Quisque* are generally used when we speak of more than two; *Uterque* always when we speak of two.

(10) *Alter* is in general applied to one of two; *Alius* to one of many. But Cicero uses *Primus, Secundus et Alter*. In general *Alter* when repeated is to be translated by the *one* and the *other*; but there is a passage in Cicero, in which the former *Alter* refers to the last antecedent; viz. *Ut enim cum civi aliter contendimus, si est inimicus, aliter si competitor: cum altero (competitore) certamen honoris, cum altero capitis et famæ*. De Off. lib. 1, 12.—*Alius* is, in Cæsar, applied to one of two; as, *Duas leges promulgavit; unam quæ mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit*;

*aliam tabularum novarum.* Cæs. 3. Bel. Civil. *Alter* is sometimes used like *Alius*.—When in a sentence *alius* is repeated, it is expressed in English by different terms corresponding with each other; such as *one, another, some, others, &c.* Thus, *Alii domos, alii montes petebant,* Some were going to their homes, and others to the mountains. *Quorum alius, alia causa illata, petebat,* Of whom one assigning one cause, another, another, asked; or Each of whom assigning a different cause, asked.

(11) *Quivis*, any whom you please; *Quisquam*, any one; and *ullus*, any, are thus used: *Quivis* affirms; as, *Quidvis mihi sat est,* Any thing pleases me. *Quodvis pati malle,* I would rather suffer any thing. *Ullus* never affirms, but asks or denies, that is, it may be used in an interrogative sentence, or in a sentence negatively expressed: as also *Quisquam*. Thus, *Nec ulla res ex omnibus me angit*—Cic. Nor does any thing of all these things distress me. *Nec quisquam eorum te novit,* Nor does any one of them know you. In an interrogative sentence; as, *An quisquam dubitabit?* Cic. Will any one doubt it? *Ullus* is used in the same way.

(12) *Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*, the genitives of the primitives, are generally used when *passion, or the being acted upon*, is denoted; as *amor mei*, means, *the love wherewith I am loved*.

(13) *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, the possessives, denote *action, or the possession of a thing*; as *amor meus*, is *the love which I possess and exert towards somebody else*. But these two distinctions are sometimes reversed: thus the first; *Nam neque tuâ negligentia, neque odio id fecit tuô*—Ter. Neither did he do it out of neglect towards you, nor of hatred towards you; in which the possessives *tuâ* and *tuô* are used instead of *tui*, denoting the neglect with which you are neglected, and the hatred with which you are hated.

The second; *Ex unius tui vitâ pendere omnium*—Cic. That the lives of all depend upon your life; in which *tui* is put instead of the possessive *tuâ*. Cicero uses *insidiæ alicujus*, passively, for the snares which are laid against a man, not for those which a man lays.

(14) Adjectives, participles, and verbs, which have a genitive after them, take that of the primitives; as, *Similis mei; memor nostri; observans tui; indigetis mei*.

(15) Partitives, numerals, comparatives and superlatives take after them *nostrum, vestrum*; as, *uterque nostrum*;

*primus vestrum; major, maximus vestrum.* But Cicero, in his Orations, pays no regard to this distinction.

(16) The possessives often take after them *ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, trium, &c., omnium, plurium, paucorum, cujusque*, and the genitives of participles likewise; which words have a reference to the primitive understood; as, *Dixi meâ unius operâ rempublicam esse salvam*—Cic. I said that the state was preserved by the service of me alone. *Meum solius peccatum corrigi non potest*—Cic. The offence of me alone cannot be amended. — *Scripta cum mea nemo legat, vulgò recitare timentis*—Hor. Since nobody reads the writings of me, fearing to rehearse them publicly. *De tuo ipsius studio conjecturam ceperis*—Cic. You may conjecture from your own study. *In sua cujusque laude præstantior*—Erasm. More excellent each in his own skill. *Nostra omnium memoriâ*—Erasm. In the memory of us all. *Vestris paucorum respondet laudibus*—Cic. He answers to the praises of you few.

It is evident, that to all these the primitive is understood; thus, *Meum solius peccatum* is the same as *Mei solius peccatum*; but, as *meum* was expressed, *mei* became unnecessary.

#### RECIPROCALLS.

(17) *Sui* and *Suus* are called reciprocals, because they always refer to some preceding person or thing, generally the principal noun in the sentence: thus, *Cæsar Ariovisto dixit, non sese (Cæsarem) Gallis, sed Gallos sibi (Cæsari) bellum intulisse*, Cæsar told Ariovistus, that he had not made war upon the Gauls, but the Gauls upon him: in which *se* and *sibi* refer to Cæsar, the principal noun. But when different persons are spoken of pronominally, other pronouns are necessary for distinction's sake: thus, Cato confesses that he (Cato) has erred, *Cato se peccasse futeletur*. Cato thinks ill of Cæsar, and says that he (Cæsar) aims at a revolution; *De Cæsare malè sentit Cato; eum studere novis rebus arbitratur*. Cato killed himself with his (Cato's own) sword; *Suo se gladio confecit Cato*. He killed himself with his sword (that is, with the sword of any body else); *illius gladio se confecit*.

These distinctions will be more fully explained by the following remarks:

I. When *he* or *his* refers to the case which precedes the verb, *sui* and *suus* are used: as, *Homo justus nihil cuiquam, quod in se transferat, detrahet*—Cic.; in which *se* refers to

*homo. Pythius piscatores ad se (Pythium) convocavit, et ab his petivit, ut ante suos (Pythii) hortulos piscarentur*—Cic. Had the fishermen's gardens been intended, the expression would have been *ante ipsorum hortulos*. Change the nominative; *Piscatores erant a Pythio rogati, ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur*: here *suos* refers to *piscatores*; and if *his* is to refer to Pythius, it must be expressed by *ante ejus hortulos*. The noun preceding the verb is sometimes in the accusative: as, *Dicunt Cererem antiquissimam a C. Verre ex suis templis esse sublatam*—Cic.; in which *suis* refers to the accusative *Cererem*, which is virtually a nominative, and resolvable into *quod Ceres* &c. If I say *C. Verres sustulit Cererem ex templis suis*, *suis* refers to *Verres* the nominative; and if I wish to apply the pronoun to *Ceres*, I must say *ex templis ejus*.

In such sentences as, *Pater jussit filio<sup>1</sup>, ut iret in cubiculum suum*, and, *Verres rogat Dolabellam, ut de sua provincia decedat*, in which there are two verbs, and two third persons, we must distinguish by the context which is the principal person, in order, generally, to refer the reciprocal to this as its proper nominative.

II. The reciprocals may likewise be applied to the word which follows the verb, provided that it is capable of being turned into the nominative, without altering the sense: thus, *Trahit sua quemque voluptas*—Virg.; in which *sua* refers to *quemque*, the object of the verb, because it may become the subject, as in the equivalent expression, *Quisque trahitur a voluptate sua*. In the same manner, *Regis est gubernare suos*; in which *suos* refers to *regis*, because we may say, *Regis officium est ut (rex) gubernet cives suos*. *Hunc sui cives ejecerunt*—Cic. *Sui* refers to *hunc*, because we may say, *Hic ejectus est a suis civibus*.

III. Provided no ambiguity should arise, the reciprocals may be used instead of relative pronouns; and especially when the first or second person is used: as, *Gratias mihi agunt quod se (eos) mea sententia reges appellaverim*—Cic.; *Suam rem sibi salvam sistam*—Plaut.; in which *ejus* and *ei* might be used; *Timet ne deserat se*, or, *eam*—Ter. Relatives may be used instead of reciprocals: as, *Omnes boni, quantum in ipsis (or se) fuit, Cæsarem occiderunt*—Cic.; *Persuadent Rauracis ut una cum iis (or secum) proficiscantur*—Cæs. *Perfuga Fabricio pollicitus est, si præmium ei (or sibi,*

<sup>1</sup> This is an uncommon construction; for although Tacitus says, *Ubi Britannico, jussit exurgere, juheo* has commonly the accusative and infinitive mood after it.

viz. *per fugæ*) *proposuisset, se Pyrrhum venenō necaturum*—Cic: *Quapropter non petit ut illum (se) miserum putetis, nisi et innocens fuerit*—Quinct.

(1) Sometimes *sui* and *ipse* are applied to the same person, in the same sentence: as, *Abisari Alexander nunciari jussit, si gravaretur ad se (Alexandrum) venire, ipsum (Alexandrum) ad eum esse venturum*—Curt. *Ei legationi Ariovistus respondit, si quid ipsi (Ariovisto) a Cæsare opus esset, sese (Ariovistum) ad eum venturum fuisse; si quid ille (Cæsar) a se (Ariovisto) velit, illum (Cæsarem) ad se (Ariovistum) venire oportere*—Cæs. Sometimes the reciprocals refer, in the same sentence, both to the primary and secondary noun, especially when the latter becomes important, and no ambiguity is thereby produced. Thus Ariovistus tells Cæsar, *Neminem secum sine sua pernicie contendisse*; that no one had contended with him, without suffering his own ruin. *Secum* refers to *Ariovistus*; *sui* to *neminem*. It is evident that Ariovistus laid great stress on *sua pernicie*; and that these two words must refer to *neminem*, since it was Ariovistus himself who was then speaking, and whose destruction, consequently, could not, at that time, have taken place.

(2) *nus, Is, or Ipse*, may likewise be used, indifferently, in certain cases. We may say, *Cepi columbam in nidō suo*, or, *in nidō ejus*, or, *ipsius*. The first is equivalent to, *Columba a me capta est in nidō suo*. And *ejus* or *ipsius* may be used, because *nidus* can refer to *columba* only. *Suus* may likewise be used for other pronouns, when its use cannot, from the sense, cause any ambiguity; as, in Virgil, when, speaking of Dido's nurse, he says, *Namque suam patriā antiquā cinis ater habebat*, in which *suam* cannot refer to *cinis ater*, either according to the sense, or the gender used, but evidently to her nurse.

*Sui* also; as, *Dionysius filias suas tondere docuit, instituitque ut candentibus juglandium putaminibus barbam sibi, et capillum adurerent*—Cic. Here *sibi* cannot refer to his daughters, although they are the nominative to *adurerent*, but to Dionysius himself, since his daughters, it is presumed, had no beard. Had the sentence been, *Dionysius instituit ut filiae suae capillum sibi adurerent*, *sibi* must refer to *filiae*, the nominative to the verb. To remove any ambiguity in this sentence, and to make *his* applicable to Dionysius, we should say, *ut capillum ipsi adurerent*.

(3) When two oblique cases are connected by a conjunction, the relative pronoun is rather to be used: as, *Sup-*

*plicium sumpsit de fure et sociis ejus*, not *suis*, lest *suis* should refer to *he*, the nominative to the verb. If the preposition *cum* be used, we generally say *de fure cum sociis suis*.

(4) If the nominative or accusative precede *inter*, the reciprocal *sui* only is used: as, the nominative; *Fratres gemini inter se cum formâ tum moribus similes*—Cic. The accusative; as, *Feras inter sese partus atque educatio et natura conciliat*—Cic. But when the genitive, dative, or ablative precede, *sui*, or, *ipse*, or sometimes *iste*, may be used; as, after the genitive, *Una spes est salutis istorum inter istos dissensio*—Cic. *Inter se* or *ipsos* might have been used. After the dative; as, *Latissimè patens hominibus inter ipsos societas est hæc*—Cic. After the ablative; as, *In magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa etiam a doctis inter ipsos multud reprehensa*—Quinct.

(5) *Suus* is sometimes put for *unicuique proprius*, peculiar: as, *India mittit ebur, molles sua thura Sabæi*—Virg. The country of the Sabæi was particularly famous for myrrh, cassia, frankincense, and such productions. It sometimes indicates *fitness or congruity*: as, *Sunt et sua dona parenti*—Virg. There are likewise for my father, fit, appropriate, or suitable presents.

(6) *Suus* is often used without the substantive being mentioned to which it refers: as, *Suum cuique tribuito*, Give every man his own (thing, *negotium*). *Sui responderunt*, His soldiers or countrymen answered (*cives* or *milites* being understood).

(7) The reciprocals alone, are used with *quisque*, and they generally are placed before it: as, *Pro se quisque acriter intendat animum*—Liv. *Sua cujusque animantis natura est*—Cic. Every animal has its own peculiar nature. *Suus* is put after *quisque* in this example from Virgil; *Quisque suos patimur manes*.

(8) *Sibi* and sometimes *tibi*, *mihi*, &c., though not indispensably necessary, are used for the sake of elegance: as, *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*—Ter. *Ex arâ hinc sume tibi verbenas*—Ter. *Expedi mihi hoc negotium*—Ter.

(9) The reciprocals may be applied to two distinct subjects coupled by a conjunction: as, *Inter se contendebant Indutiomarus et Cingetorix*—Cæs. The manner of using certain pronouns should be exemplified by such sentences as the following: “*Quod ubi Cæsar rescivit; quorum per fines ierant his uti conquirent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit. Tulingos, et Latobrigos, in fines suos unde erant profecti, reverti jussit: Allobrogibus impe-*

ravit ut *his* frumenti copiam facerent ; *ipsos*, oppida vicos-  
que quos incenderant, restituere jussit.”—Cæs.

## COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I. Regular comparison is made by adding to the first case of the positive in *i*, or for the masculine and feminine, and *us* for the neuter of comparatives ; and *issimus -a -um*, for the superlative.

1. Some adjectives in *lis* change *is* into *limus* for the superlative ; as *agil-is*, *facil-is*, *gracil-is*, *simil-is*, *humil-is*, *-limus*. *Imbecillis* has *-limus*, and from *imbecillus*, *-issimus*.

2. Adjectives in *er*, add to *er*, *rimus* for the superlative. *Celer* has, from *celeris*, sometimes *celerissimus*.

II. Adjectives in *dicus*, *volus*, *ficus*, *loquus*, change *us* into *entior*, and *entissimus*. *Mirificus* has *mirificissimus* or *mirificentissimus*.

### IRREGULAR, DEFECTIVE, OR UNUSUAL COMPARISON.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Adolescens, ...	adulescentior,* ...	_____.
_____	_____	_____.
Anterior, ...	_____	_____.
Apricus, ...	apricior,*†	apricissimus.*†
Bellus, ...	_____	bellissimus.*
Bonus, ...	melior, ...	optimus.
_____	citerior, ...	citissimus.
Consultus, ...	_____	consultissimus.*
Crispus, ...	crispior,*†	crispissimus.*†
Deter ( <i>old</i> ), ...	deterior,*	detrissimus.*
Dexter, ...	dexterior,*	dextrissimus.
Diversus, ...	diversior,*†	diversissimus.*†
Dives, divitis } cont. ditis, }	divitior*† cont. } ditior, ... }	divitissimus*†, cont. } ditissimus. }
Diuturnus, ...	diuturnior,*	_____.
Exter, ...	exterior,*	extimus, extremus.
Falsus, ...	_____	falsissimus.*†
Fidus, ...	_____	fidissimus.*
Jejunus, ...	jejunior,*†	_____.
Inclutus, ...	_____	inclutissimus.*
Inferus, ...	inferior,*	infimus, imus.
Infinitus, ...	infinitor,*†	_____.
Interus ( <i>obsolete</i> )	interior,*	intimus.
Ingens, ...	ingentior.*	_____.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Invisus,.....	invisior,*† .....	invisissimus.*†
Inventus,.....	_____	invitissimus.*
Invictus,.....	_____	invictissimus.*
Juvenis,.....	junior, .....	_____
Licens,.....	licentior*,.....	_____
Magnus,.....	major,.....	maximus.
Malus,.....	pejor,.....	pessimus.
Maturus,.....	maturior*,.....	maturrimus,-issimus*
Mellitus,.....	_____	mellitissimus.*
Meritus,.....	_____	meritissimus.*
Multus,.....	plus ( <i>sing. neuter</i> ),	plurimus.
Nequam( <i>indecl.</i> )	nequior*,.....	nequissimus.*
Novus,.....	_____	novissimus.*
Nuperus,.....	_____	nuperrimus.
_____	ocyor,.....	ocýssimus.
Opimus,.....	opimior,*.....	_____
Par,.....	_____	parissimus.*
Parvus,.....	minor,.....	minimus.
Persuasus,.....	_____	persuasissimus.*
Posterus,.....	posterior,*.....	postremus or postu-
Potis, pote ( <i>mo-</i>	_____	mus.
<i>noptote</i> ),.....	potior,*.....	potissimus.*
Pronus,.....	pronior,*.....	_____
_____	prior,.....	primus.
_____	propior,.....	proximus.
Sacer,.....	_____	sacerrimus*.
Satur,.....	saturior,*.....	_____
Senex,.....	senior,.....	_____
_____	sequior,.....	_____
_____	sator,.....	_____
Sinister,.....	sinisterior,†.....	sinistimus.
Silvester, sil- }	silvestrior,*.....	_____
vestris,..... }	_____	_____
Supinus,.....	supinior,*†.....	_____
Superus,.....	superior,*.....	supremus, summus.
Vetus,.....	veterior,*.....	veterrimus.
_____	ulterior,.....	ultimus.

Words marked \* are regularly compared. Those marked † are not often found.

#### ADDITIONAL SUPERLATIVES WANTING.

Most adjectives in *ilis* and *alis*, and in *bilis*; as *juvenilis*,

<sup>1</sup> *Nequam* forms its comparison as if from *nequi* the genitive.



*civilis, capitalis, regalis, tolerabilis*. Add also, *arcanus, declivis, proclivis, longinquus, propinquus*.

#### COMPARISON WANTING.

Participles in *rus* and *dus*, adjectives in *bundus, imus, inus, orus, icus*, and *us* after a vowel (except *-quus*), diminutives in *lus* (which are in reality a sort of comparison); as *amatus, amandus, pudibundus, limus, matutinus, odoratus, famelicus, tenellus*, have no simple comparison. Add to these, adjectives compounded of verbs and nouns; as *versicolor, tardigradus, degener, consonus, pestifer, armiger*; and *almus, mirus, egenus, lacer, memor, hospes*.

(1) Some adjectives in *us* pure, are found, having simple comparison, such as *arduus, assiduus, exiguus, pius, perpetuus, strenuus, vacuus*, to which add *tenuis*; but they have generally compound comparison, by *magis* and *maxime*.

The comparison of substantives, as *Nero, Neronior*; of pronouns, as *ipse, ipsissimus*; of words already compared, as *proximus, proximior*; *postremus, postremissimus*, is not to be imitated.

(2) When the adjective does not vary its termination in comparison\*, and the sense admits further intension, this is done by prefixing *magis* (more), and *maxime* (most); or, for diminution, *minus* (less), and *minimè* (the least). The comparison of eminence denoted by *very* (in adjectives likewise that are susceptible of terminational comparison) is made by *valde* and *admodum*, or by *de, per, or præ* prefixed; as *deparcus*, very sparing; *per- or præ-facilis*, very easy; *per-multi*, very many; *perpauci*, very few. In this state they admit no simple comparison, although the word *perpaucissimi*, a very very few, is found.

\* *Pientissimus* is found in inscriptions.

\* It may be more a metaphysical than a grammatical remark, that, properly speaking, no words, but such as admit of further intension, can be compared. But, in English, the word *perfect*, and, in Latin, *perfectus, plenus, satur, &c.*, are compared. It is evident, that nothing can be *more* perfect than *perfection*, nor *more* full than *fulness*. These words, therefore, do not increase upon the absolute sense of the positive; but, being compared, indicate a comparative increase over something not possessing the full quality implied in the positive, in its absolute and complete sense; and must, therefore, denote *approximation or tendency*. Thus, "One thing is *fuller* than another," must mean, that one thing *approaches* nearer to *fulness* than the other, and presupposes that neither is absolutely *full*.

In nearly a similar way may be explained, the manner in which certain comparatives *seem* greater than superlatives, in the following quotations from Cicero:

"Ego autem hoc sum *miserior* quam tu, quæ es *miserrima*." "Persuade tibi te mihi esse *charissimum*, sed multo fore *chariorem*, si &c." In these sentences the superlative is to the comparative, as a sort of positive, upon which the comparative is formed.

(3) When the superlative is wanting, the comparative is sometimes used in its stead: as, *Adolescentiores apum*, The younger or youngest of the bees. *Juniores patrum*, The youngest of the senators. In such instances, the bees and the senators are divided into *two* parties; and then the comparative is strictly applicable.

*For the comparison of adverbs, see Adverbs.*

## OF THE VERB.

A Verb has been defined to be "that part of speech which signifies to be; to do, or to suffer;" or, more correctly, "that part of speech which predicates some action, passion, or state of its subject;" as, *amo*, *vulneror*, *sto*. Its essence consists in affirmation, and by this property it is distinguished from every other part of speech.

To it belong, conjugation, voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

### OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERBS.

Verbs are either simple, as *amo*; or compound, as *redamo*. Primitive, as *lego*; or derivative, as *lectito*. Regular, as *amo*; or irregular, as *volo*; defective, as *inquam*; or redundant, as *edo*, I eat. Their termination is in *v*, as *amo*; in *or*, as *amor*; or in *m*, as *sum*.

Verbs have been likewise divided into substantive, and adjective. A substantive verb denotes the affirmation of *being* or *existence*: as, *sum*, *fio*, *existo*.

An adjective verb denotes existence, but with the addition of some attribute or quality belonging to the subject: as *lego*, I read, or am reading. In regard to their having a person as their subject, or not admitting one, they are divided into personal, and impersonal.

Personal verbs are divided into active, passive, neuter, (and neuter-passive) deponent, and common.

A verb active is that which affirms that the person or nominative before it is doing something: as, *amo*, *loquor*, *curro*, I love, I speak, I run.

A verb passive denotes that the person or nominative, is suffering, or in the condition of being acted upon: as *verberor*, I am beaten.

A verb neuter denotes the state, posture, or quality of its

nominative : as, *palleo*, I am pale ; *sedeo*, I sit ; *gaudeo*, I am glad.

The verb active may be considered as either transitive, or intransitive. When the energy or action passes from the agent to something else; the verb is transitive : as, *amo*, I love. Every active transitive verb is necessarily placed between two substantives, the agent or nominative, and the object or accusative. Thus when we say "Achilles slew," our conception of the meaning is incomplete, till we supply "Hector," or some other object on which the agent acts ; which, in Latin, is always expressed in an oblique case : as, *Achilles interfecit Hectorem*. Sometimes a clause or sentence supplies the place of this last : as, *Superbia fecerat*, Pride had occasioned, What ? *ut hæc libertas esset lætior*—Liv.

When the energy does not pass from the agent to any extrinsic object, the verb is intransitive : as, *curro*, I run. This class contains verbs of loco-motion : as, *eo*, *redeo*, *ambulo*, &c.;—verbs of internal motion : as, *stillo*, *cado*, *cresco*, &c.;—verbs denoting certain employments : as, *baſulo*, *ſceneror*, *regno*, &c. These are sometimes classed with neuter verbs. It may be here observed, that some intransitive verbs, which, as such, cannot have an accusative after them, may be rendered transitive, and in this case have a passive voice, by means of a preposition prefixt to them, which gives to the verb a direction of its energy. Thus some of the compounds of *eo* : as, *adeo* (used passively chiefly in the third persons), *ambio*, *circumeo*, *coeo* (used chiefly with *ſocietas*), *ineo*, *obeo*, *prætereo*, *subeo*, *transeo*. Some compounds of *venio* : as, *circumvenio*, *invenio*, *prævenio*, and *convenio*, which last is generally intransitive, and used passively chiefly in the perfect participle ; with some others<sup>1</sup>.

A neuter-passive verb is partly active, and partly passive, in termination ; and is passive or neuter in signification : as, *fio*, *factus sum*, to be made : or neuter ; as, *audeo*, *ausus sum*, to dare ; *gaudeo*, *gavisus sum*, to rejoice<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Some of those intransitive verbs which seem to be rendered transitive, by a preposition, govern either an accusative, or the case of the preposition : as, *Egreſſus fines*—Sall. & Cæs *Egredi veritatem*—Plin. *Urbe, tectis egredi*—Cic. & Ov.

<sup>2</sup> *Fio*, with *vopulo* and *veneo*, words which, under an active termination, have the signification and construction of passive verbs, are sometimes named neuter-passives, and sometimes passive-neuters. To these have been added *exulo*, *nubo* and *liceo* ; but these do not, as the former three, admit after them an ablative of the efficient cause with *a* or *ab*. Indeed, the real signification of *nubo* may perhaps be considered as active ; and the other two seem to denote rather an accidental state, than actual suffering.

A deponent verb has a passive termination, with an active, or neuter signification: as, *loquor*, I speak; *morior*, I die. It is a verb active, or a verb neuter, in *or*.

A common verb has a passive termination, with an active and passive signification: as, *crimior*, I blame, or am blamed. It is generally considered as deponent, excepting in the perfect participle, which, in some verbs, has either an active, or a passive, signification:

*Verbs receive different names, according to their various natures or tendencies.*

Frequentatives denote frequency of action, and are formed from the supine of the primitive, by changing in the first conjugation, *ātu* into *īto*; and in the other conjugations, *u* into *o*; as *clamīto*, *dormīto*, *pulso*, from *clamo*, *dormio*, *pello*<sup>1</sup>.

Inceptives denote an action begun, and going on, and are formed from the second person singular of the primitive verb: thus, *caleo*, *cales*, *calesco*<sup>2</sup>.

Desideratives or meditatives denote desire, or an attempt, to do a thing, and are formed from the last supine of the primitive, by adding *rio*: as, *esurio*, I desire to eat, from *edo*, *esu*; *cœnatorio*, I desire to sup, from *œno*, *cœnatu*.

Diminutives generally end in *llo*, and diminish the signification of the primitive: thus, *cantillo*, I sing a little, from *cano*; *sorbillo*, I sup a little, from *sorbeo*.

There are some verbs in *ssō*, derived from other verbs, whose precise import and signification are not ascertained among grammarians: such as, *capesso*, *facesso*, *petesso*, *arcesso*, *incesso*, *lucesso*. *Capesso* and *facesso* are termed in-

<sup>1</sup> Frequentatives end in *to*, *so*, *xo*, and, when deponent, in *or*: as, *clamito*, *pulso*, *nexo*, *ninitor*. *Nato*, which comes from *no*, *natu*, is irregular in formation. *Scitor*, or, more frequently, *seiscitor*, comes from *scio*, *scitu*, or from *sciro*. *Pavito* from *paveo*; *sector* from *sequor*; *loquitur* from *loquor*, are formed as if the primitives had *pavitu*, *sectu*, *loquitu*. *Querito*, *fundito*, *agito*, and *fluito*, are formed from *queris*, *fundis*, *agis*, and *fluis*, or, perhaps, from obsolete supines.—Some seem to be formed by changing *u* into *ito*: thus, from *actu* comes *actito*; from *hæsu*, *hæsito*; *lectu*, *lectito*; *scriptu*, *scriptito*, &c. But perhaps these may be formed from other frequentatives now obsolete; indeed, *lecto* and *scripto* are both in Horace.—From frequentatives are formed others: as, *gero*, *gesto*, *gestito*; *jacio*, *jucto*, *jactito*, &c. They are all of the first conjugation.

<sup>2</sup> Inceptives are also derived from nouns, by changing the last vowel of the genitive into *asco* or *esco*: as, *puerasco*, *ignasco*, *dulcesco*, from *puer*, *ignis*, *dulcis*. They are neuter, and of the third conjugation. Those which are formed from nouns want the preterite and supine; the others borrow them from their primitives.

choatives, or words importing the commencement of going : thus, *capesso*, I am going to take ; *facesso*, I am going to make ; to which some add *viso*, I am going to see. Ursinus calls them, with greater propriety, *intensives* : thus, *capesso* and *facesso* mean, I am taking, or doing, a thing in an earnest or urgent manner ; thus also, *petesso*, I very much desire.

*Incesso* and *laccio* may be reckoned frequentatives. *Arcesso*, *incipisso*, *vibrisso*, have nearly the same signification as their primitives.

#### OF VOICES.

A voice is that accident of a verb, which denotes whether an action or energy is confined to the agent or nominative : as, *cado*, I fall ; or is exerted by the nominative upon an external object, as *Amo virum*, I love the man ; or is exerted by an external object upon the nominative, as *Vir amatur*, The man is loved.

As only active transitive verbs exert an energy on extrinsic objects, and cause suffering, so these only admit a passive voice. The voices are two, the active and passive ; the one in *o*, as *amo* ; the other in *or*, as *amor*.

As an active verb denotes that the nominative to it is doing something, and a passive verb, that it is suffering ; hence, to distinguish whether an English verb is to be rendered, in Latin, in the active or passive voice, nothing more is necessary than to consider whether the nominative be doing or suffering ; Exa. John is building, *Joannes ædificat*. The wall is building, *Murus ædificatur*. The English is the same in both examples, but in the one, John is active ; in the other, the wall is passive.

#### OF MOODS.

Action and states of being may be predicated, as either certain or contingent, free or necessary, obligatory or optional ; hence arises the accident or circumstance of verbs, called a mood or mode.

There are four moods : the indicative, the subjunctive, imperative and infinitive.

The indicative asserts, and interrogates ; as *Amo*, I love ; *Non amo*, I love not ; *Dixit aliquid ?* Did he say any thing ?

The subjunctive mood is subjoined to some member of the sentence, sometimes expressed, and sometimes understood ; and generally represents a conditional or contingent

action : as, *Haud ista dicas, si me cognóris*, You would not say these things, if you knew me. This mood is sometimes called the potential, and sometimes the optative. From its being supposed to have the same signification as *deben*, *volo*, and *possum*, with the infinitive, and thus denoting duty, will, or power, it receives the former name ; and by having *utinam*, I wish, joined to it, or sometimes understood, and thus expressing a wish, it has received the latter name.

The imperative commands, entreats, or permits.

The infinitive expresses the mere energy of the verb, and has neither number, person, nor nominative before it ; but approaches nearly to the signification of a verbal noun,

#### OF TENSES.

As all verbs have their essence in motion or in rest, and as motion and the privation of it imply time, so verbs come to denote time. And hence the origin and use of tenses, which are so many different forms assigned to every verb, to show the various times in which the attribute expressed by that verb may exist.

The tenses are five : the present, preterimperfect, preterperfect or preterite, preterpluperfect, and future.

#### OF NUMBERS AND PERSONS.

A personal verb admits a person or a thing as its subject or nominative. As one or more persons may speak, be spoken to, or spoken of, there are two numbers ; the singular, which speaks of one, and the plural, which speaks of more than one ; and three persons in each number. *Ego*, *tu*, *ille* or *illa*, are the first, second and third persons singular ; *nos*, *vos*, *illi* or *illæ*, the first, second and third persons plural ; and to each of these the verb has appropriate variations in its termination : thus, *Ego amo*, I love ; *Tu amas*, Thou lovest, &c. Two or more persons may become the subject ; but, as the first person is preferred to the second, and the second to the third, *ego* joined to *tu* or *ille* is equivalent to *nos* ; *tu* joined to *ille* or *illi*, to *vos*.

All nouns in the singular, belong to the third person singular ; those that are plural, to the third person plural.

Pronouns, participles or adjectives, having nouns understood to them, belong to the third person.

*Qui* takes the person of the antecedent.

*Ipse* may be joined, according to the sense, to any person.

## OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

To verbs belong participles, gerunds, and supines.

A participle is a part of speech derived from a verb, partaking of the nature of the verb, and of an adjective; of the latter, as agreeing with a noun; of the former, as being distinguished into different times, and governing the same case as the verb, but differing from it in this, that the participle implies no affirmation.

Gerunds are so called because they, as it were, signify the thing *in gerendo* (antiently written *gerundo*), and, along with the action, convey an idea of the agent.

A gerund is a participial noun, of the neuter gender, and singular number, declinable like a substantive, having no vocative, construed like a substantive, and governing the case of its verb.

A supine is a verbal substantive, of the singular number, and fourth declension, having the same signification as the verb. There are two; one in *um*, called the first supine, which governs the case of the verb, and is supposed to be an accusative; another in *u*, called the second supine, supposed to be an ablative, governing no case, and generally having a passive signification.

There are four participles: one ending in *ans* or *ens*, and another in *rus*, both generally active;—one ending in *dus*, always passive; and another ending in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus* (and one participle in *uus*, *mortuus*), generally passive, but sometimes active, or common, according to the nature of the verb.

Active verbs have two participles: the present ending in *ns*, as *amans*; the other in *rus*, as *amaturus*.

Verbs passive have two: one ending in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, as *amatus*, *visus*, *flexus*; the other in *dus*, as *amandus*.

Neuter verbs have two participles: as *sedens*, *sessurus*.

Active intransitive verbs have frequently three: as *carens*, *cariturus*, *carendus*; and sometimes four, as *jurans*, *juraturus*, *juratus*, *jurandus*.

Neuter-passive verbs have generally three: as *gaudens*, *gavisus*, *gavisurus*; *audens*, *ausus*, *ausurus*—from *gaudeo* and *audeo*. *Audendus* is found in Livy. *Fido* has only *fidens* and *fisus*; *soleo*, *solens* and *solitus*. *Fio*, though ranked among these, is a passive verb, and has four participles<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Diomedes mentions *fens* as the present participle of *fio*. *Fio* is now considered as the passive voice of *facio*, which has two active and two passive participles, *faciens*, *facturus*, *factus*, *faciendus*, the two last being formed from the antient *facior*.

Deponent verbs of an active signification have generally four participles ; as *sequens, secuturus, secutus, sequendus*, from *sequor*.

Those of a neuter signification have generally but three ; as *labens, lapsus, lapsurus*, from *labor* ; But *fruendus, sum-gendus, gloriandus, medendus, potiundus, vescendus, utendus*, are found ; the reason of which is, that their verbs originally governed an accusative, or were considered as active.

Common verbs have generally four participles : as *dignans, dignaturus, dignatus, dignandus*, from *dignor*. Their perfect participle sometimes signifies actively, and sometimes passively : as, *Adeptus victoriam*, Having obtained the victory, or *Victoria adeptus*, The victory being obtained.

All participles are adjectives ; those ending in *ns* of the third declension ; the rest, of the first and second.

Gerunds and supines come from active, neuter, and deponent verbs : as, *docendum, currendum, loquendum ; lectum, lectu ; cubitum, cubitu ; deprecatum, deprecatu*—from *doceo, lego, cubo, deprecor*.

## OF THE USE AND SIGNIFICATION OF THE TENSES.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present Tense.—*Amo*.

1. The present tense denotes that an action is going on ; as, *ædificat*, he builds ; *domus ædificatur*, the house is building. Historians and poets sometimes describe past actions, in this tense, in order to give animation to their discourse, by bringing them, as it were, under immediate observation. Thus Livy ; *Ad equites dictator advolat obtestans ut ex equis descendant. Dicto parvere, desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum, et pro antesignanis parmas objiciunt*. The dictator flies forward to the cavalry, beseeching them to dismount from their horses. They obeyed ; they dismount, fly forward to the front, &c. It may be observed that both present and past tenses are used together ; as *parvere* in the last sentence.

2. Any general custom, if still existing, may be expressed in this tense : thus, *Apud Parthos signum datur tympano, et non tuba*—Justin. Among the Parthians the signal is given by the drum, and not by the trumpet.

3. Those truths which are at all times true, are generally expressed in this tense : as, *Ad pœnitendum properat, citâ qui judicat*. He hastens to repent, &c.

4. In Latin, as in English, this tense may express futu-



rity: as, *Quam mox navigo Ephesum*—Plaut. As soon as I sail, or shall sail, &c.

Preterimperfect tense.—*Amabam.*

1. The preterimperfect expresses an action as passing, some time ago, but not yet finished; as *ædificabat*, he was building; *domus ædificabatur*, the house was building. *Ibam fortè viâ sacrâ*—Hor. I was going accidentally &c. *Irruerant Danaï, et tectum omne tenebant.* And were, at a certain time referred to, in possession of the house.

2. It likewise denotes what is usual or customary: as, *legebat, aiebat*, he was wont to read, he was wont to say. *In agmine nonnunquam equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat*—Suet. He was wont to go, or in the habit of going; or, as it is sometimes expressed in familiar language, he would go before, &c.

3. It is sometimes used instead of the imperfect subjunctive: as, *Anceps certamen erat, ni equites supervenisent*, The battle had been, or would have been, *esset*,

Preterperfect tense.—*Amavi.*

1. When we mean to say that an action was completed in past time without particular reference to the present, a circumstance which is expressed in English by a perfect generally ending in *ed*; or that an action was finished in any portion of a space of past time which is bounded by the present, and not supposed or considered to be interrupted by any intervening circumstance, which is expressed in English by *have* and the perfect participle, we use the preterperfect tense: as, *amavit*, he loved, or has loved. *Orationem hujusmodi habuit*—Sall. He made a speech, &c.

*Tum freta diffudit, rapidisque tumescere ventis*

*Jussit, et ambitæ circumdare litora terræ*—Ov.

Then he poured out—and ordered, &c. *Themistocles ad te veni.* I Themistocles have come to you. *Hujus ad memoriam nostram monumenta manserunt duo.*—Nep. Have remained &c.

The indefinite time of this tense is sometimes coupled with the passing time of the imperfect: as, *Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant*—Virg. All preserved silence, and were keeping &c. *Themistocles unus restitit; et universos pares esse aiebat; dispersos testabatur perituros*—Nep. Although the action implied in both perfects may have existed prior to that which is contained in the imperfects, (which tense may be used to show that the action was continued and progressive,) yet it appears, that *afterwards*, notwith-

standing the diversity of tenses, the progression of the action of both is contemporary.

2. This tense is sometimes used, like the present, to express an action of that kind which may be mentioned in any time: as, *Neque ille aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti*;—in which the feelings resulting from the principles of a Stoic, at all times the same, are here expressed by Virgil, in past time.

3. It is sometimes used instead of the pluperfect indicative: as,

*Quæ postquam evolvit, cæcoque exemit acervo,  
Dissociata locis concordî pace ligavit*—Ov.

Which after he sorted (had sorted) and took (had taken) from the confused mass, &c.

4. It is poetically used instead of the imperfect, or pluperfect subjunctive: as, *Nec veni nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent*—Virg. Neither would I have come, *venissem*.

5. In verbs in *or*, this tense is double: as, *amatus sum*, vel *fui*. It has been generally supposed that the former of these two expressions is used when we mention an action past, without any regard to the precise time: as, *Domus est ædificata*, The house was built; and that sometimes it expresses time just past, and consequently bounded by the present: and that *Domus ædificata fuit* implies that the house was built, that is, was finished at some remote period of time; but many instances can be produced of the promiscuous use of these two forms'. Thus, *Filius huic fato divûm*

<sup>1</sup> The promiscuous interchange of several tenses which appear to be different in their nature and conformation, may have arisen from a variety of causes.

1. From the impossibility of fixing a standard, by a reference to which the different kinds and minute gradations of time might be ascertained. All kinds of time are relative, and to be ascertained by some fixt boundary. The present time has been adopted as this boundary, that which is on one side being called past time, and that which is on the other, future time. But it happens, that, as time cannot be arrested, this boundary itself is every moment shifting, and what was future the last moment, is present this moment, and is, at the commencement of the next, added to the past; the fact being that present time, (although we speak of the present moment,) like a mathematical point, can have its momentary existence in idea only.

2. In relating past events it sometimes happens, that this portion of time which we denominate present, and by which other times are to be ascertained, is supposed fixt at different periods. We sometimes relate past actions, as if, while we are speaking, we were transferred back, and were present during the time of their being carried on; or, which is nearly the same, we bring them forward, and relate them in present time, as if they were happening during the time of recital.

3. When the sense has not been rendered ambiguous by the use of one tense instead of another, they may have been used promiscuously; but this does not prove the identity of their significations.

4. An inaccuracy in ascertaining the real import of some Latin tenses may

*prolesque virilis nulla fuit, primâque oriens erepta juvenis* est.—Æn. Was snatched away, &c. *Occisus est* 45 *imperii anno*—Eutr. He was slain. *In quibus es venata montibus*—Ov. Have you been hunting. *Tunc es quæsitâ per omnes, nata, mihi terras*—Ov. Have you not been sought for, &c. *Assuetus studiis mollibus ipse fui*—Id. I have been accustomed, &c. *Janua sed nullo tempore aperta fuit*—Ov. Has been. *Neque vero non fuit apertum*—Nep. Was it evident, &c. But some of these may be considered as adjectives.

In some verbs the distinction seems to be maintained.

Linacer says that *præsum* denotes an action immediately past; *præsum fui*, an action past at some distance of time. And Cicero uses the expression, *Qui in patria funditus delenda occupati et sunt, et fuerunt*. Who are employed, or have been employed (up to the present time), and who were employed (at some remote time past). It has been remarked that *sum* and *eram* with the perfect participle are commonly used to constitute the perfect and pluperfect, passive; *fui* and *fueram* very, seldom.

The Preterpluperfect tense.—*Amaveram*.

# 1. When we mean to say that an action was completed,

have arisen from the ambiguous, or various ways, in which we express the import of certain tenses, in our own language. Thus, *amor* is expressed by *I am loving*, *I am a-loving*, *I am in-loving* (all understood passively, in the same way as, when we say, *He is training*, or *in-training*, we mean that the person is under a certain regimen), *I am in the state of being loved*, and, usually, *I am loved*, &c. *Amabar* has been expressed, as the former, *I was loving*, *I was in-loving*, *I was being loved*, *I was in the state, or custom, of being loved*, &c. Now, it is evident that, in such expressions as *I am loved*, the house is built, he was loved, *loved* and *built* refer to an action completed, and are inapplicable to an action incomplete and progressive, such as must be predicated in that tense which expresses action going on, and not finished; for, in *amor*, the suffering is unfinished, progressive and present, and not to be expressed in English by the perfect participle, without circumlocution. *Amabar* likewise denotes an action that was passing; but in *I was loved*, as in *I am loved*, the suffering is finished, the one in past time indefinitely, and the other in past time connected with present time. The progression of action can be indicated only by the participle in *ing*: as, *The house is building*, *Domus ædificatur*. But as this participle has both an active and a passive signification, its use in this way often becomes ambiguous, and the meaning is then to be discovered by an examination of the context. Indeed, if we say *The man is teaching*, is *murdering*, or is *esteeming*, we are invariably inclined to consider the man as acting, not acted upon; for whether it arises from habit, or from something in the nature of this participle, it is difficult to be reconciled to the use of it in a passive sense, when the subject is a person; and, as has been already observed, if we use *loved*, *murdered*, *esteemed*, we do not mark progression, but completeness. But, when the historian is relating past actions, in present time, he uses with great propriety the perfect participle: thus, *In quo facto domum revocatur, accusatus capitis absolvitur; multatur tamen pecuniâ*, &c.—Nep. He is recalled home,—he is acquitted,—fined, &c.

before some other action took place, which also is past, we use the preterpluperfect tense: as, *ædificaverat*, he had built. Before the succours arrived, he had conquered the enemy—*hostes superaverat*.

2. It is sometimes used among poets, and prose writers too, for the perfect indicative, and pluperfect subjunctive: as, *Dixeram a principio, ut de republica sileretur*—Cic. I have said, &c. *Si mens non læva fuisset*, impulerat, &c.—Æn. He would have impelled. *impulisset*, or, according to the same idiom in English, had impelled, &c.

3. In verbs in *or* this tense is double: as, *amatus eram*, vel *fuera*m, the former denoting that I was loved at some time past; the latter, that I had been loved before some time past. But like the compound perfect, both forms (of which the first is the more common) are used promiscuously, according to the common signification of the pluperfect.

4. In some instances the participle seems to be considered as little different from an adjective, and then *eram* is translated *was*: as, *Neque id tam Artaxerxi, quam cæteris erat apertum*—Nep. Neither was that evident, &c. *Finitusque novæ jam labor artis erat*—Ov. And the labour of the new art was now finished. *Primâ luce ex superioribus locis, quæ Cæsaris castris erant conjuncta, cernebatur equitatus*—Cæs. Which were next to, or adjoining to.

#### The Future tense.—*Amabo*.

1. This tense is used when we mean to express that an action will be going on, some time hence, but not finished: as *Cænabo*, I shall sup, or be supping; *Domus ædificabitur*, The house will be building.

2. In Latin, as in English, the second person of this tense is used imperatively; as in the divine precepts, *Non occides, non furaberis*, &c. Thou shalt not kill, steal, &c. It is used by profane writers likewise: as, *Tu hæc silebis*; *Ciceronem puerum curabis, et amabis*—Cic. You will keep these things secret; you will take care, &c.

The tense, as used in this last sentence, seems half imperative, and half future; the former, as conveying, very faintly and delicately, a desire that the things may be done; and the latter, as intimating the idea or belief that they will be done.

#### ADDITIONAL REMARKS ON THE TENSES, AND ON THE IDIOM OF CERTAIN ENGLISH TENSES.

The present, the imperfect, and the future tenses, are used when we mean to express that an action is, was, or

will be, going on. The perfect, pluperfect, and perfect future (sometimes called the second future, and sometimes, though improperly, the future subjunctive, under which title it will be hereafter explained) are used when we mean to express the perfection of an action.

According to the idiom of the English language, it sometimes happens that those actions which, in English, are predicated in the three latter tenses are expressed, in Latin, by the three former: thus, when we mention that an action has existed for some time, *and is still continuing*, we use, in English, the perfect; but in Latin, the present. And if, in English, the pluperfect has been used, in Latin the imperfect is used. Thus, I have been, and still am, is expressed in Latin by the present. I had been, and, at a particular time, was, is expressed by the imperfect. Exa. *Plus jam sum libera quinquennium*—Plaut. I have been free more than five years. *Unâ cum gente tot annos bella gero*—Æn. I have been waging war (and now am), &c. *Audiebat jamdudum verba querentis Liber*—Ov. Had heard, or been hearing, and, at a certain past time, was hearing.

It is not improbable that this peculiarity in the English tenses arises from the nature of the auxiliaries. For, although *have* joined to *been*, or to any perfect participle, constitutes a past tense, *have* is the present tense of a verb, and denotes present possession. In the same manner, *had*, which, with a perfect participle, constitutes the pluperfect, is, in itself, the perfect of the verb *have*, and denotes merely past possession: thus, *I have been free more than five years*, means I now possess the action, expressed by *been-free*, i. e. the action, or rather the condition, of liberty, the existence of which is perfected. *I had been free more than five years, when a certain event happened*, means I possessed, as in the former example, the perfected existence of more than five years' liberty, and at a time too identical with that of the other event—*Eram liber*. Tomorrow I shall have been five years free, means I shall possess the perfected existence of five years' liberty—*Ero liber*.

The idiom of the German is the same as that of the English, in which *have* and *had*, and, in some verbs, *am* and *were*, with the participle, constitute the perfect and pluperfect, as our *have* and *had*. Thus, How long have you been in London? *Wie lange sind sie zu London gewesen?* How long had you been in London, when—*Wie lange waren sie zu London gewesen, da—*

The idiom of the Greek is the same as that of the Latin: thus, Πῶς Ἀβραὰμ γινώσκεις, ὅτι ἐγώ εἰμι, John viii. 58, translated, according to the Greek idiom, Before Abraham was, I am; but expressed according to the English idiom, it should be, Before Abraham was [born], I have been, or I have existed; a difference which is unimportant, since it happens in speaking of a being, to describe whom baffles and exceeds all the powers and idioms of language.

The modern languages, derived from the Latin, follow, I believe, the Latin idiom. Of the Spanish and the French, I can speak with a little certainty. Thus, How long have you been employed in this business? is expressed in Spanish by, *Quanto tiempo ha que está Vm. empleado en este asunto?* In French by, *Combien y a-t-il que vous êtes employé dans cette affaire?* How long had you been employed in this business, when—? In Spanish, *Quanto tiempo había que estaba Vm. empleado en este asunto, quando—?* In French, *Combien y avait-il que vous étiez employé dans cette affaire, quand—?*

*Te annum jam audientem Cratippum*—Cic. You who have been attending to (and are still attending to) Cratippus. *Huic legioni et Cæsar indulserat præcipue, et propter virtutem confidebat maxime*—Cæs. He not only may have had great confidence in it, but still did confide in it. The tokens of esteem and kindness which he might have shown, had occurred some time ago. They were transient and occasional; but his confidence was still existing, and was permanent and habitual.

A similar analogy exists in regard to the future; for that action which, in English, is expressed in the perfect future, is expressed, in Latin, by the future: as, Tomorrow we shall have been three months in town. *Cras erimus tres menses in urbe*.

To the foregoing observations there are very few exceptions.

#### OF THE FALSE SUBJUNCTIVE.

In Latin, some indefinite words and adverbial conjunctions may govern the subjunctive, when the sense is unconditionally assertive, or indicative. Certain conjunctions also require the subjunctive mood after them, independently on the sense. In English, conjunctions, as has been remarked by Dr. Crombie in his learned and ingenious treatise on the Etymology and Syntax of the English Language, govern no mood, the sense alone determining the mood that should follow them. Hence it happens, that, in Latin, certain indefinite words and adverbial conjunctions<sup>1</sup> may, and certain conjunctions must, govern the subjunctive, when, in the English, the use of the subjunctive would, according to the nature of the language, be inconsistent with, or not clearly expressive of, the meaning intended to be conveyed; and from these circumstances, arising from contrasting the different ways of using the same mood in the two languages, has originated what has been named, in Latin, the false subjunctive.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps, strictly speaking, the real government of conjunctions is seen only in what is termed the false subjunctive. In such expressions as, *Legy ut discam, Oro ut redeat*, it is evident, that, independently on the conjunction, the sense requires the subjunctive mood. Not so, in such expressions as, *Adeo benevolus erat ut omnes amarent*, That all men loved him; for here the sense is purely assertive, or indicative, and yet the conjunction *ut*, by its own power, causes the verb to be put in the subjunctive; and indeed, although, in speaking of these two moods, their names are generally used indifferently, their terminations being the same, this seems the real character of the subjunctive, its proper English being indicative: thus we say in the present also, *Tam dives es ut nescias*, You are so rich that you know not—not that you cannot, or may not, know.

The following are examples:—*Rogās me quid tristis ego sim.* Why I am sad—Ter. *Quām dulcis sit libertas, breviter proloquar*—Phædr. —how sweet liberty is. *Quum Cæsar hæc animadvertisset.* Had observed. *Ad eo benevolus erat, ut omnes amarent.* That all men loved him. In many instances the meaning may be sufficiently obvious, whichever mood may be used in English: thus, *Vehementer eos incusat; primum quodd, aut quam in partem, aut quo consilio ducerentur, sibi quærendum, aut cogitandum, putarent*—Cæs. Into what part, or with what design, they were, or might be, conducting (being conducted).

#### POTENTIAL AND SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present tense.—*Amem.*

The present tense expresses contingency going on either in present or future time. It has generally the signs *may, might, could, can, would, should*; and in many instances is equivalent to the verbs *debeo, possum* or *licet*, and *volo*, with an infinitive, either in interrogative, or declarative sentences. *Mediocribus, et quis ignoscas vitiis teneor*—Hor. Which you may excuse. *Quam sancte jurabat, ut quivis facile possit credere*—Ter. Might<sup>1</sup> believe; not may. *Orat a Cæsare ut det sibi veniam*—Cæs. He begs of Cæsar that he would give him leave.

*Debeo* implied.

*Quid me ostentem?*—Cic. Why should I boast?

*Possum.*

*Plures reperias ad discendum promptos.* You may find many ready &c. *Tamen ea faciatis e quibus appareat voluptatem vos, non officium, sequi.* By which it may appear that ye pursue pleasure, &c. *Non habes quid arguas*—Cic. You have nothing which you can blame.

This tense has this meaning, when the clause of the potential signifies *end, or purpose*, with *ut, quo, ne*: as, *Lego ut discam*, I read that I may learn.

<sup>1</sup> *May* denotes present liberty; *might* and *might have*, past liberty. *Can* denotes present ability; *could* and *could have*, past ability. *Would* and *should*, the preterites of *will* and *shall*, denote, the one, past volition, and the other past obligation. But *might, could, would, and should*, though preterites, are used to denote present time likewise; but in this case congruity in the tenses must be observed. Thus I may say—"I may go if I choose," or, "I might go if I chose." In the former, the liberty and inclination are each expressed as present. In the latter, although liberty and inclination be expressed in the preterite, present time is implied. Thus also in Latin, the imperfect potential expresses present time: as, *Irem si vellem*, I might go if I chose.

*Volo.*

*Quod si hæc urbs vocem emittat, non hoc pacto loquatur?*  
Would it not speak?

This tense may be used,

1st. When the clause of the relative is used merely to express the quality of the antecedent: as, *Erunt qui audaciam ejus reprehendant*—Cic. There will be persons who will censure (or blame) his boldness.

2dly. When the clause denotes the end or effect of some former verb: as, *Nunquam efficies ut judicem*. You will never cause me to judge.

3dly. When the clause is indefinite: as, *Nescio ubi sit*. I know not where he is.

4thly. When the clause signifies a probable consequence of a conditional or contingent event: as, *Nam si altera illa magis instabit, forsitan nos rejiciat*—Ter. He perhaps will (may) reject us.

5thly. It is used elegantly after *fore* or *futurum esse*, and when the following verb wants the future participle: as, *Confido fore ut utamur alio genere literarum*. I trust that we shall use another kind, &c. *In spem veniebat, fore, uti pertinaciâ desisteret*.—Cæs. That he would desist.

6thly. It is generally used in interrogative sentences, when in English we employ *shall*, a sign of the future tense: Thus *eamne?* Shall I go? *Quid si non veniet, maneamne usque ad vesperum?*—Ter. Shall I remain? The reason of this usage seems to be that *shall*, originally equivalent to *I owe* or *I ought*, is implied in this tense. Thus, *Quid faciam?* i. e. *Quid facere debeo?* What shall I do? or, What ought I to do? *Non eam?* *Nonne ire debeo?* Should I not go? Ought I not to go?

When the present potential implies *volo*, the will is generally signified as present, and the execution as future; and, therefore, the thing may be expressed in the present potential, or in the future indicative.

In regard to such examples as *Rogo ut facias*, I request that you will do it,—it may be observed, that, although the execution of the request must be future in regard to the request itself, yet as the one may be supposed immediately to follow the other, so as in the mind of the speaker to be almost contemporary events, the Latins expressed it in the present tense.

Preterimperfect tense.—*Amarem.*

The imperfect is used to signify a contingent passing event, either in past, present, or in future time. *Si fata*



*fuisse, ut caderem, meruisse manū*—Virg. If it had been my fate that I should fall. *Utinam jam adesset*—Cic. I wish he were now present. *Si possem, sanior essem*—Ov. If I could, I would be wiser. *Adolescenti ipsi eriperem oculos: post hæc præcipitem dærem*—Ter. I would tear out the eyes of the young man himself, and afterwards would throw him down headlong.

It likewise seems in some instances to imply *possum*, *volo*, and *debeo*.

*Possum.*

*Putares nunquam accidere posse, ut verba mihi deessent*—Cic. You might think.

*Volo.*

*Egone istuc facerem?* Would I do that?

*Debeo.*

*Non venirem?* Should I not come?

The use of this tense, as well as of the present, depends upon the tense of the preceding verb.

If the clause depend upon a verb implying past time, or upon a future infinitive governed by a verb of past time, this tense is used; as, *Rogavi ut faceres*, I requested you to do it. *In spem veniebat fore ut desisteret*, He was in hopes he would desist. The sense will point out the exceptions; as, *Mortuus est ut nos vivamus*, He died that we may live. If the preceding verb be present or future, the present of the subjunctive must be used; as, *Moneo ut caveas*, I advise you to take care. *Legam ut discam*, I will read that I may learn. *Confido fore ut utamur*, I trust we shall use. But these rules are sometimes infringed; as, *Non puto te expectare quibus verbis eum commendarem*—Cic. Yet on another occasion he says, *Nihil jam opus est te expectare quibus verbis eum commendem*.

Preterperfect tense.—*Amaverim*.

This tense denotes a contingent action which may be already past, or which will be past at some future time<sup>1</sup>. The common signs are *may*, *might*, *would*, or *should have*.

<sup>1</sup> The author of the article, Grammar, in the *Encyclop. Brit.* seems to deny this tense the power of expressing past contingency, which indeed he thinks cannot exist. In adducing this opinion, he appears to me to confound two things perfectly distinct, viz., objective, and subjective contingency. That there can be no objective contingency in a past action, is sufficiently obvious. What is past, is certain, and, therefore, cannot be contingent. A past action, however, may be considered as an object of subjective uncertainty, or contingency. Thus I may say, "Perhaps I may have written such words, but, if I have, I have no recollection of it."—*Forſan ita scripserim*. It is,

*Errārim fortāsse*—Plin. Perhaps I might be in an error. *Injussu tuo, imperator, extra ordinem nunquam pugnaverim; non si certum victoriam videam*—Liv. I never would fight.

*Quis hunc vere dixerit divitem?* Who would truly call him rich? *Videor sperare posse, si te viderim, et ea quæ premant, et ea quæ impendeant mihi, facile transiturum*—Cic. If I can see you, or When I shall be able to see you. It is not commonly used to express past contingency; for, as Johnson observes, *Videris, si affueris*, would not be used for, You might have seen it, had you been there; but *Vidisses si affuisses*.

This tense is often used by writers when they declare their own opinion: as, *De Menandro loquor, nec tamen excluderim alios*—Quint. Nor do I (would I) exclude others.

In verbs in *or*, this tense is double, *amatus sim vel fuerim*, as in the indicative mood.

It is sometimes used in concessions: as, *Parta sit pecunia*—Cic. Suppose the money were gotten. Or as an imperative, as will be hereafter mentioned.

Preterpluperfect tense.—*Amavissem*.

This tense is used to express a contingent event, to be completed in time past; which contingency is generally future to some past time mentioned in the context. The usual signs are; *had, might have, would have, could have, should have, or ought to have*. *Si jussisset, paruissem*, If he had commanded, I would have obeyed. *Mortem pugnantans oppetisses*, Thou shouldest have met death, fighting; or oughtest to have met. *Boni vicissent*, The good might have conquered. *Quid tibi cum pelago? terra contenta fuisses*—Ov. You might have been content. *Verum anceps fuerat pugnae fortuna; fuisset*—Virg. It might have been so; suppose that it had been so.

It must often be expressed, in English, like the imperfect subjunctive. *Multa pollicens si conservasset*—Nep. Promising many things, if he would preserve him. *Responderunt se facturos esse, cum ille vento Aquilone Lemnum venisset*—Nep. They answered, that they would do it, when he should come &c. *Si se consulem fecissent, brevi tempore Jugurtham in potestatem P. R. redacturum*, If they would make him consul, that he would soon reduce &c.

doubtless, true that I must either have written, or not have written, and, therefore, the affirmative, or the negative, is objectively certain. But, subjectively, it is not so; it is to me as uncertain as any contingent future event. This distinction is familiar to every logician. See Watts's *Logic*, part 2, chap. 2. Crombie on Necessity, p. 127.

*Dixerunt se facturos esse quaecunque imperasset*, They said, they would do whatever he should command.

In such examples, when, at a certain past time referred to, a thing is represented as future, and yet to be completed before another thing which is also represented at that time as future, took place, this tense is used. The past time referred to is expressed by *dixerunt*, they said. When they said so, their doing what he should command, and also the command itself, were future. But as the command must have been given before they could execute it, the verb *impero* is rendered pluperfect, and *facio* is put in the future of the infinitive.—They said that they would do it *then*, when he should have commanded it.

Johnson observes that this tense is commutable with the imperfect: as, *Hem prædiceres or prædixisses*. *At tu dictis, Albane, maneres or mansisses*<sup>1</sup>.

In verbs in *or*, this tense has three forms: as, *amatus essem, fuisset, or forem*. *Et felicissima matrum dicta foret Niobe, si non sibi visa esset*—Ov. Might have been called, had she not seemed.

#### Future tense.—*Amavero*.

This tense is improperly named the future subjunctive; for it is a tense of the indicative, and seems to have the same relation to the future of the indicative, as the present has to the perfect definite; on which account it has been named, with more propriety, the perfect future.

When we mean to express that an action will be finished before another action, which is also future, take place, we use this tense. The usual sign is *shall have*, but it is often omitted. *Quum eò stultitiæ pervenero, de me actum erit*, When I arrive (shall arrive, have arrived, shall have arrived) at that pitch of folly, I shall be undone. *Cum cenavero, proficiscar*, When I sup (have supped, shall have supped) I will go.

From these examples, it may be seen that this tense is not very different from the perfect subjunctive; and that, in many instances, it is immaterial to the signification, whether the action be expressed as absolutely future perfect or contingently future perfect.

Mr. R. Johnson, in opposition to Vossius, contends that we may use this tense, in speaking of a thing future, without regard to its being finished before another thing also future, and produces this among other examples: *Si te*

<sup>1</sup> In a few sentences the one tense may be found used instead of the other; but their number is too small to warrant this general observation.

*tequo animo ferre accipiet, negligentem feceris*—Ter. If he shall hear that you take this with indifference, you will render him careless.

Now Johnson contends, that, according to the doctrine of Vossius, as his hearing must have taken place before he became careless, it should have been expressed, *Si te æquo animo ferre acceperit, negligentem facies*. But as it is not expressed in this manner, he differs from Vossius, and is of opinion, that the future subjunctive may be used like the future indicative. But Ruddiman, agreeing with Vossius, judiciously observes, that we may faintly hint at the finishing of an action yet future, without considering the finishing of an action on which it depends. He also observes, that the occasionally promiscuous use of tenses is not sufficient to make them formally the same.

In verbs in *or*, this tense has two forms : as, *amatus ero* or *fuero*. The first form strictly denotes the completion of a future action indefinitely. The second implies that it shall be finished before another action, likewise future, shall take place.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. This mood is used, when we address ourselves to a person or thing, to command, exhort, entreat, and sometimes to permit ; and consequently the second person is the only part that is really imperative. *Ama*, love thou. *Amatote*, love ye. *Ne nega*—Ter. Deny not.

2. The second person of the present subjunctive is used as an imperative, especially in forbidding, after *ne*, *nemo*, *nul-lus*. *Ne me attingas, sceleste*—Ter. Do not touch me.

3. The second person of the perfect subjunctive, or perfect future, is used as an imperative. *Tu videris de his*—Liv. Look upon these. *Luant peccata, nec illos juveris auxilio*—Æn. Nor assist them.

4. The third person of the imperative is permissive, and generally is expressed by *let*. *Faciat, quod lubet* ; *sumat, consumat, perdat* ; *decretum est pati*—Ter. Let him do—let him take, &c.

5. The third person of the perfect, and sometimes of the pluperfect, subjunctive is thus used : *Sed primum positum sit, nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis*—Cic. Let it be laid down. *Verum anceps fuerat pugne fortuna* ; *fuiisset*—Virg. Be it so—let it have been so—it might have been, &c.

6. The first person plural, which belongs to the present subjunctive, is used only in encouraging or resolving.

Moriamur, *et in media arma ruamus*—Æn. Let us die—and let us rush.

Vossius and Priscian have contended, that the imperative, in the passive voice, has a preterperfect tense. Johnson denies it, and observes that the very nature of the imperative has a strong repugnance to all past time.

If the command be regarded, and not the execution of it, the imperative may be considered as implying present time. But if respect be had to the execution, the imperative implies future time. The examples which Vossius produces to prove that it has a preterperfect in the passive voice are these: *Primum positum sit, nosmet ipsos commendatos esse nobis*—Cic. *Hæc dicta sint patribus*—Liv.; and a few others.\*

This controversy, like many others respecting the tenses, arises from inattention to the proper distinction between preterite and perfect, the former as referring to time only, and the latter to action. That there can be no preterite of the imperative,—in other words, that a past action, in its nature irrevocable, cannot form the subject of a present command,—is sufficiently evident. But, though every command, considered simply as a command, and expressed imperatively in the words of the speaker, must be present, yet, this command may be either definite or indefinite in respect to the completion of the action. It may either order an action to be done, without referring to the time of its perfection; or it may command its being perfected in a given space. In the latter case, as the action is ordered to be perfected, there can be no impropriety in calling that form of the verb, which expresses it, the imperative perfect. Thus, if I say, *Liber legitor*, I give a general command, without referring to the perfection of the action. If I say, *Liber sit lectus (forsan) intra horam*, I imply that the reading is to be finished in the space of an hour<sup>1</sup>. The latter may be called the imperative perfect. The Greeks, in their imperatives, admit certain tenses of the past, such as those of the perfect and two aorists. But when they are so used, they either lose their *temporary* nature, or imply such a quickness of execution, that the deed should be, as it were, done, the very moment it is commanded. The same difference seems to be between our English impera-

<sup>1</sup> It should, however, be observed, that the command implied in such forms really arises from an ellipsis of some *present* of the imperative, such as *da* or *puta*; and that it is only the *perfect* participle which refers to the completion or perfection of the action. The former expresses a command in *present time*; the latter the *perfection* of an action, and, by inference, in *future time*.

tives, *go* and *begone*; *do* and *have done*. The first allow time for going and doing; the others call for the completion of the act, at once.

So in Greek, *γραφε*, (present imperative,) write thou; *γραφον*, (perfect indefinite or aorist of imperative,) get your writing finished as soon as possible; *γεγραφε*, (perfect imperative,) have your writing finished.

Thus it appears that the present imperative regards the commencement, or progression of an action; the other imperatives seem particularly to have an eye to its completion.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

1. If the action of the infinitive is present or progressive, at the time of the action of the preceding verb on which the infinitive depends, whether it be past, present or future, the infinitive is in the present tense<sup>1</sup>. *Visne mihi auscultare?* Will you listen to me? *Audivit me stare*, He heard that I was standing. *Vidi enim nostros inimicos cupere bellum*—Cic. Were wishing.

2. As in the present indicative, poets and historians sometimes relate past events in the present infinitive. *Fertur Prometheus addere principi Limo coactus particulam undique desectam*—Hor. to add, meaning to have added.

3. When the action of the infinitive is meant to be past at

<sup>1</sup> When in English two verbs come together, past time is in certain instances expressed in the preterite of the depending verb: as, I ought to have read. But the reverse takes place in Latin: as, *Debui legere*. When an action is represented as present at a certain time past, the past time is expressed in both languages, in the leading verb alone, the other being put in the present. Hence, in English it is proper to avoid, when the principal verb has a reference to subsequent action, such double perfects as, I thought to have won, instead of I thought to win. The following examples, in which *possum*, *volo*, *nolo*, *mallo*, and *debeo* are the leading verbs in Latin, seem, in their English, to infringe this rule. *Melius fieri non potuit*—Ter. It could not have been done better, i. e. it was impossible to be done better. *Volui dicere*—Plaut. I would have said, i. e. I wished to say. *Sumere noluit arma*—Ov. He would not have taken arms, i. e. he was unwilling to take arms. *Maluit regis opes augere*—Nep. He would rather have increased the king's power. i. e. he was more inclined to increase. *Debuisti mihi ignoscere*—Cic. You ought to have pardoned me, i. e. it was your duty to pardon me. *Dividi non oportuit*—Cic. It ought not to have been divided, i. e. it behoved it not to be divided. But it is to be observed that *ought*, although the preterite of *owe*, does not now, as formerly, denote past, but present obligation; and that *could*, *would* and *might*, as has been already mentioned, do not always mark past time exclusively, but very often present time also. In Latin, although the present of the infinitive be used after *memini*, it must be expressed by the perfect, in English: as, *Ego illam vidi virginem: formâ bonâ meminî videre*—Ter. I remember that I saw her. The perfect is also used: as, *Tibi me permisisse meminî*—Cic. In these it seems immaterial whether the circumstances are laid up in the mind, while they are passing, or after they are past; whether I remember the seeing, or permitting of a person, or the having seen, or permitted him.

the time denoted by the leading verb, the infinitive is put in the past time, whatever tense the other may be in. *Victorem victæ succubuisse queror*—Hor. Had submitted. *Cæsar reperit a Suevis, auxilia missa esse*—Cæs. Had been sent.

4. Sometimes the present and perfect may be interchanged. *Sed abunde erit ex iis duo exempla retulisse*—Val. Max. or *referre*, to relate.

5. When the action of the infinitive may be future to that of the leading verb, it is put in the future, whatever the time of the leading verb may be: *Quem quidem confido omnibus istis laudibus excellentem fore*—Cic. Would be. *Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo*—Ter. That a wife would not be given to his son.

Note. That the future of the infinitive passive is composed of the verb of motion *iri*, and the supine in *um*; and the sentence may be thus supplied: *Postquam audierat id non iri ab illis datum uxorem suo filio*, That it was not going by them (impersonally; that is, that they were not going) to give a wife to his son.

6. In many instances the present, as in English, may be used when the signification is future; but in some, it appears that the future would be preferable<sup>1</sup>. *Omnia ei peragere promiserunt*—Cic. They promised to perform, that they would perform. *Nisi dictis staretur, non se remittere exercitum*—Flor. That he would not send back, *remissurum esse*. *Cras mihi argentum dare dixit*—Ter. Would give, *daturum*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> The infinitive seems to be sometimes used for the present subjunctive: as, *Nec Babylonios tentâris numeros, ut melius, quicquid erit, pati*—Hor. *that, or by that, by which, the better to suffer, i. e. ut, vel quod, melius patiaris, vel pati possis quicquid erit*. This is a Greek idiom. I am not ignorant that some have said, that, here, *ut* is used for *quoniam*, and that the meaning is, *as it is better to suffer*, but the former interpretation I deem preferable.

<sup>2</sup> The use and signification of the infinitive preceded by an accusative, and depending upon another verb, may be seen in the following examples:

<i>Dicit</i>	me legere,	{	He says that I read, or, am reading.
<i>Dicebat</i>			He was saying that I was reading.
<i>Dixit</i>			He said that I was reading.
<i>Dixerat</i>			He had said that I was reading.
<i>Dicet</i>	me legisse,	{	He will say that I am reading.
<i>Dicit</i>			He says that I read, or, have or had read.
<i>Dicebat</i>			He was saying that I read, or, have or had read,
<i>Dixit</i>			He said that I have, or, had read.
<i>Dixerat</i>	me lecturum esse,	{	He had said that I had read.
<i>Duct</i>			He will say that I have, or, had read.
<i>Dicit</i>			He says that I will read.
<i>Dicebat</i>			He was saying that I would read.
<i>Dixit</i>	lecturum esse,	{	He said that I would read.
<i>Dixerat</i>			He had said that I would read.
<i>Dicet</i>			He will say that I am about to read.

7. *Fore*, the infinitive of *sum*, is joined to all participles in *us*. *Commissum cum equitatu prælio fore videbat*—Cæs. *Deinde addis, te ad me fore venturum*—Cic. *Ed quoque mittendos fore legatos*—Liv.

In several instances it seems to approach to the signification of *esse*.

*Note*. That the use of the infinitive as a noun will be found in SYNTAX: and its use after the word *that*, under CONJUNCTIONS.

Gerunds and supines have been defined; and their use and signification will be found explained in SYNTAX.

### PARTICIPLES.

Present Part. Act. *Amans*, loving. Perf. Pass. *Amatus*, loved.

Some have supposed that the time of both these participles is present; some have supposed that they have no time; and some have supposed that they are of all times.—The first denotes an action incomplete, and progressive, and its time may, therefore, be considered as present; the second denotes the state of suffering finished, and, therefore, the time in which it has been perfected may be considered as past. For it does not appear that *doctus*<sup>1</sup> is, if I may so express it, the precise counter-part passive of *docens*; because, although *docens* signifies a person at this moment teaching another, *doctus*, it is known, does not denote the person who is at this moment in the act of being taught by the former; but a man on whom, in a time previous to the present, the act has been perfected, and whose suffering is completed, *vir doctus*, a man already taught; and, consequently, the passive voice has no present participle.

But there are not wanting instances, in which, from the nature of the verb, whose action seems susceptible of con-

<i>Dicit</i>	{	<i>me</i>	{	He says that I would have read.
<i>Dicebat</i>				He was saying that I would have read.
<i>Dixit</i>	{	<i>lecturum</i>	{	He said that I would have read.
<i>Dixerat</i>				He had said that I would have read.
<i>Dixit</i>	{	<i>fuisse</i>	{	He will say that I would have read.
<i>Dixit</i>				

<sup>1</sup> Mr. R. Johnson says that the time is the same in *Vidi eum superantem* as in *vidi eum superatum*. The time of seeing the two men, expressed by *vidi*, is certainly the same; but their situations, in regard to the action which the one is doing, and in regard to the action which the other has completely suffered, are widely different. And I cannot conceive, but that such expressions as, *Vidi eum superantem*, *superare*, and *superari*, denote an action present and progressive at the time expressed by *vidi*; and that *Vidi eum superatum* denotes an action past and completed in a time previous to that which is expressed by *vidi*.



tinuation, it appears that the action of the perfect participle is continued into present time; and in these the perfect participle has the force of a present participle passive; or, in some instances, is to be considered as an adjective, denoting the existence of some quality, the result of past action, but divested of time. Thus: *Notus evolat Terribilem piceâ tectus caligine vultum*—Ov. Not merely having been veiled, (and possibly having ceased to be veiled) but veiling his countenance, or having it, at that moment, veiled. *Sternuntur segates, et deplorata coloni Vota jacent*—Ov. Not merely having been lamented, or despaired of, but at that moment despaired of, desperate, or hopeless.

It is not inconsistent with the foregoing explanation, to say that these participles are joined to verbs in all times, and this too without losing their distinctive time and signification. For *amans* denotes an action which is present at the time represented by the leading verb of the sentence, whether that verb be past, present, or future.

In the same manner, *amatus* represents an action which is past, in regard to the time expressed in the context, whether past, present, or future. When divested of time, these participles are called participials, and may govern a genitive: as, *Patiens frigus*, one bearing cold. *Patiens frigoris*, one patient of, or able to bear, cold.

In the latter, *patiens* is a participial, and denotes a quality belonging to some person, and not a transient act. *Doctus Latinam linguam*, one taught the Latin language. *Doctus linguæ Latinæ*, one skilled in the Latin language. As participials, they admit comparison: as, *Servantissimus æqui*—Virg. A very strict observer of equity.

Future Participle Active, *Amaturus*, about to love.

This participle not only implies future time, but also sometimes denotes intention, or inclination: as, *Lecturus sum*, I am about to read, or I intend to read.

Joined to *ero*, it is translated as if it constituted another form of the future: as, *Mergite me fluctus, quum rediturus ero*—Mart. I shall be returning. *Nihil ego ero illi daturus*—Plaut. I shall give. *Tu procul absenti cura futurus eris*—Ov. *Quo die ad Sicam venturus ero*—Cic.

Future Participle Passive, *Amandus*, to be loved.

This participle, coming even from verbs in *er*, signifying actively, has always a passive signification. It is generally used to express that a thing *must be done*, or *ought to be*

*done*; and, hence, by inference it likewise implies futurity. *Dixi literas scriptum iri ab eo*, I said that a letter would be written by him. *Dixi literas scribendas esse*, I said that a letter should, or ought to, be written.

The former is the future of the infinitive, and implies bare futurity; in the latter sentence, *duty* or *necessity* is implied. *Delenda est Carthago*—Cato. Must be, ought to be, is to be, destroyed. *Legatos mittendos censuit senatus*—Liv. Should be sent.

But it likewise denotes bare futurity. *Ut terram invensas, quis eam tibi tradet habendam*—Ov. Dido Æn. To be possessed. *Factu fugis; facienda petis*—Ov. Dido Æn. Things that will hereafter be done.

It is also used as a gerundive adjective: as, *Cur adeo delectaris criminibus inferendis*? Why are you so pleased with bringing accusations? *Aliter*—inferendo crimina. *His enim legendis, redeo in memoriam mortuorum*—Cic. By reading these; hæc legendo. *Ad accusandos homines duci præmio*. To accuse men, or, to the accusing of men. *Quæ ante conditam, condendamve urbem traduntur*—Liv. Before the city was built or building:—In this example, it has somewhat of the force of a present participle passive<sup>1</sup>, in regard to the progressive action of its building; and of the future participle, in reference to the intention of that action.

All participles are found with all tenses of *sum*.

## OF CONJUGATION AND FORMATION.

Conjugation is the regular distribution of the inflexions of verbs, according to their different voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, so as to distinguish them from one another.

There are four conjugations of verbs, distinguished by the vowel preceding *re* of the infinitive mood.

The first conjugation makes *āre* long: as, *Amāre*.

The second conjugation makes *ēre* long: as, *Monēre*.

The third conjugation makes *ere* short: as, *Regere*.

The fourth conjugation makes *īre* long: as, *Audire*.

<sup>1</sup> There are many instances in which the participle in *dus* seems to have the import of the present: thus, *quæ ubi vidit auditque senex, velut si jam agendis quæ audiebat interesset*—Liv. i. e. the things while they were doing. Thus also, *volvenda diēs en attulit ultro*—Virg. Perizonius is of opinion that it was originally a participle of the present tense passive, and lays some stress on its being uniformly derived from the present participle active, following even its irregularity in the only one which is irregular: thus, *iens, euntis, eundus*.

There are four principal parts of a verb, whence all its other parts are formed, viz *o* of the present, *i* of the preterite, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive: as, *Amo, amavi, amatum, amare*; and these are sometimes called its conjugation.

It has been customary to form, from the infinitive, the present participle, the future participle in *dus*, and the gerunds; a formation which cannot be considered as correct, in regard to verbs in *io* of the third conjugation, since those verbs have not in their infinitive the *i* which belongs to those parts; and even in the fourth conjugation, they are formed with greater propriety from the present. For similar reasons, the method which excludes the infinitive is equally objectionable.

The following formation is not liable to such objections, and seems preferable to the other two methods, for reasons which will be found in the annexed explanation.

*The Formation of the Tenses of Verbs, from the Present, the Perfect, the Supine, and the Infinitive.*

I. From *-o* are formed, *Names of the Tenses.*

- bam* Imperf. Indic.
- bo*, { Fut. Indic. of the 1st and 2d Conjugation.
- am*, { Pres. Subj. of the 2d; Pres. Subj. and Fut. Indic. of 3d and 4th.
- em*, Pres. Subj. of the 1st.
- ns*, The Present participle.
- dus*, The Fut. Participle, Passive;
- dum*,
- di*, } The Gerunds.
- do*,

II. From *-i* are formed,

- ram*, The Plup. Indic.
- rim*, The Perf. Subj.
- ro*, The Fut. Subj.
- ssem*, The Plup. Subj.
- sse*, The Perf. Infinit.

III. From *-um* are formed,

- u*, The second Supine.
- us*, The Perf. Participle, Passive.
- rus*, The Future Participle.

IV. From the infinitive, whether ending in *-re*, *-le*, or *-se*, are formed the imperative, by cutting off the final syllable; and the imperfect of the subjunctive, by adding *m* to it.

*Observations on the Formation of Regular and Irregular Verbs.*

(1.) The first formation includes all verbs in *-o*, and those in *-io* of the third conjugation. These last have the *i* also before *-unt* of the present indicative, and *-unto* of the imperative. The principal irregularity of the irregular verbs, besides their deficiency, consists in their deviating from the usual mode of formation, chiefly in those parts that are formed from the present. Thus :

		Imperf. Indic.	Fut.	Pres. Subj.
{	<i>Sum,</i> has,	<i>eram,</i>	<i>ero,</i>	<i>sim.</i>
	<i>Possum,</i>	<i>poteram,</i>	<i>potero,</i>	<i>possim.</i>
	<i>Prosum,</i>	<i>proderam,</i>	<i>prodero,</i>	<i>prosim.</i>
{	<i>Volo,</i>	_____	_____	<i>velim.</i>
	<i>Nolo,</i>	_____	_____	<i>nolim.</i>
	<i>Malo,</i>	_____	_____	<i>malim.</i>
	<i>Eo,</i>	<i>ibam,</i>	<i>ibo,</i>	<i>eam.</i>

Pres. participle, *iens*; gerunds, *eundum*, *-i*, *-o*. *Ens* from *sum* is obsolete. Its compound, *potens*, is generally considered as an adjective; also, *absens* and *præsens*.

(2, 3.) The second and third formations are followed by all verbs having a perfect, or supine. *Fio*, though active in its termination, being a passive verb, has all the compound tenses of the passive voice. *Sum*, though without a supine, has the future participle, *futurus*, as if from *fuitum* or *futum* of the obsolete *fuo*, whence it has also *fui* its perfect, *fore* of the infinitive, *forem*, &c.

(4.) The fourth formation includes regular and irregular verbs: thus, infinit. imperat. and imperf. subj. *Regere*, *rege*, *regerem*; *Capere*, *cape*, *caperem*; *Ferre*, *fer*, *ferrem*; *Ire*, *i*, *irem*; *Posse*-, *Velle*-, *Malle*-, *Nolle*-, *m*, the three first having no imperative; *Esse*, *es*, *essem*; *Prodesse*, *prodes*, *prodessem*. Except *Dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fi*, and *noli*. *Fieri* makes *fierem*; it was originally *firi*, and *firem*, regularly; and hence *fi* of the imperative.

*A Paradigm of the Tenses of the Active Voice of the Four Conjugations, according to the preceding Formation.*

1st conj.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Names of Tenses.
Amō	Monēō	Regō	Audiō	Pres. Indic. I.
amābam	monēbam	regēbam	audiēbam	Imp. Indic. II.
amābō	monēbō	regam	audiam	Fut. Indic. III.
amem	monēam	regam	audiam	Pres. Subj. IV.
amāns	monēns	regens	audiēns	Pres. Part.
amāns	monēns	regēns	audiēns	Fut. Part. Pass.
amāndū	monēndū	regēndū	audiēndū	} Gerunds.
amāndi	monēndi	regēndi	audiēndi	
amāndō, &c.	monēndō	regēndō	audiēndō	

**Amāvī**

amāvēram

amāvērim

amāvērō

amāvēissem

amāvēissē

**Amātum**

amātū

amātūs

amātūrūs

**Amārē**

amā

amārem

**Monēi**

monēeram

monērim

monērō

monēissem

monēissē

**Monitum**

monitū

monitūs

monitūrūs

**Monērē**

monē

monērem

**Rexi**

rexeram

rexerim

rexerō

rexissem

rexissē

**Rectum**

rectū

rectūs

rectūrūs

**Regērē**

regē

regērem

**Audīvi**

audivēram

audivērim

audivērō

audivissem

audivissē

**Auditum**

auditū

auditūs

auditūrūs

**Audirē**

audi

audirem

Perf. Ind. V.

Plup. Ind. VI.

Perf. Subj. VII.

Fut. Subj. VIII.

Plup. Subj. IX.

Perf. Infm.

1st Supine.

2d Supine.

Perf. Part. Pass.

Fut. Part.

Pres. Infm.

Imperative, X.

Imp. Subj. XI.

*A Table of the Persons in each Tense, the Ordinal Numbers referring to the Tenses, as they stand according to their Formation, and the Cardinal Numbers denoting the Conjugation.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Singular.

## Plural.

	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	4
I. Pres.	ō	ās	āt	āmūs	ātis	ānt	1	2	3	
	ō	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētis	ēnt				
	ō	is	it	imūs	itis	unt				
	ō	is	it	imūs	itis	unt				
II. Imp.	bam	bās	bāt	bāmūs	bātis	bānt		2	3	4
V. Perf.	i	istī	it	imūs	istis	ērunt, ērē	1	2	3	4
VI. Plup.	eram	erās	erāt	erāmūs	erātis	erānt	1	2	3	4
III. Fut.	bō	bīs	bīt	bimūs	bītis	būnt	1	2	3	4
	abu	abu	ēt	ēmūs	ētis	ēnē			3	4

# SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

IV. Pres.	em	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētīs	ēat
—	am	ās	āt	āmūs	ātīs	ānt
XI. Imp.	rem	rēs	rēt	rēmūs	rētīs	rēnt
VII. Perf.	ērim	ērīs <sup>1</sup>	ērīt	ērāmūs	ērītīs	ērīnt
IX. Plup.	īssēm	īssēs	īssēt	īssēmūs	īssētīs	īssēnt
VIII. Fut.	ērō	ērīs	ērīt	ērāmūs	ērītīs	ērīnt

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

X.	—	ātō, (ēt)	ātē, ātōtē	ātō, (ēnt)
—	—	ētō, (ēat)	ētē, ētōtē	ētō, (ēant)
—	—	ītō, (āt)	ītē, ītōtē	ītō, (ānt)
—	—	īāt, (iāt)	īātē, īātōtē	īātō, (iānt)

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

<sup>1</sup> *Ris, rīmus* and *rīsīs* are by some reckoned common, both in the perfect and future. Indeed such is the nature of the two tenses, that in many instances, they can hardly be distinguished.



*A Paradigm of the Tenses of the Passive Voice of the Four Conjugations.*

1st conj.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Names of Tenses.
Amör	Monör	Regör	Audiör	Pres. Ind. I.
amäbär	monēbär	regēbär	audiēbär	Imp. — II.
amäbör	monēbör	regär	audiär	Fut. — III.
amēr	monērär	regär	audiär	Pres. Subj. IV.
amärer	monērēr	regērēr	audiēr	Imp. — V.
amärē	monērē	regērē	audiēr	Pres. Imper. VI.
amārī	monērī	regī	audiī	} Pres. Inf.
—iär	—iär	—iär	—iär	

# *A Table of the Persons in each Tense.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

### *Singular.*

I. Pres.	ör	2.	ärís, äré	3.	ātūr
—	ëör		ērís, éré		ētūr
—	ör		ērís, èré		itūr
—	lör		irís, iré		itūr
II. Imp.	bär		bärís, bäre		bātūr
III. Fut.	bör		bērís, béré		bītūr
—	är		ērís, èré		ētūr

### *Plural.*

2.	ämīnī	3.	āntūr
	ēmīnī		ēntūr
	imīnī		üntūr
	imīnī		yüntūr
	bāmīnī		bāntūr
	bimīnī		būntūr
	emīnī		ēntūr

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

IV. Pres.	ër	ērís, èré
—	är	ärís, äré
V. Imp.	rër	rērís, èrer

ēmūr	ēmīnī
āmūr	āmīnī
rēmūr	rēmīnī

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

VI.	—	äré, atör
—	—	eré, etör
—	—	eré, itör
—	—	iré, itör

āmōr	āmīnör
ēmōr	ēmīnör
imōr	imīnör
imōr	imīnör

1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4

## OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

(1) The future of the infinitive, active, is composed of the accusative of the future participle in *rus*, and *esse vel fuisse*; the former of which has been termed by some the future imperfect; the latter, the future perfect.

(2) In looking over the scheme of the conjugations, it may be observed, that there is very little difference among them, except in their characteristics. The future indicative of the two first ends, in the active, in *bo*; in the passive, in *bor*: of the two last, in the active, in *am*; and in the passive, in *ar*. The present subjunctive of the first ends, in the active, in *em*; in the passive, in *er*: that of the three last, in the active, in *am*; and in the passive, in *ar*.

(3) In the imperative mood, both active and passive, the second form of the third persons singular and plural, and the first person plural, are evidently the same persons of the present subjunctive of their respective voices. The termination *-minor*, of the second person plural, passive, is but little used.

(4) In the first conjugation the verb *do* alone has its increase short.

Verbs of the first conjugation; of the second and third, having *evi* for the perfect; and of the third and fourth, having *ivi*, suffer a contraction, by syncope, of *v*, or of *v* and the following vowel, in certain persons of the perfect of the indicative, and in parts formed from it: also verbs in *io* of the third conjugation, and verbs of the fourth, in the imperfect of the indicative. The quantities of which contractions are as follows;

*First Conjugation.*

Ind. Perf.	<i>āsti</i> <sup>1</sup> , <i>āstīs</i> , <i>ūrunt</i> .
Plup.	<i>āram</i> , &c.
Subj. Perf.	<i>ārim</i> , &c.
Plup.	<i>āssem</i> , &c.
Fut.	<i>ārō</i> , &c.
Inf. Perf.	<i>āssē</i> .

The second and third conjugations, having *evi*, are con-

<sup>1</sup> According to Priscian, it should be added, that *āvit* is contracted into *ā*. In omnibus, he says, *quæ penultimam habent circumflexam si patiantur syncopam, eundem servamus accentum et ultima; ut fumāvit: fumāt; cupīvit, cupīt.* Page 629.

tracted and marked the same as the first, the *e* being long like the *u*.

*The third and fourth in ivi.*

Ind.	Imperf.	<i>ibam</i> , &c.	Passive, <i>ibār</i> , &c.
	Perf.	<i>ī, īisti īstī, īit īt</i> ; <i>īstis īstis, īērunt īerē</i> .	
	Plup.	<i>īērām</i> , &c.	
Subj.	Perf.	<i>īerim</i> , &c.	
	Plup.	<i>īissem issem</i> , &c.	
	Fut.	<i>īērō</i> , &c.	
Inf.	Perf.	<i>īissē issē</i> .	

Observe, that in those verbs in *io*, which have an *i* before *a, e, o, u*, the *i* is short.

#### PASSIVE VOICE.

(5) The simple tenses of the passive voice are formed from the corresponding tenses of the active, in the following manner. The *first persons singular* of the passive, from the first persons singular of the active, by adding *r*; or, if the active end in *m*, by changing *m* into *r*: the *first persons plural*, by changing *s* into *r*. The *second persons singular*, by inserting *ri* between the two concluding letters of the same persons in the active; but in the present of the indicative of the third conjugation, by inserting *er* before the final *is*: and the *second persons plural* are formed by changing *-tis* into *-mini*. The *third persons singular and plural*, passive, are always the same as those of the active voice, but with the addition of *ur*.

#### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

The first form of the *second person singular* is formed by the addition of *re* to the same person active (and is the same as the present of the infinitive active, and as the second person singular of the second form of the present of the indicative passive): the *second persons plural* are formed by changing *-te* and *-tote* into *-mini* (which is the same as the second person plural of the present of the indicative passive,) and *-minor*: and the other parts are formed by adding *r* to *o* of the active.

#### INFINITIVE MOOD.

The present of the infinitive passive is formed, in the first, second and fourth conjugation, by changing final *e* of the infinitive active into *i*; and, in the third, by changing

*ere* into *i*, or by taking away *s* from the second person singular of the present of the indicative active. Deponent verbs form their infinitive in the same manner, an infinitive active being supposed, which is the same as the first form of the second person singular of their own imperative; or, by changing, for the third conjugation, *or* or *ior* into *i*, and, for the first, second, and fourth, *re* of the second person singular of the present of their indicative into *ri*.

*The Compound Tenses are thus composed.*

**Indicative mood.**

Perf. The perfect participle prefix to *sum* vel *fui*.

Plup. \_\_\_\_\_ to *eram* vel *fuera*m.

**Subjunctive mood.**

Perf. The perfect participle prefix to *sim* vel *fuera*m.

Plup. \_\_\_\_\_ to *essem* vel *fuissem*.

Fut. \_\_\_\_\_ to *ero* vel *fuero*.

**Infinitive mood.**

The accusative singular of the perfect participle with *esse* or *fuisse*, constitutes the perfect and pluperfect; the first supine and *iri*, the future of the infinitive. This last, some have termed the future imperfect; and the accusative of the participle in *dus* with *fuisse*, the future perfect.

## CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

### GENERAL RULES.

I. If the verb has the letter *a* in the present, it has *a* likewise in the supine and infinitive, although it may change it in the preterite: as, *facio*, *feci*, *factum*, *facere*.

II. Whatever verbs are deficient in perfects, are without supines also. *Cio*, (*civi* being borrowed from *cio*) *citum*; and *tundo*, (*tutudi* being said to be borrowed from the obsolete *tudo*, and to be but little used, unless in composition) are perhaps the only exceptions.

III. The present of the infinitive is formed from the present indicative, by changing, in the

First Conjugation, *o* into *āre*.

Second Conjugation, *eo* into *ēre*.

Third Conjugation, *o*, and *io* into *ĕre*.

Fourth Conjugation, *io* into *ĭre*.

[Special rules for the formation of the perfects and supines will be found under the different conjugations; and the rules for the formation of compounded verbs will be hereafter mentioned.]

## THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

The first conjugation makes *āvi* in the perfect, and *ātum* in the supine: as, *amo*, *amavi*, *amatum*, to love<sup>1</sup>.

### EXCEPTIONS.

The following six having *ui*, *ĭtum*;

*Crepo*<sup>2</sup>, *I make a noise*; *sono*, *I sound* (*sonaturus*, in *Horace*); *cubo*<sup>3</sup>, *I lie down*; *tono*, *I thunder* (*intonatus*, in *Horace*); *domo*, *I tame*; *veto*, *I forbid*.

*Do*<sup>4</sup>, *dēdi*, *dātum*, to give.

*Juvo*, *juvi*, *jutum*<sup>5</sup>, to help.

*Frico*, *fricui*, *frictum*, to rub. (*In-per-re-con-fricatus*, are found.)

*Lavo*, *lavi*, *lavatum*, to wash. (*Lavavit*, *Plaut.*)

*lautum*,

*lotum*,

*Mico*<sup>6</sup>, *micui*, ———, to shine.

<sup>1</sup> The present of the indicative of this conjugation generally ends in *o* impure; but the following verbs in *eo* and *io* belong to it: *beo*, *screo*, *creo*, *meo*, *calceo*, *illaqueo*, *nauseo*, *enucleo*, *delineo*; *amplio*, *basio*, *brevio*, *concilio*, *crucio*, *furio*, *glacio*, *hio*, *lanio*, *luxurio*, *nuncio*, *pio*, *propitio*, *radio*, *repudio*, *satio*, *saucio*, *socio*, *somnio*, *spolio*, *suavio* or *suavior*, *vario*, *vitio*.

<sup>2</sup> *Discrepo* has rather *discrepavi*.

<sup>3</sup> Thus, *ac-re-ex-cubo*, &c. For those that assume the letter *m*, see *Cumbo*, in the third conjugation. *Cubāsse* and *incubavere* are found.

<sup>4</sup> Thus, *venundo*, *circumdo*, *peßundo*, *satisdo*. See *Do*, third conjugation.

<sup>5</sup> Hence *jutus*, and *adjutus*; the latter being more common.

<sup>6</sup> *Emico* has *emicui*, and *emicatum*. *Dimico*, *dimicāvi* (seldom *dimicui*), *dimicatum*. The simple verb *neco* is regular, having *necavi*, (sometimes *necui*), *necatum*. Its compounds *eneco* and *interneco* have *enecavi* and *enecui*, *enesatum* and *enectum*; *internecavi*, *-atum* and *-ectum*.

**Plico**<sup>1</sup>, \*plicui, \*plicitum, *to fold*.  
\*plicavi, \*plicatum,

Poto, potavi, potum, *to drink.*  
potatum.

**Seco, secui, sectum, to cut.**

Sto<sup>o</sup>, stěti, stätum, *to stand.*

Labo, *I totter*; nexo, *I bind*; plico, *I fold*, have neither perfect, nor supine.

## THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The second conjugation makes *ŭi*<sup>3</sup>, *ŭtum*<sup>4</sup>: as, *habeo*, *habui*, *habutum*<sup>5</sup>, to have.

### EXCEPTIONS.

Algeo, alsi<sup>6</sup>, ———, *to be cold.*

Ardeo, arsi, arsum, *to burn*.

**Augeo, auxi, auctum, to increase.**

Calveo, calvi, —, *to grow bald.*

**Caveo, cavi, cautum, to beware of.**

**Censeo, censui, censum, to judge.**

<sup>1</sup> *Du-multi-re-sup- plico, -avi, -atum.*

*Ad-im-com-ex-plico, -avi, -atum. Complicavi, -ui, -itum. Complicui, } rard.*

**Explico**, I explain, has -*avi*, -*atum*; I unfold; -*ui*, -*itum*.

\* The words thus marked (\*) are obsolete, and are introduced only for the sake of their compounds.

\* Its compounds have *-stīti*, *-stītum*, and more frequently *-statum*. The participle in *rus* is commonly formed from the latter. *Circum-inter-super-steti*, are found.

<sup>3</sup> These have no perfect, and, therefore, no supine: *aveo, ceveo, denseo, flaveo, glabreo, lacteo, liveo, mæreo, mucco, renidco, polleo, scateo*.

<sup>1</sup> These have no supine;—neuter verbs having *ui*; *timeo* and *sileo* (which are neuter and active, and have a passive voice); neuters in *veo*. Except *caleo*, *careo*, *coaleo*, *doleo*, *jaceo*, *lateo*, *liceo*, *mereo*, *nocceo*, *oleo*, *pareo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *valeo*, and their compounds, which are oftener found in the participle in *rus*, than in the supine. *Arceo* has no supine in use, but, *co-ex-erceo*, *-itum*. *Taceo* and *lateo* have a supine; but their compounds have none. *Taceo*, sometimes active, and sometimes neuter; it has a passive voice.

<sup>a</sup>. *Præbeo* is put for *præhabeo* or *prohibeo*. *Præbit* -um, -us, -urus, and *præbeor* are found, but are seldom used.

<sup>6</sup> *Alsus*, as if from *alsum*, is found in Cicero.

Cieo, cīvi<sup>1</sup>, cītum, *to stir up.*  
 Conniveo, connivi, ———, *to wink.*  
                     connixi,

Doceo, docui, doctum, *to teach.*  
 Deleo, delēvi, delētum, *to blot out.*

Faveo, favi, fautum, *to favour.*

Ferveo, ferbui, ———, *to boil.*

Fleo, flevi, fletum, *to weep.*

Foveo, fovi, fotum, *to cherish.*

Frigeo, frixi, ———, *to be cold.*

Fulgeo, fulsi, ———, *to shine.*

Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, *to stick.*

Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, *to indulge.*  
                     *raro indulsum,*

Jubeo, jussi, jussum, *to order.*

Luceo, luxi, ———, *to shine.*

Lugeo, luxi<sup>2</sup>, ———, *to mourn.*

Maneo, mansi, mansum, *to remain.*

Misceo, miscui, mistum, *to mix.*  
                     mixtum,

Mordeo, momordi, morsum, *to bite.*

Moveo, movi, motum, *to move.*

Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, *to stroke.*

Mulgeo, mulsi, mulsum, *to milk.*  
                     muletum,

Neo, nevi, netum, *to spin.*

Oleo<sup>3</sup>, olui, \*olitum, *to smell, or grow.*  
                     \*olevi, \*oletum,

Paveo, pavi, ———, *to be afraid.*

Pendeo, pependi, pensum, *to hang.*

\*Pleo, \*plevi, \*pletum, *to fill.*

Prandeo, prandi, pransum, *to dine.*

Rideo, risi, risum, *to laugh.*

<sup>1</sup> *Civi* belongs to *cio* of the fourth conjugation, which its compounds generally follow: as, *accio, excio*, &c.

<sup>2</sup> *Luctum* I can find in dictionaries only; whence comes the substantive *luctus*. Neither *luctum*, nor the participles *luctus* and *lucturus* are in use.

<sup>3</sup> The compounds of *oleo*, that signify *to smell*, have *-ui, -itum*: as, *Ob-per-re-l-oleo, -ui, -itum*. Those that deviate from the original signification of the simple verb have *-evi, -etum*: as, *ex-in-obs-oleo, -evi, -etum*. But *ab-oleo, -olevi, -olitum*. *Ad-oleo, -olevi, adultum*.



Sedeo<sup>1</sup>, sedi, sessum, *to sit.*

Sorbeo<sup>2</sup>, sorbui, sorptum, *to sup up.*

Spondeo, sponsondi, sponsum, *to promise.*  
spopondi,

Strideo, stridi, ———, *to make a noise.*

Suadeo, suasi, suasum, *to advise.*

Teneo<sup>3</sup>, tenui, tentum, *to hold.*

Tergeo, tersi, tersum, *to wipe.*

Tondeo, totondi, tonsum, *to clip.*

Torqueo, torsi, tortum, *to twist.*  
torsum (*seldom*).

Torreo, torrui, tostum, *to toast.*

Turgeo, tursi<sup>4</sup>, ———, *to swell.*

Urgeo<sup>5</sup>, ursi, ———, *to urge.*

Video, vidi, visum, *to see.*

Voveo, vovi, votum, *to vow.*

Vieo, viēvi, viētum, *to bind.*

## THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

The third conjugation<sup>6</sup> forms its perfects and supines variously, according to the termination of the present.

<sup>1</sup> *De-dis-per-præ-re-sub-sideo*, seldom have a supine. *De-dis-sideo*, seldom the perfect.

<sup>2</sup> *Absorbeo* is rarely found to have *-sorpsi*; *ex-re-sorptum* are not found.

<sup>3</sup> *Attineo* and *pertineo* have no supine;—*abstineo*, seldom; although *abstentus* is found. *Teneo* and *tendo* seem to have the same origin; and they and their compounds are not easily distinguished in their supines, and the formation therefrom, unless when the supine *tensum* from *tendo* is used.

<sup>4</sup> *Tursi* is uncommon. Priscian attributes *obtursi* to Lucilius.

<sup>5</sup> *Urgeo* has *ursum* in the dictionaries; but neither that, nor a perfect nor future participle, is found.

<sup>6</sup> The third conjugation ends in *o* impure; but the following verbs in *io* and *ior* belong to it: *facio*, *jacio*, *cipio*, *rapio*, *\*lacio*, *\*specio*, *fodio*, *fugio*, *cupio*, *sapio*, *pario*, *quatio*; *gradior*, *patior*, *orior*, *morior*, and compounds, those of *pario* excepted, which belong to the fourth.

**Bo**<sup>1</sup> makes *bī, bītum* : as, *bibo, bibi, bibitum*, to drink.

## EXCEPTIONS.

\**Cumbo*<sup>2</sup>, *cubui, cubitum*, to lie down.

*Nubo, nupsi, nuptum*, to marry.

*Scribo, scripsi, scriptum*, to write.

**Co** makes *xi, ctum* : as, *dico, dixi, dictum*, to say.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Ico, ici, ictum*, to strike.

*Vinco, vici, victum*, to conquer.

*Parco, peperci, parsum*, to spare.

(rarely, *parsi*.) *parcitum*<sup>3</sup>,

**Sco**<sup>4</sup> makes *vi, tum* : as, *nosco, novi, nōtum*<sup>5</sup>, to know.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Disco*<sup>6</sup>, *didīci, ———*, to learn.

*Pasco*<sup>7</sup>, *pavi, pastum*, to feed.

*Posco*<sup>8</sup>, *poposci, poscitum* (rarely), to demand.

\**Quinisco*<sup>9</sup>, \**quexi, ———*, to nod.

<sup>1</sup> *Lambo* and *scabo* have no supines. *Officio*, likewise. *Glubi* and *giubitum*, from *glubo*, are uncommon. *Degluptus* may be found.

<sup>2</sup> *Cumbo* is the same as *cubo* of the first. The following admit the *m*: *ac-con-de-dis-in-oc-pro-re-suc-superin-cumbo*.

<sup>3</sup> If there be any perfect participle, it is *parcitus*. *Parsurus* is found in Suetonius, and Livy. *Parcitum* is uncommon. *Com-parsit* or *compersit*, from *comparco*, or *comperco* is used by Terence.

<sup>4</sup> Inceptive verbs in *sco*, want both perfects and supines, unless they borrow them from the verbs whence they are formed: as, *ardesco* borrows *arsī, arsum*, from *ardeo*. *Ac-in-per-pro-suc-super-cresco* have no supine; the other compounds have. *Glisco*, neither perfect nor supine.

<sup>5</sup> But *ag-cog-nosco, -novi, -nītum*; also *recognosco*. The other compounds, like *nosco*. The participle *nosciturus*, as if from *nos-citum*, is found in Livy. Priscian makes mention of *ignosciturus*, but it is without sufficient authority.

<sup>6</sup> *Disco* had formerly *discitum*; and *disciturus* is found in Apuleius.

<sup>7</sup> Thus also *com-de-pasco*. *Epastus* also is found. But *com-dis-pesco, -pescui*, no supine.

<sup>8</sup> *Exposcitum* is found in Seneca, according to Vossius.

<sup>9</sup> *Quinisco* has but one compound, *conquinisco*. Both are uncommon words, and seldom found in their perfects.

*Do*<sup>1</sup> makes *di, sum*: as, *scando, scandi, scansum*, to climb.

#### EXCEPTIONS.

The following nine, having *si, sum, viz.* <sup>1</sup>

*C* audio, *I shut.*    *L*udo, *I play.*    *R*odo, *I gnaw.*  
*D*ivido, *I divide.*    *P*laudo, *I applaud.*    *T*rudo<sup>2</sup>, *I thrust.*  
*L*ædo, *I hurt.*    *R*ado<sup>3</sup>, *I shave.*    *V*ado<sup>4</sup>, *I go.*

The compounds of *do*<sup>5</sup>, having *didi, ditum, viz.*

*A*bdo; *I hide.*    *D*ido, *I give out.*    *P*rodo, *I betray.*  
*A*ddo, *I add.*    *E*do, *I publish.*    *R*eddo, *I restore.*  
*C*ondo, *I hide, build.*    *I*ndo, *I put in.*    *S*ubdo, *I put under.*  
*C*redo, *I believe.*    *O*bdo, *I oppose.*    *T*rado, *I deliver.*  
*D*edo, *I yield.*    *P*erdo, *I destroy.*    *V*endo, *I sell.*

*C*ædo<sup>6</sup>, *cecidi, cæsum, to fall.*

*C*ædo<sup>6</sup>, *cecidi, cæsum, to kill.*

*C*edo, *cessi, cessum, to yield.*

*E*do<sup>6</sup>, *edi, esum, edere, to eat.*

(*uncommon, estum, esse*),

<sup>1</sup> *Strido* and *rudo* have no supine. Nor *sido*; but its compounds borrow from *sedeo*: as, *As-circum-con-de-in-ob-per-re-sub-sido, -sedi, -sessum*. Some give *cuſi* to *cuſo*, but *cudi* rests on much better authority.

<sup>2</sup> The perfects of *rado* and *trudo*, and the perfect and supine of *vado*, are seldom used, uncompounded.

<sup>3</sup> Thus also the double compounds *decondo, recondo, coaddo, superaddo, deperdo, disperdo*. *Abſcondo* has *abſcondi* (seldom *abſcondidi*), *abſconditum* (seldom *abſconſum*). The compounds of *do* with prepositions are generally of this conjugation. But *circundo* is of the first. *Interdare, superdare, superdanſus, introdabat*, may be found, but are not to be imitated.

<sup>4</sup> The compounds of *cado*: as, *ac-con-de-ex-inter-pro-suc-cido*, have no supine. But, *in-oc-re-cido, -casum*. These are all neuter.

<sup>5</sup> The compounds change *æ* into *i*; as, *abſ-con-circum-de-ex-in-inter-oc-per-præ-re-suc-cido*. These are all active.

Distinguish *abſcidi*, *abſcidi* from *cædo*, and *abſcindo*, *abſcidi* from *ſcindo*. Observe also that the compounds of *cædo* have but one *s* in their supine; those of *ſcindo* have a double *s*. Neither the compounds of *cado*, nor of *cædo*, retain the reduplication of the perfect.

<sup>6</sup> *Comestus* is found, but it is better to say *comesus*, as we say *ambesus, peresus, &c.* *Edo* and its compounds are generally regular

Findo<sup>1</sup>, fidi, fissum, to cleave.

Fundo, fudi, fusum, to pour out.

Pando<sup>2</sup>, pandi, passum, to open.

Pedo<sup>3</sup>, pepēdi, \*peditum, to break wind.

Pendo, pependi, pensum, to weigh.

(pendi, perhaps once in Livy.)

Scindo<sup>4</sup>, scidi, scissum, to cut.

Tendo<sup>5</sup>, tētendi, tensum, to stretch.

tentum.

Tundo<sup>6</sup>, tūtudi, tunsum, to beat.

tusum,

Go and guo make xi, ctum; as, rego<sup>7</sup>, rexi, rectum,  
to rule.

#### EXCEPTIONS,

Ago<sup>7</sup>, egi, actum, to act.

Figo, fixi, fixum, to fix, (fictus, raro.).

Fingo, finxi, fictum, to feign.

Frango, fregi, fractum, to break.

Frigo, frixi, frixum, to fry.

frictum,

<sup>1</sup> The participle *fissus* is to be distinguished from *fusus* of *fido*. Another verb in *ndo* retains the *n* in the perfect, viz. *frendo*, but its participle is *fressus*, or *fresus*, as if from *fressum* or *fresum*.

<sup>2</sup> Some give *pansum* to *pando*. *Expansus* is found; also *dispansus*.

<sup>3</sup> Some deny *peditum*; but the verbal *peditum* is found in *Ca-tullus*.

<sup>4</sup> Distinguish *conscissum* of *conscindo* from *concisum* of *concīdo*.

<sup>5</sup> *Tentum* is most common in the compounds. *Extensum* and *extentum* are used promiscuously. *Ostendo* has oftener *ostensum* than *ostentum*. The compounds having *tentus* are not easily distinguished from those of *teneo*.

<sup>6</sup> The compounds have commonly *-tusum*.

<sup>7</sup> *Pergo* and *surgo* -*rexi*, -*rectum*. Thus also *ar-cor-di-e-por-sur-rigo*. Some consider *pergo* as a compound of *rego*, and some, of *ago*.

*Deago* and *conago* become *dego* and *cogo*. , *Dego*, *degi*, no supine. *Cogo*, *coegi*, *coactum*.

*Ambigo* and *vergo* want perfect and supine. *Clango*, *ningo*, *ango*, *satago*, *prodigo*, have no supine. *Sugo* and *lingo*, rarely. *Suctus* is in *Pliny*. The supine of *lingo* is *linctum*, whence the verbal *linctus* in *Pliny*, who uses also *linctum sulphur*.

Lego<sup>1</sup>, legi, lectum, *to read*.  
 Mergo, mersi, mersum, *to sink*.  
 Mingo, minxi, mictum, *to make water*.  
 \*Pago<sup>2</sup>, pepigi, pactum, *to strike*.  
 Pango<sup>2</sup>, panxi, pactum, *to strike*.  
 Pingo, pinxi, pictum, *to paint*.  
 Pungo<sup>2</sup>, pupugi, punctum, *to prick*.  
 Spargo<sup>2</sup>, sparsi, sparsum, *to spread*.  
 Stringo, strinxi, strictum, *to bind*.  
 Tango<sup>2</sup>, tetigi, tactum, *to touch*.

**Ho** makes *xi, ctum* : as, *traho, traxi, tractum*, to draw.

**Jo**, forms variously : as,

Capio<sup>4</sup>, cepi, captum, *to take*.  
 Cupio, cupīvi, cupitum, *to wish*.  
 Facio<sup>4</sup>, feci, factum, *to make*.  
 Fodio, fodi, fossum, *to dig*.  
 Fugio, fugi, fugitum, *to flee*.  
 Jacio<sup>4</sup>, jeci, jactum, *to throw*.  
 \*Lacio<sup>5</sup>, \*lexi, \*lectum, *to allure*.  
 Pario<sup>6</sup>, pepēri, partum, *to bring forth*.  
   paritum,  
 Quatio, \*quassi, quassum, *to shake*.

<sup>1</sup> *De-intel-neg- ligo, -lexi, -lectum.* The rest as *lego*. Some retain the *e* of *lego*: as, *al-per-præ-re-sub- lego*. Others change it into *i*: as, *Col-de-e-recol-se- ligo*.

\* *Pago* is obsolete, instead of which *paciscor* is used. The compounds of *pango*, especially those which change *a* of the present into *i*, have the perfect of the obsolete *pago*: as, *im-com-sup-pingo*, *-pegi*, *-pactum*. *Oppango* also has *-egi*, *-actum*. *Circum-de-re-pango* are said to be formed both ways; but for *-panxi*, there does not seem to be sufficient authority.

<sup>3</sup> The compounds have *-punxi*. *Repungo* has *repupūgi* or *repunxi*, but neither is common.

<sup>1</sup> The changes that take place in *spargo, tango, capio, facio, jacio*, and in many others, when compounded, will be hereafter explained in a connected summary; as these, and the others, undergo similar changes, in a state of composition.

\* Thus the compounds, except *elicio* which has *elicui*, *elicĭtum*.

\* Its compounds belong to the fourth conjugation. *Partum* contracted for *paritum* is the more usual. The participle *pariturus* is found in Cicero, Ovid, &c.

Rapio, rapui, raptum, *to snatch.*

Sapio<sup>1</sup>, sapui ———, *to be wise.*

\*Specio<sup>2</sup>, \*spexi, \*spectum, *to see.*

Jo.—Mejo, minxi, mictum, *to make water.*

Lo<sup>3</sup> makes *ui, itum* : as, *molo, molui, molitum*, *to grind.*

#### EXCEPTIONS.

Alo, alui, alitum. *reg. to nourish.*

(altum, *by syncope*)

\*Cello<sup>4</sup>, \*cellui, \*celsum, *to beat, excel.*

Colo<sup>5</sup>, colui, cultum, *to till.*

Consulo, consului, consultum, *to advise.*

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, *to deceive.*

Pello, pepuli, pulsum, *to beat.*

Psallo, psalli, ———, *to play on an instrument.*

Sallo, salli, salsum, *to salt.*

Tollo<sup>6</sup>, sustuli, sublatum, *to lift up.*

Vello<sup>7</sup>, velli, vulsum, *to pull.*

vulsi,

<sup>1</sup> The usual perfect is *sapui*; but it had *sapiui* and *sapii*; whence its compounds *resipio* and *desipio* had also *-ivi* or *-ui*, but the latter is preferable. *Resipisse* and *sapisti*, formed by *syncope*, are found, the one in Terence, and the other in Martial.

<sup>2</sup> This verb is obsolete; but its compounds are thus formed. *Conspicor* and *suspignor*, formed from it, are deponents of the first conjugation.

<sup>3</sup> *Nolo, volo, malo, refello*, have no supine. *Attollo* and *recello* no perfect nor supine. *Ante-ex-præ-cello*, no supine.

<sup>4</sup> *Celsus* the adjective is used. *Ante-ex-præ-cello, -cellui. Excelsus* and *præcelsus* seem to be adjectives. The dictionaries give *recello* a perfect, without sufficient authority. *Percello* has *perculi, perculsum*. *Perculsi* seems unwarranted.

<sup>5</sup> Thus its compounds, and *occulo*, which changes *o* into *u*. *Accolo* and *circumcolo* have no supines. *Incultus* does not come from *incolo*, but is a compound of the participle *cultus*.

<sup>6</sup> The perfect and supine of *tollo* come from *sustollo*. They are likewise borrowed by *suffero*. In the same way *extuli* and *elatum*, from *extollo*, are lent to *effero*, when it is used in a similar signification.

<sup>7</sup> Thus, *a-con-e-later-præ-re-vello*, but generally *de-di-per-vello, -velli, vulsum*. This distinction is not rigidly observed.

*Mo*<sup>1</sup> makes *ui*, *itum*: as, *fremo*, *fremui*, *fremitum*, to roar.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Como*<sup>2</sup>, *comisi*, *comtum*, to deck.

*Demo*<sup>3</sup>, *demisi*, *dentum*, to take away.

*Emo*, *emi*, *emtum*, to buy.

*Premo*, *pressi*, *pressum*, to press.

*Promo*, *promisi*, *promptum*, to bring out.

*Sumo*, *sumsi*, *sumtum*, to take.

No forms variously: as,

*Cano*, *cecini*, *cantum*, to sing, comp. *cinui* and *centum*.

*Cerno*<sup>4</sup>, *crevi*, *cretum*, to see.

*Gigno*<sup>5</sup>, *genui*, *genitum*, to beget.

*Lino*<sup>6</sup>, *levi*, *litum*, to daub.

*livi*,

*lini*,

*Pono*, *posui*, *positum*<sup>7</sup>, to place.

*Sino*<sup>8</sup>, *sivi*, *situm*, to permit.

*Sperno*, *sprevi*, *spretum*, to despise.

*Sterno*<sup>9</sup>, *stravi*, *stratum*, to lay flat.

*Temno*<sup>9</sup>, *\*temsi*, *\*temtum*, to despise.

<sup>1</sup> *Tremo* and its compounds have no supine.

<sup>2</sup> The perfects and supines of *como*, *demo*, *promo*, *sumo*, *\*temno*, and the supine of *emo*, are commonly written with a *p*: thus, *compsi*, *emptus*, &c. It has been wished to appropriate *-psi*, and *-ptum* to verbs in *-pō*. The latter mode of spelling is certainly the more common, but the former may be more consonant with analogy.

<sup>3</sup> Thus, *de-dis-ex-in-se- cerno*. *Cretum* is but little used, nor *crevi*, denoting *seeing*; but it is used when it means, to declare one's self heir, to decree, or to enter upon an estate.

<sup>4</sup> *Gigno* borrows its perfect and supine from the obsolete *geno*.

<sup>5</sup> The usual perfect is *levi*. *Lini* is said to be in Quintilian. *Levi* may come from *\*leo*. *Livi* is in Columella.

<sup>6</sup> *Repōstus* for *repositus* is a frequent poetical contraction; also *compōstus*, for *compositus*.

<sup>7</sup> *Sivi* is sometimes contracted into *sii*, especially in the compound: as, *desino*, *desivi*, but oftener *desii*. *Sini* is found in ancient authors. Some dictionaries give *sinitum*, but I find no authority for it.

<sup>8</sup> *Consterno* is of the first conjugation, when it denotes mental agitation; when it is applied to body, it is of the third; but this distinction is not rigidly observed. The same remark is applicable to *exsterno*.

<sup>9</sup> The perfect and supine of this verb are not used out of composition; but *contemno*, *contemsi*, *contemtum*. See preceding page, note 2.

*Po* makes *psi, ptum* : as, *carpo, carpsi, carptum*, to pluck.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Rumpo, rupi, ruptum*, to break.

*Strepo, strepui, strepitum*, to make a noise.

*Quo*.—There are only two in *quo* ;

*Coquo, coxi, coctum*, to boil.

*Linquo*<sup>1</sup>, *liqui, \*lictum*, to leave.

*Ro* makes *ssi, stum* : as, *gero, gessi, gestum*, to carry.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Curro, cucurri, cursum*, to run.

*Fero, tuli, latum*, to bear.

*Quæro, quæsi, quæsitum*, to seek.

*\*Sero*<sup>2</sup>, *\*serui, \*sertum*, to lay in order.

*Sero*<sup>3</sup>, *sevi, satum*, to sow.

*Tero, trivi, tritum*, to wear.

*Verro*<sup>4</sup>, *verri, versum*, to sweep.

<sup>1</sup> *De-re-dere-linquo, -liqui, -lictum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Furo*, and *suffero* have no perfect nor supines. This is said of *suffero*, signifying bearing or suffering ; but when it signifies to carry away, it borrows *sustuli* and *sublatum* from *tollo* or *sustollo* ; yet, some grammarians deny a preterite and supine to *suffero*, in any sense, and always refer *sustuli* and *sublatum* to *tollo*. Indeed, there seems some disagreement among grammarians, in regard to these verbs ; many, guided by a certain analogy, asserting that the preterite and supine commonly assigned to *tollo*, come from *suffero*. In the same way, they refer *extuli* and *elatum* to *effero*, which, they say, lends them to *extollo*. It seems clear to me, that *tuli* and *latum* (said to be a contraction of *tolatum*,) are borrowed by *fero* itself from *tolo* or *tulo* ; and that, if borrowed by the original, simple verb, they must still be considered as borrowed by its compounds. *Attuli* and *allatum* are, however, generally referred to *affero*, as they are not used in the signification of *attollo*, which, in course, is said to be without preterite or supine.

<sup>3</sup> The compounds of *sero* that denote arranging or linking together, are thus formed ; being *As-con-de-dis-edis-ex-in-inter-sero*.

<sup>4</sup> Those that denote planting or sowing, thus : as, *as-con-circum-de-dis-in-inter-pro-re-sub-tran-sero, -sevi, -situm*, a being changed into *i*, in the supines.

<sup>5</sup> Some give *verro* the perfect *versi* ; but *verri* is far preferable.



So makes *sivi*, *situm*: as, *arcesso*<sup>1</sup>, *arcessivi*, *arcessitum*,  
to send for.

## EXCEPTIONS.

Depso<sup>2</sup>, *depsui*, *depstum*, to knead.

Incesso, *incessi*, ———, to attack.

Pinso, *pinsi*, *pinsitum*, to bake.

*pinsui*, *pinsum*,

*pistum*,

Viso<sup>3</sup>, *visi*, ———, to visit.

To, forms variously: thus,

Flecto, *flexi*, *flexum*, to bend

Metō, *messui*, *messum*, to reap.

Mitto, *misi*, *missum*, to send.

Necto, *nexui*, *nexum*, to tie.

*nexi*,

Peto, *petīvi*, *petitum*, to seek.

Pecto, *pexi*, *pexum*, to comb.

*pexui*,

Plecto<sup>4</sup>, *plexui*, *plexum*, to plait.

*plexi*,

Sisto, *stiti*, *statum*, to stop (active).

Sisto<sup>5</sup>, ———, ———, to stand (neuter).

Sterto, *stertui*, ———, to snore.

Verto, *verti*, *versum*, to turn.

<sup>1</sup> *Arcesso*, *capesso*, *facesso*, *lacesso*, are said by some to have *ī* and *i*, by syncope. The syncopated perfect is the only one left to *incesso*. *Incessui* is once found.

<sup>2</sup> Some grammarians give *depso* no supine. The dictionaries give it *depsitum*, which, by syncope, becomes *depstum*; and hence the participle *depstus*, which Cato uses.

<sup>3</sup> *Reviso* and *inviso* are said by some to have supines; but since *visum* is denied to *viso*, as being the supine of *video*, whence *viso* itself is formed, upon the same principle *invisum* and *revisum* are to be referred to *invideo* and *revideo*.

<sup>4</sup> Whether in the sense of *plaiting* or of *punishing*, either preterite is very uncommon.

<sup>5</sup> *Sisto* (neuter) borrows *steti*, *statum* from *sto*—The compound, have *-stiti*, *-stitum*: as, *as-circum-con-de-ex-in-inter-ob-per-re-sub-sisto*, *-stiti*, *-stitum*. *Absisto* has no supine; neither are the supines of the others authorised.

*Uo*<sup>1</sup> makes *ui, utum* : as, *tribuo, tribui, tributum*, to bestow.

## EXCEPTIONS.

*Fluo, fluxi, fluxum*, to flow.

*Ruo*<sup>2</sup>, *ruī, ruitum*, to rush.

*Struo, struxi, structum*, to build.

*Vo*<sup>3</sup> makes *vi, utum* : as, *volvo, volvi, volutum*, to roll.

## EXCEPTION.

*Vivo, vixi, victum*, to live.

*Xo*<sup>4</sup> makes *ui, tum* : as, *texo, texui, textum*, to weave.

## THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The fourth conjugation makes *īvi, ītum* : as, *audio, audiui, auditum*, to hear.

<sup>1</sup> These have no supines : *metuo, pluo, congruo, ingruo, respuo, annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo*. *Luo* has *hai* (*lūitum, sekōm*). Its compounds, *lūtum* : as, *diluo, dilui, dilutum*. *Batua* and *cluo* have no supines ; but the verbs themselves have become obsolete.

<sup>2</sup> The compounds have *-itum*. *Corruo* and *irruo* are not found in the supine. *Eruiturus* is found as well as *eruturus*. *Ruiturus* is in Lucan.

<sup>3</sup> *Calvo, calvi, calvere* ; and *calvor, calvi*, are obsolete.

<sup>4</sup> *Nexui* and *nexum* come rather from *necto* than *nexo*. *Nexo* belongs to the first conjugation. But some grammarians write *nexo, nexis, nexui, nexum, nexere*.

<sup>5</sup> *Eo* and *queo* are the only simple verbs in *eo* that belong to this conjugation, and both have *itum* in the supine. The compounds likewise ; except *ambio, ambitum*. These want the supine ; *cæcutio, gestio, glorio, dementio, ineptio, ferocio*. *Obedio* (perhaps *ob-adiio*) is a neuter verb ; and consequently not used in the passive voice, but as an impersonal verb, hence *obeditum est*, in Livy. It has *obediturus*, as if from *obeditum*, the supine usually given to it. There is not sufficient authority for the supines of *as-circum-sub-pro-silio* ; but the verbs *assulto* and *subsulto* ; and the nouns *assultus* and *subsultus* are found, formed from a supine. *Aio* and *ferio* want perfect and supine ; but *aio* has the 2d persons of the perfect. Likewise verbs denoting desire, and ending in *-urio* ; except *esurio, -īvi, -itum* ; *parturio -īvi*, but for this last there is only modern authority, and perhaps *nipturio -īvi*.

<sup>6</sup> In one instance Cicero is said to have used *punitus es*, instead of *punivisti* ;—*Cujus tu inimicissimum multo crudelius punitus es*.

## EXCEPTIONS.

Amicio, amicui, amictum, *to cover.*

amixi, (*seldom.*)

amicivi, (*malè.*)

Cambio, campsi, campsum, *to change money. (obs.)*

Farcio, farsii, fartum, *to cram.*

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, *to support.*

Haurio<sup>1</sup>, hausi, haustum, *to draw out.*

(*seld. haustum,*)

Raucio, rausi, rausum, *to be hoarse.*

Salio<sup>2</sup>, salui, saltum, *to leap.*

Sancio<sup>3</sup>, sanxi, sanctum, *to ratify.*

sancivi, sancitum,

Sarcio, sarsi, sartum, *to mend.*

Sentio, sensi, sensum, *to feel.*

Sepelio, sepelivi, sepultum, *to bury.*

Sepio<sup>4</sup>, sepsi, septum, *to inclose.*

sepivi, (*seld.*)

Singultio<sup>5</sup>, singultivi, singultum, *to sob.*

Veneo<sup>6</sup>, venii, ———, *to be sold.*

Venio, veni, ventum, *to come.*

Vincio, vinxi, vinctum, *to bind.*

<sup>1</sup> *Hauriturus* is found. *Hausurus*, Virgil. *Hausturus*, Cicero.

<sup>2</sup> *Salio* makes *salui* or *salii*, but for the former there are superior authorities. The compounds have *-silui* or *-silii*, *-sultum*. *Assilium*, *subsilium*, *prosilium*, *sultum*, are unauthorised: but some verbs are found which seem formed from *assultum* and *subsultum*. See note 5, in the preceding page.

<sup>3</sup> *Sancivi* is sometimes contracted into *sancii*, as *sancitum* is into *sanctum*; and hence the participle *sanctus*. *Sanxi* is almost universally used; and *sanctus* is much more common than *sancitus*, and rests on much better authority.

<sup>4</sup> *Sepivissent* is in Livy; or rather perhaps *sepissent*. But Gro-novius conjectures that *sepsissent* ought to be read. The passage is XLIV. 39.

<sup>5</sup> *Singultum*, formed, by Syncope, from *singultitum*, as *sepultum* is from *sepelitum*, is preferred to *singultitum*, on account of the noun *singultus* derived from it, but neither is common.

<sup>6</sup> Some give *veneo* a supine, *venum*; but this is considered as a noun, which, compounded with *eo*, forms *veneo* itself. *Venii* may be contracted from *venivi*.

Compounds of *pario*, a verb of the third conjugation.

Aperio <sup>1</sup>	}	-rui, -rtum,	{	<i>to open.</i>
Operio				
Comperio	}	-ri, -rtum,		<i>to find out.</i>
Reperio <sup>2</sup>				

### DEPONENT VERBS.

To form the perfect of a deponent verb, suppose an active voice; from the supine of which, formed by preceding rules, comes the participle in *-tus, -sus, or -rus*, which, added to *sum* or *fui*, constitutes the perfect: thus, *gratulor, gratulatus sum*, as if from *gratulo, gratulavi, gratulatum*.

#### FIRST CONJUGATION.

In the first conjugation all the deponent verbs are formed regularly.

#### SECOND CONJUGATION.

The second conjugation has the following

##### Exceptions.

Fateor, fassus sum, *to confess.*

Misereor, misertus sum, *to pity.*

miseritus, (*Liv. and others.*)

Reor, ratus sum, *to think.*

#### THIRD CONJUGATION.

##### Exceptions.

Apiscor<sup>3</sup>, aptus sum, *to get.*

Comminiscor, cominentus sum, *to devise.*

<sup>1</sup> Thus also the double compounds, *adaperio, adoperio, coo-perio*. *Comperi*, not *compertus sum*, is found as the preterite of *com-perior*. *Comperio* and *reperio* are perhaps compounds of the obsolete *perio* or *prior*; whence *periculum, peritus*, and *experior*, are formed, rather than of *pario*.

<sup>2</sup> The verb *sarrio* or *sario* belongs to this conjugation. It is formed regularly by *-iri, -itum*. It has also *sarrui*; and Mr. R. John on quotes two instances from *Cat. c. 3*, in which *sarsenis* is used as a part of this verb; but may it not come rather from *sarcio*? Columella uses *sarvisse*, xi, 2. *Sarueris* is said to be found in Cato; but some read *sarrieris*. In regard to the supine, *sarritura* is found in Columella; *sartura* is in Pliny, xviii, 27, which implies the existence of *sartum*, as well as *sarritum*.

<sup>3</sup> *Apiscor* is but little used; its compounds are *adipiscor* and *in-dipiscor, -eptus*.

Expergiscor, expectreotus.sum, to awake.

Fruor<sup>1</sup>, fruius sum, to enjoy.

fructus

Gradior, gressus sum, to go.

(ol.) grassus

Irascor<sup>2</sup>, iratus sum, to be angry.

Labor, lapsus sum, to slide.

Loquor, locutus sum, to speak.

loquutus

Morior<sup>3</sup>, mortuus sum, to die.

Nanciscor, nactus sum, to get.

Nascor<sup>4</sup>, natus sum, to be born.

Nitor<sup>5</sup>, nisus sum, to endeavour.

nixus,

Obliviscor, oblitus sum, to forget.

Orior<sup>6</sup>, ortus sum, oriri, to rise.

Paciscor, pactus sum, to bargain.

Patior, passus sum, to suffer.

Proficiscor, profectus sum, to go.

Queror, questus sum, to complain.

Sequor, secutus sum, to follow.

sequutus,

Ulciscor, ultus sum, to revenge.

Utor, usus sum, to use.

The verb *potior* has *potiri*, and belongs to the third conjugation; but is used, by the poets, in the 3d and 4th.

#### FOURTH CONJUGATION.

##### Exceptions.

Metior, mensus sum, to measure.

metitus (*malè*.)

<sup>1</sup> *Fruitus* is said to be the more common; notwithstanding, from *fructus* come the noun *fructus*, and the participles *perfructus* and *fructurus*. Lucretius uses *fructus sum*, iii. 953. *Perfructus* is attributed to Cicero. *Fruitus sum* is in Seneca, epist. 93.

<sup>2</sup> *Iratus* is considered as an adjective.

<sup>3</sup> The infinitive of *morior* is *mori*; sometimes, as in Plautus and Ovid, *moriri*. *Emoriri* is in Terence. The participle is *moriturus*.

<sup>4</sup> The future participles active of *nascor* and *orior* are also *nasciturus* and *oriturus*. In the imperfect subjunctive *oriretur* is universally found instead of *oreretur*; also in the compounds. In any other parts, it is seldom found to follow the fourth conjugation.

<sup>5</sup> *Con-in-ob-re-sub-nitor*, -nus oftener than -sus. *Annitor*, -nus, and -sus, promiscuously. *Annitus* is generally applied to a birth; otherwise, *ennisus*.

Ordior<sup>1</sup>, orsus sum, *to begin.*

Experior, expectus sum, *to try.*

Opperior<sup>2</sup>, oppertus sum, (*Ter.*) *to wait for.*  
opperitus, (*Plaut.*)

## COMPOUNDED VERBS.

### GENERAL RULE.

Compounded verbs form their perfect and supine in the same manner as the simple verbs : thus, *re-d-amo*, *red-amavi*, *red-amatum*, to love again.

But the following changes, which happen to the preposition, and to the simple verb, in a state of composition, merit attention.

#### *A, Ab, Abs.*

*A* is used in composition before *m* and *r*. *Ab* before vowels, and *d, f, h, j, l, n, r, s*. Before *fero* and *fugio*, it becomes *au* : as, *aufero*, *aufugio*. *Abs* is used before *c* and *t* : as, *abscedo*, *abstuli*.

#### *Ad.*

*Ad* changes *d* into the first letter of the simple, beginning with *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t* : as, *accurro*, *afficio*, *agge-ro*. In some writers it remains unaltered, as *adfficio*.

*Am* (*ambe* or *ambi* from *'ampi*, *circum*).

*Am*, before *c, q, f, h*, is changed into *an* : as, *anquiro*, *anhelo*. Sometimes it assumes its own *b* : as, *ambio*.

#### *Circum.*

*Circum* remains unaltered. The *m* is sometimes changed : as, *circundo* for *circumdo* ; omitted : as, *circueo* for *circumeo*.

<sup>1</sup> Some give *ordior*, *orditus*, when it signifies to *weave* ; but this rests chiefly on modern authority.

<sup>2</sup> The following have no perfect ; *vescor*, *liquor*, *medor*, *remiscor*, *irascor*, *ringor*, *prævertor*, *diffiteor*, *divertor*, *defetiscor*. *Divertor* and *prævertor* are said to borrow perfects from *diverto* and *præverto*, for *diversus sum* and *præversus sum* are not used. In the same way, *revertor*, though it has *reversus sum*, borrows *reverti* from *reverte*, which is an uncommon verb. The word *rictus* is a substantive derived from the obsolete *ringo*. *Diffessus* is hardly to be found. *Fatiscor* is a very uncommon word. Such words as *ratus*, *iratus*, *fessus*, *defessus* ; and *cassus* and *lassus* are considered as adjectives.

*Con* (for *cum*).

*Con*, before a vowel or *h*, drops the *n*: as, *coaleo*, *cohibeo*; before *l*, its *n* becomes *l*, and before *b*, *p*, *m*, it becomes *m*: as, *colligo*, *combuo*, *comparo*, *commeo*.

*Di*, *Dis*.

*Di* is used before *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *v*: as, *diduco*, *digladior*. *Dis* and *di* before *r*: as, *dirumpo*, *dirumpo*; likewise before *j*: as, *disjudico*, *dijudico*. *Dis* is used before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*: as, *discumbo*, *dispello*. Before *sp* and *st*, *s* is removed, and before *f* it is changed into *f*: as, *dispicio*, *disto*, *diffiteor*. Before a vowel, it assumes *r*: as, *dirimo*, from *emo*.

*E*, *Ex*.

*E* is found before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and before *j* and *v*: as, *elibo*, *educo*, *ejicio*, *eveho*. *Ex* is used before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *s*: as, *exaro*, *exhibeo*, *excutio*; before *f*, *x* becomes *f*: as, *efficio*.

*In*.

*In* sometimes changes *n* into the first letter of the simple verb: as, *illudo*; but before *b*, *m*, *p*, it changes *n* into *m*: as, *imbibo*, *immineo*, *impleo*.

*Ob*.

*Ob* generally remains unaltered. The *b* is sometimes omitted, as in *omitto*; or changed into the first letter of the simple verb: as, *offero*.

*Re*, *Pro*.

*Re* assumes *d* before *d*, a vowel, or *h*: as, *reddo*, *redamo*, *redeo*, *redhibeo*. *Pro* likewise sometimes takes a *d*, as in *prodeo*.

*Sub*.

*Sub* changes *b* into the consonant of the simple, before *c*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *p*, *r*: as, *succedo*, *suffero*, *suggero*. *Submitto* and *summitto*; *submoveo* and *summoveo*, are both used.

*Trans*.

*Trans* is generally contracted into *tra*, before *d*, *j*, *n*: as, *trado*, *trajicio*, *trano*; and sometimes before *l* and *m*: as, *traluceo*, *trameo*. *Post* becomes *pos* in *postuli*. Few if any changes take place in the other prepositions. Other prefixes consist of verbs, as in *calefacio*, of *caleo*; of adverbs, as in *benefacio*, of *bene*; of participles and adjectives, as in *mansuefacio*, *magnifico*, of *mansuetus* and *magnus*; of substantives, as in *significo*, of *signum*; of a preposition and noun, as in *animadverto*, of *ad* and *animus*.

## OF THE PRESENT.

The following simple verbs, when in composition, change *a* into *e* :

Arceo	fallo	lacto	patro
*cando	farcio	mando	sacro
capto <sup>1</sup>	faticor	pario	scando
carpo	gradior	partio	spargo
damno	jacto	patior	tracto

But we find *amando*, *præmando*, *prædamno*, *ablacto* (seldom), *desacro*, *pertracto*, *retracto*. *Parco* makes *comparco* or *comperco*. *Paciscor* makes *depeciscor*. *Canto* changes *a* in *occanto*. *Halo* with *ex* remains unaltered ; as, *exhalo* ; but we find *anhelo*.

These change *a*, *æ* and *e*, into *i*.

Cado	habeo	quæro	statuo
cædo	lædo	rapio	taceo
cano	lateo	salio, to leap	tango
egeō	placeo	sapio	teneo

But we find *com-per-placeo* ; *post-ante-habeo*. *Præ-habeo* becomes *præbeo* ; *oc-re-cano* are sometimes found.

These change *a* and *e* into *i*, in the present only,

Ago	fateor	pango	*specio.
apiscor	frango	premo	
capio	jacio	rego	
emo	*lacio	sedeo	

Except *coemo*, *cogo* (for *con-ago*), *dego* (for *de-ago*), *circum-sat-per-ago*. *Sursum-erigo* (*e-rego*) becomes *surgo*, and *per-rego*<sup>2</sup> becomes *pergo*.

<sup>1</sup> Such words as the following may be formed at once from the supine of the primitive compounded, viz. *accepto* from *acceptum* ; *delecto* from *delectum*, the supine of the obsolete *delecto*.

<sup>2</sup> I was at a loss to determine whether I should consider *pergo* as a compound of *rego*, or of *ago*. From its having an *x* in the perfect it seems to come from *rego*. But it may be observed, that *x* is composed of *gs*, or of *cs*, and that the latter of these is sometimes omitted ; that *facio*, although in *feci* it uses but one of these letters, yet in *faxim* and *faxo* (*facim* and *facio*) uses both ; that *lego*, in some of its compounds, has the *g* only, and in others, the *gs* or *x* ; and that *ago*, in the language whence the Latin *ago* is probably derived, has an *x* (*ξ*) in some of its parts ; so that the coincidence of the perfects in regard to *rego* and *pergo*, does not seem satisfactorily decisive of the derivation of the latter. To this



*Antecapio* and *anticipo*; *superjacio* and *superjicio* are both used. *Circum-super- sedeo*; *de-ob-re- pango*. *Facio* compounded with a preposition changes *a* into *i*; as, *afficio*, *interficio*. Such compounds have the imperative in *e*; and form their passive regularly, by adding *r* to *o*. The other compounds with verbs, nouns or adjectives, do not change the *a*, and have the imperative in *c*, throwing away the *e*; and their passive voice is like *fin*: as, *calefacio*, *calefac*, *calefio*. Some compounds with nouns and adjectives, throw away the *i* which precedes *o*, and are of the first conjugation: as, *significo*, *lætifico*, *magnifico*.

*Specio* forms some compounds in the same way; as, *conspicor* and *suspisor*; deponents of the first conjugation.

*Lego*, compounded with *con*, *de*, *di*, *e*, *inter*, *neq*, *se*, changes *e* into *i*: as, *colligo*, *deligo*; but *al-præ-per-re sub-trans- lego*.

*Calco* and *sulto* compounded change *a* into *u*: as, *inculco*, *insulto*.

*Plaudo*, compounded, changes *au* into *o*: as, *explodo*; except *applaudo*.

*Audio* changes *au* into *e* in *obedio*.

*Causo*, *claudio*, *lavo*, *quatio*, throw away *a*, and *lavo* turns *v* into *u*: as, *accuso*, *recludo*, *deluo* (or from *luo*), *percutio*.

*Jurb* changes *u* into *e* in *dejero* and *pejero*. Its other compounds retain the *u*.

#### OF THE PERFECT.

Compounds throw away the reduplication of the perfect: as, *pelto*, *populi*; *compello*, *compuli*. The second conjugation drops the reduplication entirely: as, *spondeo*, *spondi*; *respondeo*, *respondi*. The compounds of *do*, *sto*, *disco* and *posco*, retain it: as, *circumdedi*, *addidi*, *astili*, *edidici*, *depoposci*. *Prendo* for *prehendo* has *prendidi* as well as *prendi*. *Repungo* retains it in *repupugi*. *Ac-con-de-dis-ex-in-oc-per-præ-pro-curro*, sometimes have the redup-

it may be added, that *pergo*, though neuter, is sometimes used actively, in nearly the same sense as *perago*; and that as *cogo* (*con-ago*) and *colligo* (*con-lego*) convey similar ideas, and are, neither of them, very different from *συ-αγω*, whence *ago* may be supposed to be derived, it is not very improbable, that *ago* may, in sense, at least, form the basis of *rego*, *lego*, *pergo* and *surge*. Still, upon the score of formation, it is expedient to consider *pergo* as *per-rego*. The rest is mere conjecture.

But *benefacito*, *calefacito* and the like are more common than *benefac*, &c.

plication, and sometimes not. *Circum-re-suc-trans-curro*, seldom or never have it. Some changes in the perfects of certain simple verbs—as, *salui* into *silui*; *cecini* into *cinui*—have been noticed under their conjugations.

#### OF THE SUPINE.

These compounded change *a* into *e*.

Cantum	carptum	factum	partum	sparsum.
captum	factum <sup>1</sup>	jactum	raptum	

Also the participles, *aptus*, *fassus*, and *passus*. Observe that compounds in *-do* and *-go*; and the compounds of *placeo*, *habeo*, *sapio*, *salio* and *statuo*, though they change *a* of the simple verb into *i*, do not take *e* in their supine: as, *recido*, *recusum*; *adigo*, *adactum*; *displiceo*, *displicitum*; *prohibeo*, *prohibitum*; *desipio*, (*desipitum*<sup>2</sup>); *insilio*, *insultum*; *instituo*, *institutum*.

The simple verbs with which the following are compounded, are either obsolete, or but little known; *adipiscor*, *indipiscor*, *defendo*, *offendo*, *aspicio*, *conspicio*, *experior*, *comperior*, *expedio*, *impedio*, *doleo*, *imbuo*, *compello* - *as*, *appello* - *as*, *incendo*, *accendo*, *ingruo*, *congruo*, *infligo*, *affligo*, *instigo*, *impleo*, *compleo*, *renideo*, *conniveo*, *percello*, *im-e-præ-mineo*, *allicio*, *illicio*, *induo*, *eruo*, and some others.

#### OF VERBS DEFECTIVE IN THEIR PRIMARY PARTS.

The following lines contain a connected view of the principal verbs that are defective in perfects or supines.

##### SUPINES.

*These have no supines:*

The compounds of *nuo* and *gruo*.

Those of *cado*; except *incido*, *occido*, *recido*.

Neuters in *-veo*; and *arceo*<sup>3</sup>.

Neuters in *eo*, *ui*; except *caleo*, *careo*, *coaleo*, *doleo*, *jaceo*, *lateo*<sup>3</sup>, *liceo*, *mereo*, *noceo*, *oleo*, *pareo*, *placeo*, *taceo*<sup>3</sup>, *valeo*.

<sup>1</sup> In the compounds only that change *a* of the present into *i*.

<sup>2</sup> This word does not appear to have a supine.

<sup>3</sup> See *arceo*, *lateo*, *taceo*, in the second conjugation, *luo* in the third, and *micco* in the first. Several additional remarks on simple and compound verbs will be found under their respective conjugations.

The rest are comprehended in these verses :

Algeo *cum* timeo, *sic* urgeo, lugeo, fulgeo,  
 Frigeo, *cum* sileo, *sic* turgeo, luceo, strideo ;  
 Ango, clango, luo<sup>1</sup>, disco, compesco, quinisco,  
 Dego, lambo, mico<sup>1</sup>, dispesco, posco, refello,  
 Incesso, metuo, ningo, *cum* prodigo, psallo,  
 Strido, scabo, pluo, sido, *cum* respuo, rudo,  
 Sterto, tremo, sapio, satago, *cum* veneo, viso ;  
 Cæcutit, glocio, dementio, gestit, ineptit,  
*His et prosilio<sup>2</sup>, pariterque ferocio jungas.*

*These have neither perfect nor supine.*

Verbs in -sco, that signify to grow, or to begin ;  
 Verbs in -urio, signifying desire ; except *parturio*, *esurio*,  
 and *nupturio*. Also

Flaveo, *cum* scateo, liveoque, renideo, polleo,  
 Nexo, aveo, denseo, glabreo, *cum* lacteo, mœreo ;  
 Ambigo, sisto<sup>3</sup>, furo, ferio, labo, vergo, recello,  
 Divertor, plico, prævertor, liquet *et* reminiscor,  
 Diffiteor, ringor, medeor, vescorque, liquorque.

*Verbs which borrow tenses from others :*

Inceptives in -sco borrow their perfects from their primitives : as, *tepesco*, *tepui*, from *tepeo* :—their supines also : as, *olesco*, -*evi*, -*itum*, from *aboleo*.

Ferio, percussi, percussum, *from* percutio ;

Fero, tuli, latum, *from* tulo ;

Furo, insanivi, insanitum, *from* insanio ;

Meio, minxi, mictum, *from* mingo ;

Sido, sedi, sessum, *from* sedeo ;

Sum, fui, futurus, *from* fuo, *obsolete* ;

Tollo, sustuli, sublatum, *from* suffero, or rather sustollo ;

Liquor, liquefactus sum, *from* liquefio ;

Medeor, medicatus sum, *from* medicor, *deponent* ;

Reminiscor, recordatus sum, *from* recordor ;

Vescor, pastus sum, *from* pascor<sup>4</sup>, &c.

<sup>1</sup> See note 3, in the preceding page.

<sup>2</sup> See *salio*, in the fourth conjugation.

<sup>3</sup> *Sisto* neuter. See *sisto*, third conjugation.

<sup>4</sup> Whether, strictly speaking, all these perfects and supines can be said to be really *borrowed* by the defective verbs, or to be used *instead* of their defective tenses, it is perhaps impossible, nor is it of much importance, to determine. At any rate, they are used in the same, or nearly the same, signification, in which the defective tenses would have been used ; but still, it may be, that they are used, not as upon *loan*, but chiefly as tenses of their own verbs, with whose signification that of the defective verbs happens to coincide,

## NEUTER-PASSIVE VERBS.

*Audeo, gaudeo, soleo, fido, and fio.* The first four, neuter verbs, though they have an active termination, have a passive preterite; and hence their name. The simple tenses are active in termination, the compound, passive. They are thus conjugated.

<i>Audeo</i> <sup>1</sup> , ausus sum, audēre, <i>to dare</i> ,	} of the 2d conj.
<i>Gaudeo</i> , gavisus sum, gaudēre, <i>to rejoice</i> ,	
<i>Soleo</i> <sup>2</sup> , solitus sum, solēre, <i>to use</i> ,	

*Fido*<sup>3</sup>, fisis sum, fidēre, *to trust*—of the 3d.

*Fio*<sup>4</sup>, factus sum, fiēri, *to be made*—of the 3d or 4th.

The following peculiarities happen to words which are not commonly deemed defective, nor very regular in their termination.

Neither *dor*, nor *der*<sup>5</sup>, the presents passive of *do*; nor *for* nor *fer* are used; we say *daris vel dare*, &c.; *faris vel fare*, &c. But in composition we find *addor, condor*, &c. *Effor* and *affor* are scarcely used.

*Furo* is not used in the first person singular of the present indicative.

*Sci*, the second person singular of the imperative of *scio*, is obsolete.

*Dic, duc, fac, fer*, are used as imperatives instead of *dice, duce, &c.* *Face, adduce, abduce, dice, edice, addice* and *indice* are found, but very seldom. The compounds of *facio*, that change *a* into *i*, as has been formerly mentioned, retain the *e*: as, *affice, infice, perfice*.

## ABUNDANTS.

Of the abundants, some abound in *signification*, being

<sup>1</sup> *Audendus* is used by Livy; and *auderi* is used by Cornelius.

<sup>2</sup> *Soluerat* is attributed to Sallust.

<sup>3</sup> Thus *confido*, and *diffido*. *Confido* has *confidi* also, according to Livy; and *diffidi* is in Quintilian.

<sup>4</sup> Thus the compounds of *facio* with nouns, verbs or adverbs. *Fio* is the passive voice of *facio*. To these, some add *mæreo, mæstus sum, mæreere*. *Mæstus sum* belongs also to *mæreor*; and by some *mæstus* is considered merely as an adjective. *Exulo, liceo, vapulo*, and *veneo*, are neuter verbs, and, because expressed in English by the passive voice, have been termed neuter-passives: *Liceor* is a deponent verb, and has an active signification.

<sup>5</sup> *Deris* and *demur*, and the other parts of *faris* (except *fatur, fare* of the imperative, *fans, fatus* and *sandus, fundi* and *sando*) seem obsolete. Virgil uses *fabor*. *Æn.* i. 261.

either neuter, or active: as, *maneo*, I remain, or I wait for; some have an active or passive signification: as, *crimino*, I blame, or am blamed.

Others abound in *termination*: as, *assentio* and *assentior*.

Others in *conjugation*: as, of

*The first*, *Lavo*, *lavas*; of *the third*, rarely, *Lavo*, *lavis*.

*The second*, *Ferveo*, *ferves*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Fervo*, *fervis*.

*Strideo*, *strides*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Strido*, *stridis*.

*Tueor*, *tuëris*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Tuor*, *tuëris*.

*Tergeo*, *terges*; (used in both) *Tergo*, *tergis*.

*Fulgeo*, *fulges*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Fulgo*, *fulgis*.

*The third*, *Fodio*, *fodis*; of *the fourth*, rarely, *Fodio*, *fodis*.

*Sallo*, *sallis*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Sallio*, *sallis*.

*Morior*, *morëris*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Morior*, *moriris*.

*Orior*, *orëris*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Orior*, *oriris*.

*Potior*, *potëris*; \_\_\_\_\_ *Potior*, *potiris*.

*Note*—That *orior* and *potior* are always of the 4th, in the infinitive.

Others abound in certain *tenses*. Thus the following have a perfect of an active or a passive termination; *juro*, *nubo*, *placeo*, *punio*, *suesco*. The abundant impersonals will be found among the Impersonals. *Edo*, an abundant, will be found among the Irregulars. Among abundants (but it is a misapplication of the term), have sometimes been reckoned verbs which, in some of their principal parts, resemble each other; but which differ in their signification, and often in their conjugation.

### 1. Some agree in the present: as,

*Aggero*, -as, to heap up.

*Aggero*, -is, to bring together.

*Appello*, -as, to call.

*Appello*, -is, to arrive.

*Compello*, -as, to address.

*Compello*, -is, to compel.

*Colligo*, -as, to bind.

*Colligo*, -is, to collect.

*Consterno*, -as, to astonish.

*Consterno*, -is, to strew.

*Effero*, -as, to enrage.

*Effero*, -fers, to bring out.

*Fundo*, -as, to found.

*Fundo*, -is, to pour out.

*Mando*, -as, to command.

*Mando*, -is, to chew.

*Obsero*, -as, to lock.

*Obsero*, -is, to beset.

*Volo*, -as, to fly.

*Volo*, -vis, to will.

Some change their quantity likewise: as,

*Cōlo*, -as, to strain.

*Cōlo*, -is, to till.

*Dīco*, -as, to dedicate.

*Dīco*, -is, to say.

*Edūco*, -as, to educate.

*Edūco*, -is, to bring out.

*Lēgo*, -as, to send.

*Vādo*, -as, to wade.

*Lēgo*, -is, to read.

*Vādo*, -is, to go.

2. Some agree in their perfects : as,

*Aceo*, acui, to be sour.

*Cresco*, crevi, to grow.

*Frigeo*, frixi, to be cold.

*Fulgeo*, fulsi, to shine.

*Luceo*, luxi, to shine.

*Paveo*, pavi, to be afraid.

*Pendeo*, pependi, to hang.

*Acuo*, acui, to sharpen.

*Cerno*, crevi, to see.

*Frigo*, frixi, to fry.

*Fulcio*, fulsi, to prop.

*Lugeo*, luxi, to mourn.

*Pasco*, pavi, to feed.

*Pendo*, pependi, to weigh.

3. Some agree in their supines : as,

*Cresco*, cretum, to grow.

*Maneo*, mansum, to stay.

*Sto*, statum, to stand.

*Succenseo*, -censum, to be

angry.

*Teneo*, tentum, to hold.

*Verro*, versum, to sweep.

*Vinco*, victum, to conquer.

*Cerno*, cretum, to see.

*Mando*, mansum, to chew.

*Sisto*, statum, to stop.

*Succendo*, -censum, to burn.

*Tendo*, tentum, to stretch.

*Verto*, versum, to turn.

*Vivo*, victum, to live.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

(1) The verbs commonly reckoned irregular are *sum*, *eo*, *queo*, *volo*, *edo*, *fero*, *fio*, and their compounds.

(2) The compounds of *sum* are *ad-ab-de-inter-in-præ-ob-sub-super-pro-pos-sum*. *Insum* takes the perfect and the parts formed from it. *Prosum* wants in a *d* after *pro*, whenever *sum* begins with an *e*. *Possum* (which is *Potsum*, for *potis-* or *pote-sum*.) changes the *t* when it is followed by an *s*, into *s*. In other respects the *t* is retained, but the *f* of *sum* is thrown out; as, *potui*, *potueram*, &c. *Potessem* and *potesse* are contracted into *possem* and *posse*. *Potestur* is found in the passive.

(3) The compounds of *eo* are all conjugated like *eo*, except *ambio*, which belongs to the fourth conjugation. *Trans-eo* and *prætereo* have sometimes *-iam* in the future indicative. In the compounds, *ivi*, *ivisti*, &c. are generally contracted into *ii*, *iisti*, &c.

<sup>1</sup> To these may be added the compounds of *sto* and of *sisto*: thus, *consto*, *constiti*; *consisto*, *constiti*; *insto*, *institi*; *insisto*, *institi*, &c. Some have added the compounds of *fero* and *tollo*: as, *confero*, *contuli*; *contollo*, *contuli*; *effero*, *extuli*; *extollo*, *extuli*; *profero*, *protuli*; *protollo*, *protuli*. But these preterites are better referred to *fero*, exclusively. Concerning *sustuli*, which some refer to *suffero*, and some to *tollō*, or *sustollo*, mention has already been made.

(4) *Queo* and *nequeo* are conjugated like *eo*; but have no imperative mood, gerunds, and seldom participles. *Quitus*, *queuntur*, *queatur*; *nequeor*, *nequitur* are rarely found.

(5) The compounds of *volo* are *nolo* (*non volo*) and *malo* (*magis volo*). Their gerunds seem to rest on no good authority.

(6) *Edo*, although reckoned among the irregulars, is a regular verb of the third conjugation; but in some parts in which it seems to fall in with *sum*, it is abundant. Its compounds are conjugated like it. *Estur*, in the passive, is found as well as *editur*.

(7) *Fero* borrows *tuli*, and *latum* (supposed to be contracted for *tolatum* or *tulatum*) from the obsolete *tulo*. Its compounds are conjugated like it.

(8) *Fio* is the passive of *facio*, some of the compounds of which have their passive in *-fio*, and others in *-ficio*, as has been explained under the Compounded Verbs.

#### *Their Conjugation.*

(9) *Sum* and its compounds cannot be classed under any conjugation. It borrows its perfect and future participle from the obsolete *fu* of the third.

(10) *Eo* and *queo* are irregulars, from the fourth.

(11) *Volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *fero*, from the third.

(12) *Fio*, whose infinitive was originally *firi*, and imperfect subjunctive *firem*, may be referred to the fourth.

#### *Their Formation.*

(13) They are all regular in the formations from the perfect, supine, and infinitive. Their principal irregularity, besides their deficiency, is in the formation from the present, and in the terminations belonging to the present, and to the formation from it, as has been already mentioned in the Rules for the Formation of Verbs.

*The following is a Synopsis of the  
Irregular Verbs.*

## A VIEW OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.

## THE FORMATION.

<i>Pr. Ind.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Infinit.</i>	<i>Gerunds.</i>	<i>Supines.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	
Sum,	fui,	esse;	—	—	—	futūrus, to be.
Possum,	potui,	posse;	—	—	potēns,	—, to be able.
Prosum,	profui,	prodesse;	—	—	—	profuturus, to profit.
Eo,	ivi,	ire;	eundum, i, o, &c.;	itum, u;	iens (euntis),	iturus, to go.
Volo,	vōlui,	velle;	volendum, i, o;	—	volens,	—, to will.
Nolo,	nolui,	nolle;	nolendum, i, o;	—	nolens,	—, to be unwilling.
Malo,	malui,	malle;	malendum, i, o;	—	malens,	—, to have rather.
Edo,	edi,	(esse) edere;	edendum, i, o;	esum, u;	edens,	esurus, to eat.
Fero,	tuli,	ferre;	ferendum, i, o;	latum, u;	ferens,	laturus, to bring.
Fio,	factus sum,	fiēri;	—	—	factus,	faciendus, to be made.
Fero,	latus sum,	ferri;	—	—	latus,	ferendus, to be brought.



## INDICATIVE MOOD.

*Present.*

Sum,	es,	est;	sūmus,	estis,	sunt.
Possum,	potes,	potest;	possūmus,	potestis,	possunt.
Prosum,	prodes,	prodest;	prosūmus,	prodesitis,	prosunt.
Eo,	is,	it;	inrus,	itis,	eunt.
Volo,	vīs,	vult;	volūmus,	vultis,	volunt.
Nolo,	nonvis,	nonvult;	nolūmus,	nonvultis,	nolunt.
Malo,	mavis,	navult;	malūmus,	navultis,	malūt.
Edo,	es, edis,	est, edit;	edūmus,	estis, editis,	edunt.
Fero,	fers,	fert;	ferūmus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Fio,	fīs,	fit;	fīmus,	fītis,	fiunt.
Feror,	ferris, ferre;	fertur;	ferimur,	ferimini,	feruntur.

*Imperf.**Fut.*

Eram, -as.	Ero, -is.
Potēram -as.	Potero, -is.
Prodēram -as.	Prodero, -is.
Ibam -as.	Ibo, -is.
Volebam.	Volam, -es.
Nolebam.	Nolam.
Malebam.	Malam.
Edebatm.	Edam.
Ferebam.	Feram.
Fiebam.	Fiam.
Ferebar, -aris.	Ferar, ēris.

## IMPERATIVE! MOOD.

*Singular.*

2.

Sis, es, esto; sit, esto;

I, ito;

Noli, nollito; — — —

Ede, edito;  
*vel*  
es, esto;(edat), edito;  
*vel*  
esto;

Fer, fertor;

Fi, fito;

Ferre, fertor;

*Plural.*

2.

(simus); sitis, este, estote;

(eat), ito; (eamus); ite, itote;

— — — nolite, nollitote;

{ edamus  
*vel*  
este, estote;

{ edite, editote;

Fertor, fertor; (ferat), fertor; (feramus); ferte, fertote;

(fiat), fito; (fiamus); fite, fitote;

Fertor, fertor; (feratur), fertor; (feramur); ferimini, feriminor; (ferantur), feruntor.

; Possum, volo, malo, have no imperative mood.

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

*Pres.*

Sim, sis, &amp;c.

Possim, -sis,

Prosim, -sis,

Eam, -as,

Velim, -is,

Nolim, -is,

Malim, -is,

Edam, -as,

Feram, -as,

Fiam, -as,

Ferar, -eris,

*Imperf.*Essem, -es (or  
Forem).

Possem.

Prodessem.

Irem.

Vellem.

Nollem.

Mallem.

Ederem, Es-  
sem.

Ferrem.

Fierem.

Ferrer, -eris,  
-ere, &c.

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are not declined in the first or second person, but only in the third person singular; they never admit a person as their nominative; and, when literally translated, have, in English, the word *it* before them.

### OF THEIR VOICE, CONJUGATION, AND INFLECTION.

(1) There are impersonals in both voices.

Some belong to the first conjugation: as, *constat, juvat, præstat.*

Some to the second: as *decet, oportet, pœnitet.*

Some to the third: as, *accidit, conducit, fugit.*

Some to the fourth: as, *convenit, expedit.*

Some are irregular: as, *interest* and other compounds of *sum, fit, præterit, nequit, subit, confert, refert, &c.*

The regular impersonals are inflected like the third persons singular of their respective voices and conjugations; the irregular, like the third person singular of those personal verbs, whence they are formed, or with which they are compounded. But in the perfect, *miseret* has *misertum est*; *tædet* has *tæduit*, and the compound *pertæsum est*; *placet, libet, licet, pudet, piget, -uit* and *-itum est.* *Liquet* has no perfect.

(2) Impersonals of the active voice have of the infinitive the present and perfect only; they want the imperative, (instead of which is used the present of the subjunctive,) and generally participles, gerunds, and supines.

Passive impersonals have all the infinitive.

(3) The first supine of the personal verb, or the neuter gender of the perfect participle, with the verb *sum*, constitutes the compound tenses of the passive voice.

### PERSONALS USED IMPERSONALLY.

(4) Many personal verbs are used as impersonals, with an infinitive after them, or the subjunctive mood and *ut*: as, *delecto, juvo, appareo, attineo, incipio, conduco, expedit, convenio, &c.* But it is to be observed, that, although many of these are used personally: as, *Tu mihi places; Filius patrem delectat*; yet they are always used impersonally when followed by an infinitive, or subjunctive mood. For we do not say *Si places audire*, but *Si placet tibi audire*; not *Ego contigi esse domi*, but *Me contigit esse domi*; not *Ille evenit mori*, but *Illum mori evenit*, or *ut ille moreretur*.

The following is a rule for ascertaining when these and similar verbs are to be used personally, and when impersonally.

Observe, That if the person mentioned in English as constituting the subject of these verbs be active, that is, doing any thing, a personal verb must be used : as, I please you, *Placeo tibi*.

But, if the person be suffering, an impersonal verb must be used : as, I please to hear, or I am pleased to hear, *Placet mihi audire*, i. e. to hear pleases me. If an infinitive follows in English, the verb is impersonal ; if not, it is generally personal.

#### IMPERSONALS USED PERSONALLY.

(5) On the other hand, impersonals are sometimes, though rarely, used as personal verbs: as, *Athenienses, sicut primi defecerant, ita primi pœnitere cœperunt*—Justin. instead of *primos pœnitere cœpit*. *Non te hæc pudet*—Ter. *Quo in genere multa peccantur*—Cic. This happens particularly with some adjectives of the neuter gender : as, *Aliquid peccatur vitio præcipientium*—Sen. *Ne quid in eo genere peccetur*—Cic.

#### TWO SUPPOSED KINDS OF IMPERSONALS.

(6) *Miseret, piget, pudet, pœnitet, tædet ; lucescit, vesperascit, pluit, tonat, fulgurat, fulminat, flat, ningit, rorat, hyemat, serenat, lapidat, gelat, grandinat*, and the like ; and neuter and active verbs used impersonally : as *curritur, vivitur, itur, turbatur, agitur, &c.*, are said to involve their nominatives in themselves ; although it may be observed, that *Miseret me tui* is not essentially different from *Ego tui misereor* ; nor *Pœnitet me conditionis*, from the words of Plautus, *Conditio me pœnitet* ; and *Pœnitet me hoc fecisse* is not different from *Hoc factum me pœnitet*. The same thing may be said of *Non me hoc dicere pudebit* ; so that, strictly speaking, only those impersonals mentioned above, denoting certain operations of nature, and passive impersonals, formed from active or neuter verbs, can be said to contain their nominatives in themselves ; and even to these, some would supply *Deus, Natura*, or the *matter* of the verb, as their nominative.

(7) Other verbs, as *oportet, libet, liquet, licet, est* and its compounds, *refert, decet, delectat, juvat, &c.* are supposed to have *hoc, illud, or id*, referring to the words fol-

lowing, understood, as a nominative, or the infinitive mood, or part of a sentence<sup>1</sup>.

(8) The infinitive mood of both kinds is used impersonally: as, *Terrâ multifariam pluisse nunciatum est*—Liv. *Quum multitudo posse resisti . . . Appio crederet*—Id.

#### THEIR ENGLISH.

(9) Although, in a literal translation, impersonal verbs have *it* before them, it is better, according to the English idiom, to adopt the person as the nominative: as, *Licet mihi*, It is allowed to me; rather, I am allowed. *Pœnit me*, I repent. *Pugnatur a me, a te, ab illo, &c.*, I fight, thou fightest, he fights, &c.

#### THEIR NOMINATIVE.

(10) There have been great disputes among grammarians about the nominative understood before impersonal verbs, when it cannot be obviously supplied by some pronoun understood, infinitive mood, or part of a sentence. Some have supposed *res, negotium, natura, &c.*, or a nominative of cognate signification with the verb, to be understood. None of these suppositions is found applicable in every instance. The truth, perhaps, is, that no nominative is, or ever was, understood; but that such impersonals, before the distinctions in language arising from the analysis of a proposition into its constituent parts of a subject and predicate, (the latter comprehending the *copula*, or word of assertion, and the attribute) were attended to, originally constituted a compendious and simple method of expressing, in one word, an entire event in the aggregate, especially in regard to those operations of nature, beyond human power, and in which the subject or agent is invisible; and that *pluit*, in itself, is fully equivalent to *It rains, Rain is or falls, Imber decidit, or Tempestas est pluvialis*.

But they have never been supposed to have a person as their nominative, and hence arises the name, impersonal. This observation may be extended further, for they do not admit as a nominative the name of any animated being.

<sup>1</sup> Cæsar says, *Cæsari quum id nunciatum esset, eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari*; in which *id* is the nominative to the verb, and refers to the words which constitute the real subject, or nominative, *eos per provinciam nostram iter facere conari*. Whether or not *nunciatum est* be here considered as impersonal, the insertion of *id* seems unnecessary.

Although several of the irregular verbs are a little deficient, yet those only which have but few of their parts are called

### DEFECTIVE VERBS.

[The words thus marked (\*), and perhaps some others, are not frequently found.]

				<i>Plural.</i>		
				1.	2.	3.
<i>Singular.</i>						
Ind. Pres.	1. Aio, <i>I say,</i>	2. ais,	3. ait,	—	—	aiunt.
Imp.	—	aiēbas,	aiēbat,	*aiēbamus,	aiēbātis,	aiēbant.
Perf.	—	—	—	—	*aistis,	—
Imp. Pr.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subj. Pr.	—	ai,	aiat,	*aiamus,	aiatis,	aiant.
						Part. aiens.
Ind. Pr.	*Inquio, Inquam, <i>I say,</i>	{ inquis,		inquimus,	inquitis,	inquiet.
Imp.	—	{ —		—	—	inquietant.
Perf.	—	{ inquisti,		—	—	—
Fut.	—	{ inquires,		—	—	—
Imp. Pr.	—	{ inque, (inquiet.)		—	—	—
Subj. Pr.	—	{ inquito,		—	—	Part. inquietens.

		Singular.			Plural.		
		1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Subj.	Imp. } Forem, Plup. } <i>I might be,</i>		fores,	foret,	forēmus,	forētis,	forent.
							Inf. fore.
Inf.		—	—	—	—	—	Confore. <i>To happen.</i>
Subj. Pr.		Ausim, <i>I dare.</i>	ausis,	ausit,	—	—	*ausint.
Subj. { Perf. Faxim', Fut. Faxo', } <i>I may or will do.</i>			faxis, faxis,	faxit, faxit,	*faximus, *faximus,	*faxitis, faxitis,	faxint. faxint.
Imp. Pr.		—	ave -ēto, <i>Hail, or Be thou well.</i>	—	—	avēte, avetōte.	Inf. avēre, <i>-to be well.</i>

<sup>1</sup> These were used instead of *fecerim* and *fecero*.

## Singular.

## Plural.

1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Ind. Pr. Salveo, <i>I am safe.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Fut. —	salvēbis,	—	—	—	—
Imp. Pr. —	salve-ēto, <i>Hail, or Be thou safe.</i>	—	—	salvēte, salvetōte,	—
					Inf. salvēre, <i>to be safe.</i>

Imp. Pr. —	cedo, <i>Tell, or Give me.</i>	—	—	cedite,	—
Ind. Pr. Quæso, <i>I pray.</i>	*quæsis,	*quæsit,	quæstūmus.	—	—
Inf. Pr. *Quæſere,	—	—	—	—	Part. *quæſens.
Ind. Pr. —	—	infit, <i>he begins.</i>	—	—	—
Ind. Pr. —	—	confit, <i>it is done.</i>	—	—	—
Subj. Imp. —	—	confieret,	—	—	Inf. conferi.



## Singular.

## Plural.

1.

2.

3.

1.

2.

3.

Ind. Pr.

—

—

defit,  
*it is wanting.*

—

—

—

Fut.

—

—

defiet,  
*it is wanting.*

—

—

—

Subj. Pr.

—

—

defiat,

—

—

—

Inf. deferi.

Ind. Pr.

—

—

explicit,  
*it is finished.*

—

—

—

Ind. Pr.

—

ovas,  
*thou rejoicest.*

ovat.

—

—

—

Subj. Pr.

—

—

ovet.

—

—

—

Imp.

—

—

ovaret.

—

—

—

Imp. Pr.

—

apäge,  
*away with.*

—

—

apagöte.

—

Part. ovans, ovatus.  
Gerund. ovandi.

## THE PRETERITIVE VERBS,

(1) So called from their having little more than preterites and the formation from these, are *odi*, *memini*, *cæpi*, and *novi*. They (*cæpi* seldom) have, in their perfects, the signification of the present also ; in the pluperfect, that of the perfect also ; and in the future of the subjunctive, that of the future indicative also.—It is because *novi* sometimes signifies *I know* that it is ranked among these, for it is the perfect of the verb *nosco*, which is complete.

(2) *Odi* has the participle *osus*, which signifies actively, and the future participle *osurus*. Its compounds *perosus* and *exosus* are used, but not *perodi* or *exodi* ; and they signify actively, and sometimes passively.

(3) *Memini* has also the imperative, in the second persons singular and plural, namely, *memento*, *mementote*.

(4) *Cæpi* has also its perfect participle *cæptus*, which signifies passively ; and the future participle *cæpturus*.

(5) *Oditur*, *odiaris*, *odiatur*, *odientes* ; *meminens* ; *cæpio*, *cæpiam*, *cæperet*, *cæptu*, are sometimes found.

(6) The poets sometimes use *sis* for *si vis* ; *sultis* for *si vultis* ; *sodes* for *si audes* ; *capsis* for *cape si vis*, or perhaps for *ceperis* ; to which may be added *abisis*, *videsis*, *cavesis*, *apagesis*, in which *sis* seems to be added to diminish the harshness of the imperative.

## ADVERBS.

The principal thing to be considered in an adverb, is its signification. Adverbs are joined to verbs, participles, adjectives, or to other adverbs, to express some circumstance, or the quality and manner of their signification. Some are primitive : as, *cras*, *jam*, *ubi*, *temere*.

They are, however, generally derivatives, as *viritim*, man by man, from *vir* ; *doctè*, learnedly, from *doctus* ; *hic*, here, *ed*, thither, from *hic* and *is* ; *certatim*, with emulation, from *certo* the verb ; *amanter*, lovingly, from *amans* ; *intrò*, within, from *intra*.

They are likewise formed by composition, in various ways ; as, *hodiè*, today, from *hoc die* ; *postridiè*, the following day, from *postero die* ; *scilicet*, namely, from *scire licet* ; *quamobrem*, wherefore, from *ob quam rem*, &c.

Adjectives in the neuter gender are often used adverbially ; as, *primum*, *facile*, *lucidum*.

The numerous classes into which they are divided, may be left to be learned by practice. The following distinction in adverbs of place should be attended to.

<i>In,</i>	<i>To,</i>	<i>Towards,</i>	<i>From,</i>	<i>By—a place.</i>
Hic,	huc,	horsum,	hinc,	hac.
illic,	illuc,	illorsum,	illinc,	illac.
istic,	istuc,	istorsum,	istinc,	istac.
ibi,	eò,	—,	inde,	eà.
ubi,	quò,	—,	unde,	quà.
alibi,	aliò,	alorsum,	aliunde,	alià.
ibidem,	eòdem,	—,	indidem,	eàdem.
ubilibet,	quolibet,	—,	undelibet,	qualibet.
alicubi,	aliquò,	—,	alicunde,	aliquà.
foris,	foras,	—,	foris.	
intus,	intrò,	introrsum,	intus.	

Adverbs are compared : as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
Diu,.....	diutius,.....	diutissimè.
Satis;.....	satiùs,.....	—.
Secus,.....	seciùs or sequiùs,...	—.
Sæpe,.....	sæpiùs,.....	sæpissimè.
Tutò,.....	tutiùs,.....	tutissimè.
Penitùs,.....	penitiùs,.....	penitissimè.

They are generally compared like the adjectives, from which they are derived : as,

Acritèr,	acriùs,	acerrimè,	from acer ;
benè,	meliùs,	optimè,	from bonus ;
celeriter,	celeriùs,	celerrimè,	from celer ;
facile,	faciliùs,	facillimè,	from facilis ;
malè,	pejùs,	pessimè,	from malus ;
parum,	minùs,	{ minimè, minimum, }	from parvus ;
multum,	plùs,	plurimum,	from multus ;
propè,	propiùs,	proximè,	from propior ;
valdè, for	valdiùs, for	validissimè,	from validus.
validè,	validiùs,		

*Positive wanting.*

Magis, maximè ; ocyùs, ocyssimè ; priùs, primò, or primum ; potiùs, potissimum. Potissimè is found.

*Comparative wanting.*

Pænè, pænissimè ; nuper, nuperrimè ; novè and noviter, novissimè ; meritò, meritissimò.

*Superlative wanting.*

Excusatè, excusatiùs; tempore, or tempori, temporìus; satis, satiùs; secus, seciùs.

(Obs. 1) *Instar* and *ergò*, not being declined, are often ranked among adverbs, but the one may be considered as a triptote, and the other a monoptote. That *instar* is used as a noun may appear from the following: *Unus ille dies mihi quidem immortalitatis instar fuit*—Cic. *Cujus equi instar pro æde Veneris dedicavit*—Suet. *Instar montis equum*—Virg. *Ad instar* is attributed to later writers.

(2) Some indeclinable words are said to change their part of speech, according to their signification. *Cum*, when, is considered as an adverb; *although*, a conjunction; and *cum*, with, as a preposition.

(3) *Before*, when joined to a verb, is expressed by the adverbs of time, *antequam*, *priusquam*. *Before*, joined to an oblique case of a noun, is made by *ante*, *ad*, *apud*, *coram*, &c. The same distinction is to be observed between *postquam*, *ubi*, *cum*, *ut*; and the prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *ex*.

(4) The neuter gender of adjectives, both in the singular and plural number, is sometimes used adverbially: as, *dulce-ridens*, sweetly-smiling; *suave-rubens*, sweetly-blushing; *torva-tuens*, sternly-looking; *acerba-sonans*, harshly-sounding.

(5) *Tantum*, *tantò*, *quantum*, *quantò*, *verum*, *verò*, *solum*, *cæterum*, *modò*, *primum*, *primò*, *certò*, *minus*, *temporè*, *reverà*, *brevi*, *profectò* (*pro facto*), and such like, whether adverbs or conjunctions, are in most sentences obviously resolvable into the nominatives, accusatives, or ablatives, of the nouns or adjectives whence they are supposed to be derived. *Partim* is an old accusative, the same as *partem*.

(6) Adverbs sometimes connect, like relatives: as, *In Hispania ubi* (i. e. *quo in locò*) *nullus consul erat*, In Spain where there was no consul; *Non quæsiuit, ubi ipse viveret tutò, sed unde præsidio posset esse civilis*, He did not look out for a place in which he himself might be safe, but one from which he might be of service to his countrymen.

(7) Adverbs of time, place, and order, are often used for each other: as, *ubi*, where, or when; *inde*, from that time, or from that place.

(8) Some adverbs denote either past, present, or future time: as, *jam*, already, now, or by and by; *olim*, formerly, or hereafter.

(9) Interrogative adverbs doubled, or compounded with

*cunque*, answer to the English *soever*: as, *ubiubi*, or *ubicunque*, wheresoever. Likewise, some other interrogatives: as, *quotquot* and *quotcunque*, how many soever; *quantus-quantus*, and *quantuscunque*, how great soever.

(10) In English the same word is sometimes an adverb and an adjective; it is necessary, therefore, in turning it into Latin, to ascertain to which part of speech it belongs: thus, if we say "He was *only* rich," *only* is an adverb, and the Latin expression is *Ille solùm erat dives*. But if we say "He *only* was rich," *only* is an adjective, and this sentence will be expressed in Latin by *Ille solus erat dives*.

(11) In Latin, as in English, two negatives in the same clause destroy each other, and render the sense affirmative: as, *Haud ignara mali*, Not unacquainted, (or, acquainted,) with misfortune. *Non sum nescius*, I am not ignorant, (or, I know). But in many instances they convey the assertion more faintly than an affirmative mode of expression; as, *Non parere noluit*—Nep. He did not refuse to obey. Among old authors two negatives are sometimes used to render the negation stronger: as, *Neque ille haud objiciet mihi*—Plaut. Special or particular negations do not destroy the general negation: as, *Nulla neque amnem libavit quadupes, nec graminis attigit herbam*—Virg. *Neminem neque suo nomine, nec subscribens, accusavit*—Nep. In these, *neque* and *nec* must be translated in English by *either* and *or*.

## PREPOSITIONS.

A preposition is an indeclinable part of speech, generally placed before nouns and pronouns, which it governs, and of which it shows the relation to some other word. The various ways of expressing, in English, their general meaning, will be seen in the following examples.

### PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE.

**Ad, to:** as, *omnes ad unum*, all to a man. **At:** as, *ad præstitutam diem*, at the appointed day. **According to:** as, *ad cursum lunæ*, according to the course of the moon. **After:** as, *aliquanto ad rem avidior*, a little too greedy after money. **For:** as, *rebus ad projectionem comparatis*, things being ready for a march. **Before:** as, *ductus est ad magistratum*, he was taken before the magistrate; or to the magistrate.

- Apud**, at or near : as, *apud forum*, at the forum. *Amongst* : as, *apud Sequanos*, among the Sequani. *With* : as, *potior apud exercitum*, in greater credit with the army. *Before* : as, *causam apud regem dicere*, to plead before the king.
- Ante**, before (in respect to time or place, and opposed to post) : as, *ante, non post, horam decimam*, before, and not after, ten o'clock ; *ante aciem, non post seæ pone aciem*, before, and not behind, the army.
- Adversus**, } against : as, *adversus hostem*, against the ene-  
**Adversum**, } my. *Towards* : as, *pietas adversus deos*, piety towards the gods. *To* : as, *de illa adversus hunc loquere*, speak to him of her.
- Contra**, against : as, *contra naturam*, against nature. *Opposite to* : as, *Carthago Italiam contra*, Carthage opposite to, or over against, Italy,
- Circa**, } about, applied to time, place, persons and things;  
**Circum**, } generally to place. It is sometimes rendered with : as, *paucæ circum illam*, the few with her, or about her.
- Circiter**, about, applied to time, place, and number.
- Cis**, } on this side : as, *cis Euphratem*, on this side the  
**Citra**, } Euphrates. *Without* : as, *citra necessitatem*, without necessity.
- Erga**, towards : as, *erga amicos*, towards his friends. *Before*, oppose to : as, *quæ modo erga ædes habitat*, who lives now before our house.
- Extra**, without, opposed to *intra* : as, *extra, haud intra, scholam*, out of, not in, school. *Beyond* : as, *extra modum*, beyond measure. *Besides* : as, *extra famulos*, besides the servants ; *extra jocum*, sometimes for *sine joco*.
- Infra**, under, below, beneath : as, *infra se*, beneath himself.
- Inter**, between, among : as, *inter fratres*, between brothers. *At*, or, in time of : as, *inter cœnam*, at, in time of, during, supper.
- Intra**, within : as, *intra decem annos*, within ten years.
- Juxta**, near : as, *juxta viam*, by the way.
- Ob**, for : as, *ob quæstum*, for gain. *Before* : as, *ob oculos exitium versatur*, destruction is before my eyes. Phrase, *Ob industriam*, on purpose.
- Propter**, for : as, *propter usum meum*, for my use. *Near to* : as, *propter patrem cubantes*, lying near their father. *The moving cause, or motive* : as, *propter me*, by my means ; *propter misericordiam*, out of pity.

**Per, during :** as *per diem*, during day time, or, each day; *By or through :* as, *per vim*, by force; *per campos*, through the fields. *In :* as, *per ludum et jocum*, in sport and jest. *Per* denotes the instrumentality, or subordinate agency : thus, *per eunuchum epistolam misit*.

**Pone, behind :** as, *pone ædem*, behind the temple.

**Præter, beyond, except :** as, *neminem præter Lucillum vides*, you see no one except Lucullus. *Beyond :* as, *præter spem*, beyond expectation. *Contrary to :* as, *præter æquum et bonum*, contrary to what is just and reasonable. *Before :* as, *præter oculos*, before my eyes. *Without :* as *præter rationem*, without reason.

**Penes, in the power of :** as, *penes Pompeium*, in Pompey's power. *Possession :* as, *quem penes est virtus*, who is possessed of virtue. *Phr. Penes te es ?* are you in your senses ?

**Post, after :** as, *post multos annos*, after many years. *Since :* as, *post hominum memoriam*, since the memory of man. *Behind :* as, *post tergum*, behind or at the back.

**Secundum, according to :** as, *collaudavi te secundum facta*, I praised you according to your deeds. *Along :* as, *secundum littus*, along the shore. *Near, hard by :* as, *duo vulnera in capite, secundum aurem, accepit*, he received two wounds in the head, near his ear. *Next after :* as, *secundum te*, next to you. *For :* as, *secundum te decrevit*, he gave judgment for you.

**Supra, above :** as, *supra lunam*, above the moon. *Phr. Ecce supra caput homo sordidus*, lo a man extremely sordid. *Cum hostes supra caput sint*, since the enemies are at hand.

**Trans, over, on the other side :** as, *trans maria*, beyond seas.

**Ultra, beyond :** as, *ultra Britanniam*, beyond Britain. *Adverbially, nihil possit ultra*, nothing can exceed it.

(Note 1.) Prepositions, when the word which they would govern is suppressed, are often considered as adverbs, although, in reality, they do not cease to be prepositions.

(2.) Many of the rules of syntax arise from a preposition understood. The ablative after comparatives is governed by *præ* understood ; the ablative of *cause, manner, and instrument*, is governed by a preposition : as is perhaps the ablative absolute, with many similar examples.

(3.) The preposition is sometimes, however, omitted in

some examples, in an unusual manner: *as, devenère locos lætos*, supply *ad*; *maria aspera juro*, supply *per*; *ut se loco movere non possent*, supply *è* or *de*; *si reipublicæ commodo facere posset*, supply *cum*.

#### PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING THE ABLATIVE.

**A, ab, abs, from:** *as, ab ovo usque ad mala*, from beginning to end. *By reason of:* *as, vir ab innocentia clementissimus*, a man very mild by reason of his innocence. *After:* *as, hujus à morte*, after his death. *Against, from or because of:* *as, à frigore*, against, from, or because of, the cold. *For:* *as, à mendacio contra verum stare*, to stand for a lie in opposition to truth. *Phr. A studiis* (*minister* understood), a director of one's studies; *à pedibus*, a footman; *à rationibus*, an accountant.

*without:* *as, absque causa*, without cause. *But for:* *as, absque te esset*, but for you.

**Coram** denotes nearness, and refers to persons: *as, coram rege*, in the presence of the king, or before the king. *Coram* is nearly synonymous with *in conspectu*.

**Cum, with:** *as, cum exercitu*, with the army. *At:* *as, cum prima luce*, at break of day. *In:* *as, dum esses cum imperio*, while you were in authority. *Phr. Cum bona venia audire*, to hear patiently; *cum primis*, in the first place.

**De, of, concerning:** *as, de hominibus*, of, or concerning, men. *According to:* *as, de sententia mea*, according to my opinion. *After:* *as, somnus de prandio*, sleep after dinner. *From:* *as, de loco superiore*, from the higher ground. *Phr. De integro*, afresh; *de improvviso*, unawares; *de industria*, on purpose; *de transverso*, across; *de meo*, at my cost. *For:* *as, ecquid nos amas de fidicina isthac?* do you love us for that musical girl?

**E, ex, out of, from:** *as, è flamma*, out of the fire. *According to:* *as, status è natura*, a condition according to nature. *By:* *as, ex consilio patrum*, by the advice of the senators. *For:* *as, magna ex parte*, for the most part. *Since:* *as, ex eo die*, since that day. *Amongst:* *as, ex lusionibus multis*, amongst many diversions.

**Palam, openly:** *as, palam omnibus*, before all the world.



**Præ**, in comparison : as, *præ nobis*, in comparison to us. Because of : as, *præ multitudine*, because of the multitude. Before : as, *præ oculis*, before the eyes. Through, out of (some passion of the mind) : as, *præ metu*, through fear.

**Pro**, instead of : or in exchange for : as, *pro illo*, instead of him—hence, in defence of. According to : as, *pro merito*, according to his merit. Before : as, *pro castris*, before the camp. Considering : as, *pro nostrâ amicitia te rogo*, I ask you in consideration of our friendship. For : as, *pro me est*, it makes for me. In defence of : as, *pro aris et focis*, in defence of (for) God and one's country.

**Sine**, without (not having), opposed to *cum*, with : as, *sine pondere*, without weight.

**Tenus**, as far as, up to : as, *capulo tenus*, up to the hilt. *Crurum tenus*, up to the legs. It follows the genitive when the word is plural. Also the ablative plural : as, *pectoribus tenus*, up to the breasts.

#### PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING TWO CASES.

**Clam**, unknown to, governs either the accusative or ablative, but more frequently the ablative.

**In**, into, *sub*, under, and *super*, above, govern the accusative when motion to a place is signified. But when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative : as, *Cæsar in hiberna exercitum deduxit*—Cæs. *Magna mei sub terras ibit imago*—Virg. *Super agmina incidit*—Virg. *Ego in portu navigo*—Ter. *Recubans sub tegmine fagi*—Virg.

**Super** governs either case, when motion or rest in a place is signified : as, *Super Mænundrum amnem posuit castra*—Liv. *Stratoque super discumbitur ostro*—Virg. When it is particularly opposed to *subter*, it almost always governs the accusative.

**Subter** governs either case, but most frequently the accusative, whether motion or rest be denoted : as, *Subter fastigia tecti Ænean duxit*—Virg. *Ilia subter Cæcum vulnus habes*—Pers. *Subter densa testudine*—Virg.

#### PREPOSITIONS VARYING THEIR CASE ACCORDING TO THEIR MEANING.

**In**, put for *ergu*, *contra*, *per*, *ad*, *usque ad*, *apud*, *super*, go-

governs the accusative: as, *Amor in patriam*—Cic. *Impietatem in deos*—Cic. *Crescit in singulos dies hostium numerus*—Cic. *Siletur in noctem*—Virg. *Studebat in cœnæ tempus*—Plin. &c.

**In**, for *inter*, governs either the accusative or ablative; the accusative, when motion to, or towards, is implied, and the ablative, when motion or rest is denoted: thus, *Exercitum in Bellovacos ducit*—Cæs. i. e. He leads his army among (into the territories of) the Bellovaci. *Postquam in vulgus militum elatum est*—Cæs. After it was made known among the common soldiers. *In his fuit Ariovistus*—Cæs. Among these was Ariovistus.

**Sub**, for *circa*, or *paulo ante*, or *paulo post* (about), governs the accusative: as, *Sub noctem naves solvit*—Cæs. i. e. *paulo ante*. *Sub dies festos*—Cic. i. e. *paulo post*. *Sub idem tempus*—Liv. i. e. *circa* or *per idem tempus*.

**Super**, for *ultra*, *præter*, *inter*, governs the accusative; but for *de*, *pro* or *ob*, the ablative: as, *Super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium*—Virg. *Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affectit*—Liv. *De ejus nequitia omnes super cœnam loquebantur*—Plin. *Hæc super re scribam ad te*—Cic. *Nec super ipse sua molitur laude laborem*—Virg. *His accensa super*—Virg. i. e. *ob hæc*.

**Tenus** and **versus**, and sometimes *penes* and *usque*, are set after the case which they govern; and when the word is plural, *tenus* generally governs the genitive; also, when we speak of things of which we have naturally but two; as, *crurum tenus*, up to the legs.

**Prope**, **versus**, **usque**, **procul** and **circiter** may be considered as adverbs: they seem to govern a case by means of a preposition which is generally understood, but sometimes expressed. *Clam* may perhaps be added<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Several prepositions seem to have had originally the nature of adverbs: such as, *adversus*, *juxta*, *propter*, *secus*, *secundum*, the accusative which followed them being supposed to be governed by *ad*. Some of these are found governing other cases, and sometimes without any regimen. *Palam* and *pone* have likewise been excluded from the list of prepositions, the word which they seem to govern being supposed to be governed by *coram* or *post* understood.—Other words generally considered as adverbs are found governing the accusative or ablative, like prepositions; or sometimes the genitive. *Intus* is found with the genitive, the accusative, and the ablative. *Foras*, with the ablative, in Lucretius; and with the accusative, in the Vulgate. *Cominus* is found with an accusative. *Retro* also. *Seorsus* or *seorsum* is found with an ablative in Lucretius.

Observe, that

*A* and *e* are used before consonants.

*Ab* and *ex*, generally before vowels.

*Abs* is generally placed before *q* and *t*<sup>1</sup>.

A few instances are found in which *in*, signifying motion to a place, governs the ablative; and *in*, signifying rest, the accusative: as, *Cum divertissem a Cumis in Vestiano*—Cic. *Esse in amicitiam ditionemque populi Romani*—Cic. *Venit in senatu*—Cic.

[These observations properly belong to Syntax; but the division of the prepositions, according to their government, naturally suggested their introduction here. The subject will be afterwards resumed.]

Prepositions are either primitive: as, *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c.; or derivative: as, *adversus*, from the adjective *adversus*; *secundum*, from *secundus*. They are either simple: as, *ad*, *ante*, *abs*; or compound: as, *exadversum*, *absque*.

There are certain prepositions named inseparable, because they are always found prefixed to a word. The other prepositions also are sometimes used in this way. Their influence, as well as that of the inseparables, *am*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, *ve*, will be seen in the following examples:

*Simul* governs an ablative in Horace and Ovid. *Desuper* and *insuper* are found governing the accusative, like the simple *super*. In such instances, either a preposition is understood, or the adverbs are used, after the manner of the Greeks, as prepositions. To these might be added several more; but it may be observed that, in general, such constructions appear to be elliptical. That *circiter* is, in reality, an adverb, may be inferred from its construction, when there is no ellipsis supposed: as, *Circiter pars quarta armis instructa erat*—Sall. When it is followed by an accusative, *ad*, understood, is the governing word. It is sometimes followed by the ablative also: as, *Ipse hora circiter diei quarta Britanniam attigit*—Cæs.; in which *in* may be understood, or the ablative may be referred to the question by *quando*, which will be noticed in Syntax.

<sup>1</sup> *Ab* is often found before consonants, especially those of a softer sound; such as *l*, *n*, *r*, *d*, *s*, and *j*: as, *ab legatis*, *ab nullis*, *ab Romanis*, *ab ducibus*, *ab senatu*, *ab Jove*. *Ex* is often used by Cicero before consonants. In certain expressions *e* is generally used, and in others *ex*: as, *e longinquo*, *e regione*, *e vestigio*, *e re mea est*, &c. In like manner, *ex præparato*, *ex parte*, *ex compacto*, *ex toto*, *ex sententiâ*, *ex tempore*, &c. *Abs* is sometimes found before *r*: as, *Abs Suessa nunciatum est*—Liv. *Non abs re erit*, in which *abs* is used before *r*, is a common mode of expressing *Not foreign from the purpose*.

## PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

- A**, *abs, ab, from or away* : as, *averto*, I turn away ; *abstineo*, I abstain, or keep from ; *aufugio*, I fly away. *A* is likewise added to nouns as a *privative* ; as *amens*, mad.
- Ad**, *to, or near to* : as, *accipio*, I take to myself. It *increaseth* : as, *adamo*, I love much ; *adbibo*, I drink much.
- Am**, *about, around* : as, *amburo*, I burn all about ; *anquiro*, I seek about, or seek diligently ; *anceps*, that may be taken both ways.
- Ante**, *before* : as, *anteco*, I go before ; *antemissus*, sent before.
- De**, *from, down, much, or ceasing* : as, *dehortor*, I dissuade from ; *depono*, I lay down ; *deamo*, I love much ; *dedoceo*, I unteach ; *despero*, I despair ; *demens*, mad ; *decolor*, discoloured.
- Dis**, *di, separation, or denial* : as, *distraho*, I pull asunder ; *diffido*, I distrust ; *disputo*, I think differently, I dispute. By separating, it implies *distinction* : as, *dijudico*, I judge distinctly.
- Con**, (*for cum*) *together* : as, *concurro*, to run together ; *contendo*, to strive together, or to contend, to exert or stretch (*nervos*) together ; *congregior*, to come together ; hence, to engage in battle.
- E**, *ex, from, away, greatly, negation* : as, *expello*, I drive away ; *exoro*, I beg earnestly ; *exuro*, I burn up ; *exsanguis*, bloodless ; *exanimis*, lifeless.
- In**, *in, into, upon, over or against* : as, *indo*, I put in ; *injicio*, I cast into or upon ; *incipio*, I take upon me, I begin ; *impono*, I put over, I impose ; *irruo*, I rush upon or against. It sometimes *increases* : as, *infringo*, I break in pieces ; *induro*, I harden much. In some participials or adjectives it is either *intensive*, or *privative* : as, *infractus*, unbroken, or broken in pieces ; *invocatus*, called upon, or unbidden ; *impotens*, weak, or overmighty ; *infrænatus*, bridled, or unbridled ; *immutatus*, changed, or unchanged. With adjectives it is generally *privative* : as, *ingratus*, ungrateful.
- Inter**, *among or between* : as, *interjicio*, I cast between. Sometimes it *increases* : as, *interbibo*, I drink up all.

- Ob, *against, before, about*: as, *oppono*, I place against or before, I oppose; *obambulo*, I walk up and down:—*intensive*, used for *ad*: as, *obedio*, I obey.
- Per, signifies *through, entirely, very much*: as, *perlego*, I read through; *perficio*, I finish; *peradolescens*, very young. It is sometimes *privative*: as, *perfidus*, perfidious; *perjurus*, perjured.
- Præ, *before, or over*: as, *præpono*, I place before, I prefer; *prævaleo*, I prevail; *præpolleo*, I surpass. In adjectives it *augments*: as, *præfacilis*, very easy.
- Pro, *forth, forwards, to a distance*: as, *produco*, I lead forth; *prosilio*, I leap forwards; *prospicio*, I see at a distance; *prohibeo*, I ward off, I prohibit. Sometimes it is *privative*, as, *profanus*, profane:—*intensive*: as, *procurvus*, very crooked.
- Post, *after*: as, *posthabeo*, I account after, I postpone.
- Re, *back again, or against*: as, *repono*, I place again; *reluctor*, I struggle against; *recipio*, I take again; I receive. It sometimes *increases*: as, *redundo*, I run over, I redound. It is sometimes *negative*: as, *retego*, I uncover; *recludo*, I unlock.
- Se, *apart, or aside*: as, *severo*, I call aside; *secludo*, I shut up.
- Sub, *under, a small degree, or privily*: as, *subjicio*, I cast under; *subinvideo*, I envy a little; *subtristis*, somewhat sad; *surripio*, I steal, or I seize privily.
- Super, *upon, or over*: as, *superscribo*, I write upon.
- Subter, *under, privily*: as, *subterfluo*, I run or flow under; *subterfugio*, I escape privily.
- Trans, *over*: as, *transfero*, I carry over, I transfer.
- Ve, is *privative*: as, *vecors*, foolish; *vesanus*, sickly. It is *intensive*: as, *vehemens*, vehement or violent, having strong passions or feelings. It is sometimes both in the same word: as, *vegrandis*, very great, or very slim.

Other prepositions in composition have nearly the same signification as out of composition. For the changes which, for the sake of sound, prepositions undergo in being prefixed, see Compound Verbs.

<sup>1</sup> *Vetus et vehemens*, says Stephanus,—“alterum ab ætatis magnitudine, alterum a mentis vi, compositum.”

**The Manner of expressing in Latin certain English Particles, some of which are denominated Prepositions, and some, the Signs of Cases.**

**Of**, after a substantive (or 's), is the sign of the genitive: as, the father of the king, or the king's father, *pater regis*.

**Of**, before an adjective of *praise* or *dispraise*, joined to a substantive, shows that it may be put in the genitive or ablative: as, a man of no integrity, *homo nullius fidei*, or *nulla fide*.

**Of**, after adjectives of *plenty* or *want*, is the sign of the genitive or ablative: as, full of wine, *plenus vini* or *vino*.

**Of**, after *worthy*, *unworthy*, *need*, *descended*, *born*, is the sign of the ablative: as, worthy of praise, *dignus laude*; there is need of action, *opus est facto*; born of a king, *natus rege*.

**Of**, after *comparatives*, *superlatives*, *partitives*, and certain *numerals*, is the sign of the genitive: as, the elder of the brothers, *senior fratrum*; or it may be made by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *inter*: as, the elder of the two sons, *ex duobus filiis natu major*.

**Of**, signifying the *matter* of which a thing is made, is expressed by *de*, *e*, or *ex*: as, a buckler of gold, *clypeus ex auro*.

**Of**, for *concerning*, is expressed by *de*: as, a story of you, *fabula de te*; for *by* or *from*, by *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*: as, I received the book of (*from* is more common) the master, *librum a præceptore accepi*; perhaps you had heard of somebody, *audisti ex aliquo fortasse*?

**Of**, after verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *acquitting*,—and *I repent* (*pœnitet me*), *I am ashamed* (*pudet me*), *I am weary* (*tædet me*), *it irketh* (*piget*),—is a sign of the genitive: as, he accuses me of theft, *accusat me furti*; it irketh me of (I am grieved for) my folly, *me piget stultitiæ meæ*.

**Of**, after *meritor*, is made by *de*: as, he deserves praise of you, *de te laudem meretur*.

**Of**, after verbs of *unloading* and *depriving*, is the sign of the ablative: as, he robbed his friend of his character, *amicum famâ spoliavit*.

**Of** is sometimes included in the Latin verb: as, beware of intemperance, *intemperantiam cave*.

**To** and **for** are signs of the dative when they come before

a noun, and signify to the *use* or *hurt* of any person or thing : as, pleasant to his friends, *jucundus amicis*.

*To*,—after *it belongs* (*attinet, pertinet*), *it regards* (*spectat*), and after some verbs of *calling, exhorting, inviting, and provoking*; such as, *voco, loquor, hortor, invito, lacesso*,—is made by *ad*: as, he invited me to supper, *ad cœnam me invitavit*.

*To* and *for*, signifying *motion*, and after *born, fit, prone, ready*, are made by *ad* or *in*: as, prone to peace, *ad pacem pronus*.

*To* is sometimes the sign of the genitive: as, time to write, *tempus scribendi, i. e. time of writing*.

*To* is expressed, according to circumstances, by different parts of a verb: as, I came to dine, *veni pransum*; a boy about to write, *puer scripturus*; I desire to be loved, *cupio amari*; god to be worshipped, *deus colendus*; a man worthy to be loved, *dignus amatu*.

*To* is sometimes included in the verb: as, see to your health, *valetudinem cura*; pray to the gods, *precare deos*.

*For*;—See the prepositions *pro* and *præ, ob, propter, de, ad, in, per*.

*For*, denoting the *cause*, is a sign of the ablative: as, worse for liberty, *licentiâ deterior*.

*For*, before the *price*, is the sign of the ablative: as, all things are sold for gold, *omnia venduntur aurô*.

*For*, in the beginning of a sentence, is made by *nam, enim, etenim, &c.*

*For* is sometimes part of the noun or verb: as, a certain looking-for of judgment, *quædam expectatio judicii*; he sends for a physician, *medicum accersit*.

*With* is found before the *cause, manner and instrument*, and is a sign of the ablative: as, he killed him with his own hand, *manu suâ occidit*.

*With*, denoting *in company with, or together with*, is made by *cum*: as, he entered with a sword, *cum gladio ingressus est*.

*With*, after verbs of *anger, comparing, meeting*, is the sign of the dative: as, I am angry with you, *tibi irascor*; to compare great things with small, *parvis componere magna*.

*With*, applied to a person with regard to *situation*, is made by *apud*: as, he is with me, or at my house, *apud me est*,

**With** is sometimes the same as *concerning*, and is made by *de* : as, what have you done with that horse, *quid de isto equo fecisti?*

**With**, after verbs signifying to *begin*, is made by *a* or *ab* : as, I had a mind to begin with that, *ab eo exordiri volui*.

**With** is sometimes part of the verb : as, he goes on with his villany, *prosequitur suum scelus*.

**From** ;—See the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *e*, *ex*, *de*.

**From**, after verbs of *taking away*, is the sign of the dative : as, he took a book from me, *eripuit mihi librum*.

**From**, after a verb of *hindering* or *withholding*, is expressed by the infinitive mood, or *ne*, *quo minus*, and *quin*, with the subjunctive : as, they hinder them from carrying, *eos ferre prohibent* ; he rescued himself from pleading his cause, *ne causam diceret, se eripuit* ; weakness kept you from coming, *infirmitas te tenuit quo minus venires* ; I can scarcely refrain from flying in his face, *vix me contineo quin involem in capillum*.

**From**, before the name of a *town*, is the sign of the ablative : as, he came from London, *Londino venit*.

**From** is sometimes part of the verb : as, conceal this matter from your wife, *cela hanc rem uxorem*.

**In** ;—See the prepositions *in*, *apud*, *ad*.

**In**, referring to *time*, is made by *in*, *dè*, *per*, *intra*, *inter* : as, thieves rise by (or in the) night, *de nocte surgunt latrones* ; in the time of the truce, *per tempus induciarum*.

**In**, for *by* or *after*, is the sign of the ablative of *manner* : as, he did it in this way, *hoc modo fecit*.

**In** is sometimes a part of the verb : as, they are held in by reason, *a ratione retinentur* ; i. e. restrained.

**By** ;—See the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, *per*, *propter*.

**By**, signifying *near*, is made by *ad*, *apud*, *juxta*, *prope*, *secundum* and *sub* ; which see.

**By** denotes the ablative of *manner* or *cause* : as, by force and arms, *vi et armis*.

**By**, after verbals in *bilis* and *dus*, after passive verbs and perfect participles, among the poets, is the sign of the dative : as, a grove penetrable by no star, *lucus nulli penetrabilis astro* ; nor is he seen by any one, *neque cernitur ulli (ab ullo)*.

**By**, before the name of a *town*, is the sign of the ablative ;



as, he came by London, *Londino*, or, *per Londinum venit*.

*By* is sometimes included in the verb : as, I was by, *ego aderam*.

*At*, *near*, ad, apud ; *during*, *in*, inter,—which see.

*At* before names of towns,—see Syntax.

*At*, after verbs of *anger*, is the sign of the dative : as, he is angry at me, *mihi succenset* <sup>1</sup>.

*At* denotes the ablative of *cause* : as, I come at the command of Jupiter, *jussu Jovis venio*.

*At* denotes the ablative of *time* : as, at one o'clock, *horâ primâ*.

*At* denotes the ablative of *price* ; as, he lives at an extravagant rate, *profusis sumptibus vivit*.

*At* is sometimes part of the verb : as, I laugh at, *derideo*.

*On*, *upon*, a word of *place* meaning *near*.—*a*, *ab*, *ad*.

*On*, a word of *res*, *in* or *super* : as, on horseback, *in equo*.

*On*, a word of *motion*, *in* : as, they leapt on the targets, *in scuta salierunt*.

*On*, after *to depend* or *to beget*, is made by *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, (but otherwise by *in* or *super*) : as, this depends upon you, *hoc a te pendet*.

*On*, before *time*, *musical instruments*, *condition*, *terms*, *food*, &c. is the sign of the ablative : as, on that day, *eo die* ; he plays on the harp, *lyrâ modulatur* ; on this condition, *hac lege*.

*On*, after verbs of *pity*, is the sign of the genitive : as, take pity on so great misfortunes, *miserere laborum tantorum*.

*On*, after verbs of *bestowing*, *wasting*, or *losing*, is made by *in* : as, he bestowed kindness upon me, *in me beneficium contulit*.

*On* is sometimes part of the verb : as, he employed his time on his studies, *tempus studiis impendit* ; I am thinking on a different thing, *aliâ rem cogito*.

*Than* after the *comparative* degree is the sign of the ablative, or it is made by *quam* and a nominative : as, I never saw a man more valiant than Cæsar, *nunquam vidi hominem fortio rem quam Cæsar est*, or *Cæsare*, or *quam Cæsarem* ; which last is governed by *vidi*, or is said to be coupled by *quam* to *hominem*.

<sup>1</sup> The English now say—"angry at a thing," "angry with a person." It was not so formerly.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A conjunction is an indeclinable word, having no government of nouns ; but which connects words and sentences, and shows their dependance upon one another.

Conjunctions are divided into primitive : such as, *et, ac, sed, nam* &c., and derivative : as, *quod* from *quis*, *verum* and *verò* from *verus*. From their structure, some are called simple : as, *at, nam*, &c.; others are called compound : as, *atque, namque*.

According to their meaning and use, they are divided into numerous classes : as, copulative, *et, ac, atque*; disjunctive, *aut, vel, seu, sive*, which two last have been called subjunctive or explanatory : as, *Diana sive Luna*; *Cæsar sive Dictator*, both words having the same application : concessive, as, *etsi, etiamsi*; conditional : as, *sin, si, dum, dummodo*; with many other classes not necessary to be mentioned.

According to their position in a sentence, they are divided into prepositive, or those which are placed first : as, *nam, quare, at, ast, atque, neque*; subjunctive, or postpositive, which are not placed first : such as, *quidem, quoque, autem, vero, enim*; and the enclitics, (so called because they throw the accent upon the preceding syllable of the word to which they are always annexed,) viz. *que, ne* and *ve*. The following are either prepositive or postpositive, and are therefore named common : *etiam, equidem, licet, quamvis, quamquam, tamen, atamen, numque, quod, quia, quoniam, quippe, utpote, ut, uti, ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, proinde, propterea, si, ni, nisi*.—*Quamvis, quamquam, quod, quia, ut, uti, si, ni, nisi*, are generally placed first; *tamen* and *igitur*, second.

The same word in English having sometimes different meanings, and, according to the sense, being referred to different parts of speech, it will be expedient for the young learner, in turning English into Latin, to attend to such distinctions as the following.

(1) The word *but* has two significations. In the first it is equivalent to *be out*, and is the same as *without*, or *unless*, or *sine* and *nisi*, the former of which is a preposition, and the latter a conjunction. *But*, which in this sense is an *exceptive*, or word of exclusion, is synonymous with *præter, præterquam, or nisi*; as, I saw nobody but John,

*Vidi neminem nisi, or præter, Joannem.* In the second, it means *add*, or *moreover*, and is synonymous with *at*, *ast* (probably contractions for *adsit*), *autem*, *cæterum*. In this sense it is, in English, a copulative, serving to connect what follows it, with a sentence, or part of a sentence, going before : as, — *nunc omitte, quæso, hunc ; cæterum post-hac si quicquam, nihil precor.* But hereafter if he shall do &c., i. e. *add this, or another thing, or one thing more, viz. if he shall do any thing.*

*But*, when equivalent to *that*, is made by *quin* : as, there is no doubt but—, *non est dubium quin*—; to *only*, by *tantum, modo, solum* : as, they disagree but about one thing, *in re una solum dissident* ; to *than*, by *quam* or *nisi* ; as, she does nothing else but grieve, *nil aliud facit, quam dolet.*

(2) The word *whether*, though, in reality, always a pronoun, is considered as sometimes a pronoun, and sometimes a conjunction, because it corresponds to Latin words referred by grammarians to these two species : thus, *whether* is the richer, *uter est ditior* ? It is also expressed by *ne, utrum, an, num, &c.* ; as, *Romæne, an Mitylenis, mallet vivere*, *Whether would you prefer to live at Rome, or at Mitylene ?* *Utrum inscientem eum vultis contra fœdera fecisse, an scientem ?*

The same remark is applicable to the definitives, or adjectives, *either* and *neither* : as, I am not so strong as either of you, *Minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis.* Either two or none, *Vel duo, vel nemo.* Neither is very blamable, *Neuter est valde reprehendendus.* I neither bid you, nor forbid you, *Ego neque te jubeo, neque veto.*

(3) *Both*, followed by *and*, is made by *et* : as, Both Cæsar and Scipio, *Et Cæsar et Scipio.* Both the orators (separately), is expressed by *Uterque orator.* Both the Scipios (together), *Ambo Scipiones.* This last distinction has not always been attended to.

(4) *For*, in the beginning of a clause, implying a reason, is made by *num, enim, etenim.*

*For*, before an oblique case, implying a purpose or intention, is made by the prepositions *ob, propter, ad, in* ; implying an exchange, by *pro.*

*But for* is made by *absque* : as, But for him I should have looked well to myself, *Absque eo esset, rectè ego mihi vidissem.*

(5) *As*, denoting manner, similitude or comparison, is

expressed by *ut, sicut, uti, ac*; thus, As in looking glasses, *Uti in speculis*. As miserable as I am, *Miser æque ac ego*.

*As*, when equivalent to *since* or *because*, is expressed by *quoniam, quia, quippe, quod*.

(6) *Cum* and *tum*, or *tum* repeated, and *tam* and *quam*, are often used in instances in which emphasis or contradiction is intended: as, He embraces not only all the learned, but particularly Marcellus, *Amplectitur cum eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum*. He hates both learning and virtue, *Odit tum literas, tum virtutem*. I love you as much as myself, *Tam te diligo, quam meipsum*. The adverb *qua* repeated is sometimes used in a similar way: as, Famous both (as well) for his father's glory and (as) his own, *Insignis quâ paternâ gloriâ quâ suâ*.

## INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are indeclinable words, without any government, and expressing in a brief manner some affection or emotion of the mind. They have been divided into the following classes—expressive of

1. joy; as, *evæ*, hey, brave.
2. grief; as, *ah, hei, heu, cheu*, ah, alas, woe is me.
3. wonder; as, *papæ*, oh strange; *vah*, ha.
4. praise; as, *euge*, well done.
5. aversion; as, *apage*, away, begone.
6. exclamation; as, *oh, proh*, O.
7. surprise or fear; as, *atal*, ha, aha.
8. imprecation; as, *væ*, woe.
9. laughter; as, *ha, ha, he*.
10. silencing; as, *an, 'st, pax*, silence, hush, 'st.
11. calling; as, *eha, io, ho*, so, ho, soho, O.
12. derision; as, *hui*, away with.
13. attention; as, *hem*, ha.

Some of these are merely instinctive or mechanical sounds; others have an intrinsic meaning; as, *apage*, and *pax*; for both nouns and verbs are sometimes used as if they were interjections: thus, *malum!* with a mischief! *turpe*, shameful; *sodes, amabo, quæso*, prithee. The same interjection sometimes expresses different passions: thus, *vah!* may express either joy, sorrow, or wonder.

## OF THE FIGURES.

Changes in the form, or position of words, (which are named *metaplasm*) are produced by *Prosthesis*, *Epenthesis*, *Paragoge*, *Diaeresis*, *Crisis*, *Aphæresis*, *Syncope*, *Apocope*, *Antithesis*, *Metathesis*, commonly called the Figures of Etymology, but belonging to Prosody likewise; to which may be added *Anastrophe* and *Tmesis*, generally used for the sake of the metre; and *Archaismus* and *Hellenismus*.

**PROSTHESIS** adds a letter, or syllable, to the beginning of a word: as, *gnatus* for *natus*; *tetuli* for *tuli*; *eduram* for *duram*. Virg. Geo. iv. 145.—Perhaps, however, *natus* and *tuli* may be considered as formed by *Aphæresis*, from *gnatus* and *tetuli*, the former derived from the obsolete *geno*, or from *γενουαι*, and the latter having an augment, after the manner of the Greeks:

**EPENTHESIS** inserts a letter, or syllable, in the middle of a word: as, *Mavors*, *navita*, *Timolus*, *alituum*, for *Mars*, *nauta*, *Tmolus*, *alitur*.

**PARAGOGE** adds a letter, or syllable, to the end: as, *amari*, *doceri*, *avelli*, *audiri*.

**DIÆRESIS** is the division of one syllable into two: as, *aulai* for *aule*; *siliæ* for *silvæ*. Vossius is of opinion that *etiam* is formed a trisyllable by this figure, from *et jam*.

**CRISIS** or **SYNÆRESIS** is the contraction of two vowels belonging to different syllables, into one syllable: as, *vemens* for *vehemens*; *prendo* for *prehendo*. This and the preceding figure are confined to the poets chiefly.

**APHÆRESIS** cuts off the first letter, or syllable, of a word: as, *brevist*, *opust*, *similist*, *rhabo*, in Plautus, for *brevis est*, *opus est*, *similis est*, *arrhabo*; and *tenderant*, in Seneca, Herc. fur. y. 538, instead of *tetenderant*. See *Prosthesis*.

**SYNCOPE** strikes a letter, or syllable, from the middle of a word: as, *oraculum*, *populus*, *vinclum*, *calda*, *valdius*, *aspris*, *repostus*, *extinxem*, *dixti*, *objecsem*, *collerem*, *percussi*, *surrexe*, *amantum*, *deum*, &c.; instead of *oraculum*, *populus*, *vinculum*, *calida*, *validius*, *asperis*, *repositus*, *extinxissem*, *dixisti*, *objecissem*, *collegissem* (is being struck out, and *gs* turned into *x*), *percussisti*, *surrexisse*, *amantium*, *deorum*.

**APOCOPE** takes away the final letter, or syllable, of a word: as, *men'*, *Antoni*, *tuguri*, *puer*, *prosper*; for *meue*, *Antonii*, *tugurii*, *puerus*, *prosperus*.

**ANTITHESIS** substitutes one letter for another: as, *olli*

and *ollis*, for *illi* and *illis* ; *faciundum* for *faciendum* ; *optumus* for *optimus* ; *publicus* for *poplicus*, or *populicus* ; *vult*, *vultis*, for *volt*, *voltis*, contractions of *volit*, *volitis*.

METATHESIS changes the order of letters in a word : as, *pistris* for *pristis* ; *Lybia* for *Libya*.

ANASTROPHE inverts the order of words : as, *dare circum*, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 792 ; *erit super*, Ovid. *Fast.* v. 600 ; *facit are*, Lucr. vi. 692 ; instead of *circumdare*, *supererit*, *arefacit*. Thus also, *Jovis cum fulmina contra*, in Virgil ; and also *Transtra per et remos*.

TMESIS separates compounded words, in order to put another word between them : as, *Quæ me cunque vocant terræ*—Virg. *Super tibi erunt*—Virg. *Septem subjecta trioni*—Virg. *Inque salutatam*—Virg. *Ob esse sequentem*—Plaut. *Dum re hoc sit tamen apse*—Lucr. ; instead of *quæcunque*, *supererunt*, *septemtrioni*, *insalutatamque*, *obsequentem*, *reapse*, i. e. *reipsa*. The insertion of *que* is frequent in Lucretius : as, *conque-globata*, *conque-gregantur*, *disque-sipatis*, *inque-gravescent*, *perque-plicatis*, &c.

ARCHAISMUS is the old way of writing : as, *aulai*, *viās*, *omneis* or *omnis*, *ornati*, *senati*, *anūs*, *curru*, *diē*, *scibo*, *audibo*, *duim*, *siem*, *expugnassere*, *impetrassere*, *capssimus*, *adaxint*, *moriri*, *fuat*, *here*, *quase*, *donicum*, *nenu*, *endo*, or *indu* ; instead of *aulæ*, *viæ*, *omnes*, *ornatūs*, *senatūs*, *anūs*, *currui*, *diei*, *sciam*, *audiam*, *dem*, *sim*, *expugnaturum*, *impetraturum esse*, *ceperimus*, *adegerint*, *mori*, *sit*, *heri*, *quasi*, *donec*, *non*, *in*.

HELLENISMUS is an imitation of the Greek termination, or declension : as, *Helene*, *Crete*, *Nymphe*, instead of *Helena*, *Creta*, *Nympha*. Also *Antiphon*, *Demiphon*, *Milon*, for *Antipho*, *Demipho*, *Milo*. Thus likewise in the first declension, Gen. *auras* ; in the second, Gen. *Orpheos*, Dat. *Orphei*, Acc. *Orphea* ; in the third, Gen. *Pallados*, Acc. *Pallada*, Dat. pl. *Troasin*, Acc. *Troadas*.

The following lines contain a concise explanation of the Figures properly so called.

*Prosthesis* apponit capiti, sed *Aphæresis* aufert.

*Syncope* de medio tollit, sed *Epenthesis* addit.

Abstrahit *Apocope* fini, sed dat *Paragoge*.

Constringit *Crisis*, distracta *Diæresis* effert.

Litera si legitur transposta, *Metathesis* exit.

*Antithesis*, mutata tibi si litera, dices.

## OF SYNTAX<sup>1</sup>.

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**SYNTAX** is the arrangement<sup>2</sup> of words in a sentence, according to the established rules of Concord and Government.

Concord is the agreement of one word with another in certain accidents, as in case, gender, number, or person: thus, *Cicero orator*, Cicero the orator; *Ego amo*, I love.

Government is the power which one word has in determining the state of another: as, *Ego virum amo*, I love the man.

### I. OF CONCORD.

The Concords are four;

1. Of an Adjective with a Substantive.
2. Of a Verb with a Nominative.
3. Of a Relative with an Antecedent.
4. Of a Substantive with a Substantive.

**RULE I.** An adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case: as,

<i>Vir bonus,</i>	A good man.
<i>Fœmina casta,</i>	A chaste woman.
<i>Dulce pomum,</i>	A sweet apple.

<sup>1</sup> Such as prefer an English Syntax, will find Mr. Ruddiman's plain, concise and yet comprehensive. The numerous notes subjoined to it deserve an attentive perusal. An abstract of these rules is now given, with a considerable collection of such notes and observations, as, it is trusted, will be found not undeserving of attention. Those who prefer the Latin Syntax, in the Eton Abridgment of Lily, will find in these notes many things explained, which are either wholly overlooked, or but slightly noticed, in that Syntax.—Each of these two syntaxes, both of which are extremely popular, having a useful system of exercises adapted to it, is one great reason that induced me not to make any great alteration in this division of grammar, either in regard to the subject, the arrangement, or the number, of the rules. One thing is, however, very obvious, that many of what are accounted rules of syntax might be referred to the figures of apposition, ellipsis, &c.

<sup>2</sup> The arrangement, or order of words in a sentence, will hereafter be noticed.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet*—Hor.

*Note 2.* Under adjectives are comprehended adjective pronouns, and participles.

*Note 3.* The substantive is often omitted; and in this case the adjective takes the gender of the substantive understood; as, *Per immortales*; supply *deos*. The substantive *thing* (*negotium*) is usually understood, the adjective being put in the neuter gender: as, *Triste lupus stabulis*—Virg.

*Note 4.* Adjectives are often used substantively; and sometimes substantives are used adjectively: as, *Fortunate senex*—Virg. *Populum late regem*—Virg. i. e. *regnantem*.

*Note 5.* Several adjectives may agree with one and the same substantive: as, *Etiam externos multos claros viros nominarem*—Cic.

*Note 6.* An adjective joined with two substantives of different genders generally agrees with that one which is chiefly the subject of discourse; as, *Dein Puteoli, colonia Dicæarchia dicti*—Plin. This refers chiefly to such adjectives as *appellatus*, *habitus*, *creditus*, *visus*, &c. It sometimes agrees with the nearest substantive, although it may not be the principal one; as, *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*—Cic. But if the principal substantive be the name of a man or a woman, the adjective agrees with it: as, *Semiramis puer esse credita est*—Justin. not *creditus*. A few instances occur in which the relative agrees with the appellative; but they are not to be imitated.—In such phrases as *Maxima pars vulnerati*—Sall. *Pars in fugam effusi sunt*—Liv. the adjective seems to agree with some general word implied in the sense; as, *milites* or *homines*.

*Note 7.* Part of a sentence may supply the place of a substantive, the adjective being put in the neuter gender: as, *Audito regem Doroberniam proficisci*—Eton Gram. *Excepto quod non simul esses, cætera lætus*—Hor.

**RULE II.** A personal verb agrees with its nominative, in number and person: as,

<i>Ego lego,</i>	I read.
<i>Tu scribis,</i>	Thou writest.
<i>Præceptor docet,</i>	The master teacheth.

*Note 1.* Thus also *Quid ego cesso*—Plaut. *Sol ruit, et montes ambrantur*—Virg.

*Note 2.* *Ego* and *nos* are the first persons; *tu* and *vos* the second; and all nouns belong to the third.

*Note 3.* The nominative of pronouns, especially of the first and second person, is seldom expressed; as, *Non fallam*—Cic. *Quod*



*te dignum est, facies*—Ter. But they are not omitted, when emphasis or a distinction of persons is intended: as, *Tu dominus, tu vir, tu mihi frater eras*—Ovid. *Nos, nos, duo aperte, nos consules desumus*—Cic. *Ego reges eieci, vos tyrannos introducit*—Auct. ad Herenn.

Note 4. *aiunt, dicunt, ferunt, sunt, narrant, tradunt*, and the like, often have their nominative understood, when it is a person: as, *aiunt solere senes repuerascere*—Plaut. *Sunt quos iuvat*—Hor. *Homines* is understood. For it is to be observed, that every nominative must have a finite verb, and every finite verb a nominative, expressed or understood: thus, in *Di meliora!*—Virg. *dent* may be understood; in *Nam Polydorus ego*—Virg. the verb *sum*.

Note 5. The nominative is sometimes found before the infinitive; in which case *cœpit* or *cœperunt* is generally supposed to be understood: as, *Invidere omnes mihi*—Ter. *Cæsar Aduos frumentum flagitare*—Cæs. But in some instances, other verbs may be supposed, according to the sense, to be understood; and in others, the infinitive seems to be of the same import as the imperfect of the indicative.

Note 6. The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, may be the nominative of the third person: as, *Non est mentiri meum*—Ter. *Incertum est quàm longa nostram cuiusque vita futura sit*—Cic. *Ex cœlo descendit, Nosce teipsum*—Juv. The adverb or antient accusative, *partim*, sometimes appears as a nominative: thus, *Sed eorum partim in pompâ, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt*—Cic. But such constructions may be elliptical.

Note 7. In Latin, as in English, the person speaking, and the person addressed, are sometimes put in the plural, but in the former, perhaps, with reference to more than one: as, *Nos dabimus quod ames*—Ovid. Heroid. xvi. 85, i. e. *ego dabo*. *Vos, O Calliope, precor, adspirate canenti*—Virg. Æn. ix. 525. There are instances in which the person speaking of himself uses, one while the singular and another the plural, in the same sentence.

RULE III. Substantive verbs, verbs of naming and gesture, have a nominative both before and after them, belonging to the same thing: as,

<i>Ego sum discipulus,</i>	I am a scholar.
<i>Tu vocaris Joannes,</i>	You are named John.
<i>Ille incedit regina,</i>	She walks [as] a queen.

Note 1. Thus also, *Ira est furor*—Hor. *Ego incedo regina*—Virg.

Note 2. This rule seems to arise from the nature of the figure Apposition, and may be thus expressed generally: Verbs which serve as *copulæ*, uniting the predicate with its subject, have a nominative before and after them.

**Note 3.** Substantive verbs are *sum, fio, forem, and existo*.—Verbs of naming comprehend such passives as *appellor, dicor, vocor, nominor, nuncupor, feror, perhibeor, censeor, existimor, videor, habeor, creor, cognoseor, invenior, &c.*—Verbs of gesture or of posture are *eo, incedo, venio, cubo, sto, jaceo, sedeo, evado, fugio, dormio, maneo, &c.*

**Note 4.** The rule is not confined to these verbs only; for any verb may have a nominative before and after it, belonging to the same thing: as, *Audiui hoc puer*—Cic. *Sapiens nil facit invitus*—Cic.

**Note 5.** When a verb comes between two nominatives of different numbers, it usually agrees with the first, which may be supposed to be the subject of discourse: as, *Ossa lapis fiunt*—Ovid. It sometimes, however, takes the number of the last: as, *Amantium iræ amoris integratio est*—Ter. *Pectus quoque robora fiunt*—Ovid.

**Note 6.** If a vocative precede, such verbs or their participles are generally followed by the nominative; as, *Esto, tu Cæsar, amicus*—Mart. v. 20. But the poets often use another vocative: as, *Quibus, Hector, ab oris Expectate venis*—Virg. for *expectatus*. *Lectule divitiis facte beate meis*—Propert. Hence also, *Macte virtute esto, for vinctus*.

**RULE IV.** The infinitive mood has an accusative before it: as,

*Gaudeo te valere, I am glad that you are well.*

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Credunt se negligi*—Ter. *Miror te non scribere*—Cic.

**Note 2.** The word *that*, either expressed or understood, coming between two English verbs, is the usual sign of this construction.

**Note 3.** This accusative may be often turned into a nominative preceded by *quod* or *ut*, the infinitive being changed into the indicative or subjunctive: thus, *Equidem scio jam filius quod amet meus*—Ter. for *filium meum amare*. *Volo vos bene sperare, or ut bene speretis*.

**Note 4.** *Me, te, se, illum*, are often understood: as, *Sed reddere posse negabat*—Virg. i. e. *se posse*.

**Note 5.** *Esse* or *fuisse* is frequently omitted after participles: as, *Sed de eâ re legatos missuros dixerunt*—Nep. i. e. *esse*.

**Note 6.** Sometimes the accusative and infinitive are omitted: as, *Pollicitus sum suscepturum*—Ter. for *me suscepturum esse*.

**Note 7.** If the verb following *that* have no future participle, the expression may be varied thus: *In spem veniebat, fore, uti pertinaciâ desisteret*—Cæs. *Nunquam putavi futurum, ut pater meus liberos odisset*—Senec.

**Note 8.** Care should be taken in using this construction not to render the meaning ambiguous, as in the famous answer of the oracle; *Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse*, in which it could not be ascertained from the mere words, which party was to prove victorious. The ambiguity might be prevented by changing the active into the passive voice. Further observations on *quod*, *ut*, and the infinitive mood, will occur under the Construction of the Infinitive Mood, and under Conjunctions.

**RULE V.** *Esse* has the same case after it that it has before it: as,

*Petrus cupit esse vir doctus*, Peter desires to be a learned man.

*Scio Petrum esse virum doctum*, I know that Peter is a learned man.

*Mihi negligentī esse non licet*, I am not allowed to be negligent.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Qui volet esse pius*—Lucan. *Licet illis esse timidis*—Liv.

**Note 2.** This rule may be better expressed thus:—Substantive verbs, and most verbs neuter and passive, have the same case after them as before them.

**Note 3.** When the leading verb governs the dative, such as *licet*, *expedit*, *datur*, *concedo*, the case after the infinitive is commonly the dative, but sometimes the accusative: thus, *Vobis necesse est fortibus esse viris*—Liv. *Da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri*—Hor. *Expedit bonas esse vobis*—Ter. *Si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum*—Cic. It is evident that this construction and its varieties depend upon apposition; for if we say *Licet illis esse timidis*, *timidis* agrees with *illis*, the word to which it refers, and which it qualifies. If we say *Licet illis esse timidos*, the accusative *illos* seems to be understood before *esse*, to which, in like manner, *timidos* refers.

**Note 4.** After *aio*, *refero*, *puto*, *nescio*, *sentio*, and the like, with *esse*, the poets sometimes use the nominative instead of the accusative: as, *Phælus ille, quem videtis hospites, ait fuisse navium celerrimus*—Catull. *Retulit Ajax esse Jovis pronepos*—Ovid. *Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis*—Hor. Sometimes the infinitive is omitted: as, *Sensit medios delapsus in hostes*—Virg. for *se delapsum esse*. In these examples, it may be observed that the pronoun is not expressed before the infinitive.

**Note 5.** This rule extends only to the nominative, dative and accusative; on which account we cannot say *Interest Ciceronis esse eloquentis*, but *eloquentem*, in which *eloquentem* refers to a personal pronoun understood before *esse*.

**RULE VI.** The relative *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with the antecedent, in gender, number, and person: as,  
*Amo virum qui pauca loquitur*, I love the man who speaks little.

*Ego qui doceo*, I who teach.

**RULE VII.** If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb: as,

*Præceptor qui docet*, The master who teacheth.

**RULE VIII:** But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative shall be of that case which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, uses to govern: as,

*Deus quem colimus*, God whom we worship.  
*Cujus munere vivimus*, By whose gift we live.  
*Cui nullus est similis*, To whom there is none like.  
*A quo facta sunt omnia*, By whom all things were made.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Leve fit onus quod (onus) bene fertur*—Ovid.  
*Literæ, quas (literas) dedi*—Cic.

**Note 2.** The antecedent is the substantive going before the relative, to which the latter refers, and which is again understood to the relative. The relative may, therefore, be considered as placed between two substantives (which are the same), whether expressed or understood; with the former of which it agrees in gender, number, and person; and with the latter, in gender, number, and case, as an adjective: thus, *Diem dicunt, qua (diē) ad ripam Rhodani omnes convenient*—Cæs. *Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus (itineribus) domo exire possent*—Cæs.

**Note 3.** In the former note, there are two examples in which the antecedent is repeated by Cæsar; but this is uncommon, as it is naturally implied in the relative: thus, *Animum rege, qui, (scil. animus) nisi paret, imperat*—Hor.

**Note 4.** Sometimes the substantive is expressed after, and the antecedent understood before, the relative: as, *Urbem quam statuo vestra est*—Virg. i. e. *urbis quam (urbem) statuo*. *Eunuchum quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit*—Ter. i. e. *Eunuchus, quem (eunuchum) dedisti*, &c. This seems an imitation of Greek construction: as, Ἀλέσας δὲ ὁ Ἡρώδης, εἶπεν, ὃν ἐγὼ ἀπεκεφαλίσα Ἰωάννην, ἄτός ἐστι, i. e. ἄτός ἐστιν Ἰωάννης, ὃν Ἰωάννην ἐγὼ &c.—Mark vi. 16. The antecedent is omitted in two ways; 1st, by putting the substantive after the relative, and, consequently, in the same case with it: as, *Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas*—Ter. 2dly, by putting, through the figure anastrophe, the substantive before the relative, but in such a manner that, in reality, it does only supply the place of the following word, as it is still in the same case as

the relative: thus, *Naucratem quem convenire volui, in navi non erat*—Plaut.

Note 5. Sometimes both the antecedent and the subsequent substantive implied in the relative are omitted: as, *Sunt quos juvat collegisse*—Hor. i. e. *sunt homines quos (homines) &c.* *Quælis esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit*—Cæs.

Note 6. When the relative is placed between two nouns of different genders, it may agree with either; but its agreement with the antecedent is according to the analogy of Latin construction: thus, *Herculi sacrificium fecit in loco, quem (locum) Pyram appellant*—Liv. *Unus erat toto naturæ vultus in orbe, Quem dixere Chaos*—Ovid. The agreement with the consequent is an imitation of Greek construction: thus, *Animal providum et sagax quem vocamus hominem*—Cic. *Ad eum locum quæ appellatur Pharsalia applicuit*—Cæs.

Note 7. If part of the sentence be the antecedent, the relative is of the neuter gender: as, *Ego quoque unâ pereo, quod mihi est carius*—Ter. i. e. *quod negotium*. Sometimes the pronoun *id* is elegantly placed before *quod*: thus, *Catilina, id quod facillimum erat, omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se cæteras habebat*—Sall.

Note 8. Sometimes the antecedent is implied in the possessive: as, *Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui haberem*—Ter. i. e. *fortunas mei*.

Note 9. The relative sometimes refers to the sense of the preceding words, or to some other substantive than that which goes before, with which last it sometimes differs in gender and number: as, *Inter alia prodigia etiam carne pluit, quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolutando rapuisse fertur*—Liv. i. e. *pluit imbrem carne, quem (imbrem) &c.* *Daret ut catenis fatale monstrum, quæ generosius perire quærens &c.*—Hor. in which *quæ* is feminine, not in regard to the antecedent *monstrum*, but to Cleopatra of whom the poet is speaking.

Note 10. Sometimes it refers to an antecedent of a different number from that which is expressed: as, *Si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt*—Cic. i. e. *tempora*. *Interea servitiū repudiabat, cujus initio ad eum magnæ copię concurrebant*—Sall. i. e. *servitiū*.

Note 11. Sometimes it agrees in gender with a word of similar import to the antecedent: as, *Ego te, Euclio, de alia re rescivisse censeo, quod ad me attinet*—Plaut. in which *quod* seems to refer to *negotium* understood rather than to its real antecedent *re*. *Delectu rebusque aliis divinis humanisque quæ (supply negotiis) per ipsos agenda erant, perfectis*—Liv.

Note 12. The relative is sometimes omitted: as, *Est in secus longo locus; insula portum Efficit objectu laterum*—Virg. *Est locus: Hesperiam Graii cognomine dicunt*—Virg. in both which *quem* may be supplied after *locus*.

**Note 13.** Sometimes the word is added to the antecedent, which belongs to the clause of the relative: as, *Cum venissent ad vada Volaterrana quæ nominantur*—Cic. for *vada quæ nominantur Volaterrana*. As the original quotation stands, *quæ nominantur* may be translated, *as they are named*.

**Note 14.** The relative sometimes appears to agree in case with the antecedent: as, *Cum scribas, et aliquid agas eorum quorum consuësti*—Cic. *Non pro sua, aut quorum simulat, injuriâ*—Sall. Frag. This construction may be elliptical; and perhaps such examples are to be supplied thus: *Aliquid agas eorum, quorum (aliquid agere) consuësti. Pro injuriâ eorum, pro quorum injuria simulat, scil. se arma cepisse*. This is an imitation of Greek construction, and may arise from what is called *attraction*: thus, *Καὶ ἐτί-σευσαν τῇ γραφῇ, καὶ τῷ λόγῳ, ᾧ εἶπεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς*—John ii. 22. *Ἐν ταῖς ἐορταῖς, αἷς ἡγομεν*—Aristoph. In these the relative is said to be attracted, by the antecedent, into its case.

**Note 15.** Sometimes the relative, if once expressed, is afterwards omitted, and in such a manner that, if supplied, its case would be different: as, *Quibus nec quæstus est, nec didicere artem lam*—Plaut. instead of *nec qui didicere*.

**Note 16.** Words of relative quantity and quality, as *quotus, quantus, qualis*, are often construed as the relative: thus, *Facies, qualem dæcet esse sororum*—Ovid. *Tantæ multitudinis, quantam capit urbs nostra, concursus est ad me factus*—Cic. But when relatives of this description and their redditives (*i. e.* the adjectives which correspond to them) refer to different substantives, the former agree with the first, and the latter with the second substantive, as adjectives: thus, *Diæ de te quæ potui, tantâ contentione, quantum est forum*—Cic. Among the poets, *qualis* is sometimes made to agree in gender with the former substantive: as, *Sed incitat me pectus et mammæ putres, Equina quales ubera*—Hor. for *qualia sunt ubera*. The same poet uses the accusative for the ablative: as, *Occurrunt animæ, quales neque candidiores Terra tulit*; for *qualibus*. The word *negotium* is sometimes understood: as, *Tale tuum carmen nobis, quale sopor fessis in gramine*—Virg. Either the relative or its redditive is sometimes omitted: as, *Quale manus addunt ebori decus*—Virg. for *tale decus, quale. Qui tanti talem genere parentes*—Virg. *i. e.* *tanti, quanta tu Dido; talem item, qualem te conspiciamus*.

**Note 17.** The first two rules in regard to the relative *qui*, depend upon the first and second concords; and the third rule, upon the rules for the government of nouns, verbs, and prepositions. It always agrees in gender and number with the antecedent; and when the antecedent and consequent happen to be in the same case, it then agrees in case also. Its case depends always upon that of the consequent, which it implies; and instead of which it generally stands alone.

**Note 18.** The clause of the antecedent is sometimes found after

that of the relative: as, *Qui pauperes sunt, iis antiquior officio est pecunia*—Cic.

**RULE IX.** Two or more substantives singular, coupled together by a conjunction [*et, ac, atque, &c.*], generally have a verb, adjective, or relative plural: as,

*Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti*, Peter and John, who are learned.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Lupus et agnus compulsi*—Phædr. *Furor iraque mentem præcipitant*—Virg. *Herodotus Thucydidesque, quorum ætas in eorum tempora incidit*—Cic.

*Note 2.* This rule arises from the figure syllepsis.

*Note 3.* It refers not only to affirmative copulatives, but may be extended to those also which are negative, and to the disjunctive conjunctions *aut, vel, ve, seu, sive*, in those cases where the attribute is either affirmed or denied in regard to the several subjects: as, *Quid in decemviris neque Cæsar, neque ego habiti essemus*—Cic. *Velut cum prætor, aut præses, aut proconsul, in balneum, vel in theatrum eant*—Justinian. Inst.

*Note 4.* A singular nominative followed by an ablative governed by *cum* sometimes takes a plural verb or adjective: as, *Juba cum Labieno capti in potestatem Cæsaris venissent*—Hirt. B. Afr. *Remo cum fratre Quirinus Jura dabunt*—Virg. *Pharnabazus cum Apollonide et Athenagora vincti traduntur*—Curt.

*Note 5.* The conjunction is sometimes omitted, by the figure asyndeton: as, *Dum ætas, metus, magister prohibebant*—Ter.

*Note 6.* Sometimes two adjectives in the singular belong to a plural substantive: as, *Maria Tyrrhenum atque Adriaticum*—Liv.

*Note 7.* Frequently an adjective or verb singular is joined by the figure zeugma to two or more nouns coupled together: as, *Mare tubrum et totus orientis oceanus refertus est silvis*—Plin.

*Note 8.* If the singular nominatives be of different persons, the plural verb will agree with the more worthy person, that is, with the first in preference to the second, and with the second rather than with the third: as, *Si tu et Tullia, lux nostra, valetis, ego et suavissimus Cicero valemus*—Cic. The same rule is observed, if either substantive, or both, be plural: as, *Si nos duces, vosque milites strenuo suo quisque officio fungamur*. Thus also *Errástis, Rulle, vehementer et tu, et nonnulli collegæ tui*—Cic. But in many instances the person next to the verb, although it may be the more unworthy, is preferred.

*Note 9.* In substantives denoting living beings, the masculine gender is preferred to the feminine: as, *Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt*—Ter. It is not ascertained among grammarians, whether or

not the feminine gender ought to be preferred to the neuter; whether we should say *Lucretia et ejus mancipium fuerunt castæ*, or *casta*. Vossius, in his larger grammar, the authors of the Port Royal grammar, and Ursinus, seem to think the feminine preferable. But the same Vossius (in his less grammar<sup>1</sup>), Linacer, and Alvarez, prefer the neuter to the feminine. It may sometimes happen that one of the nouns does not signify persons expressly, but by implication; as when the name of a place is put for the inhabitants: thus, *Athenarum et Cratippi*; *ad quos*—Cic. So likewise when one of them is a collective, persons being signified: *Quadraginta millia pedum, duo millia septingenti equites, et tanta prope civium sociorumque pars cæsi dicuntur*—Liv. But we also find *Tria millia quadringenti cæsa*.—Liv.

Note 10. When the substantives denote things without life, the adjective is generally neuter: as, *Divitiæ, decus et gloria in oculis sita sunt*—Sall. in which *negotia* seems to be understood. It is generally understood that if any one of the substantives denote a thing inanimate, the adjective may be neuter: as, *Serpens, sitis, ardor, ærenæ, Dulcia virtuti*—Lucan. Sometimes in inanimate things, regard is paid to the simple construction, or the more worthy gender: as, *Grammaticæ quondam ac Musicæ junctæ fuerunt*—Quinct. *Seriores supra dictis narcissus et liliū*—Plin. When the substantives signify irrational animals or plants, we find the adjective or relative agreeing with the general word understood: thus, *Expertes rationis sunt equi, boves, reliquæ pecudes, apes, quarum* (perhaps *bestiarum*) *opere efficitur aliquid ad hominum usum et vitam*—Cic. *Quid de vitibus olivetisque dicam, quarum* (perhaps *arborum*) *fructus nihil omnino ad bestias pertinent*—Cic. In this last example, it may perhaps be, that the feminine is preferred to the neuter; or *olivetis* may be used instead of the feminine *olivis*; and, indeed, in the former, *quarum* may refer to *apes*, the nearest substantive.

Note 11. The more worthy person is generally placed first: as, *Ego et tu*. Livy furnishes an example to the contrary; *Pater et ego, fratresque mei, pro vobis arma tulimus*. The precedence, here, may be intended as a mark of deference and distinction.

Note 12. The verb or adjective frequently agrees, by the figure *æugma*, in person, gender, or number, with the nearest substantive: as, *Et ego et Cicero meus flagitabit*—Cic. *Salus, liberi, fama, fortunæ, sunt carissimæ*—Cic. *Sociis et rege recepto*—Virg. When *cum* intervenes between two nouns, regard is still paid to worthiness of gender: as, *Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati*—Ovid. The verb takes the person of the nominative: as, *Tu quoque cum*

<sup>1</sup> His words there are, "Utrum et femininum dignius est neutro? Ita quidem plerisque videtur, idque propter illud Lucani; *Leges et plebiscita coactæ*. Sed istoc *peradunæ* videtur, sive singulare; ut adversus aliorum scriptorum consuetudinem exinde non debeat judicium ferri." But some consider *coactæ* as a mistake for *coacta*; others divide *plebiscita* into *plebis scita*, and construe *coactæ* with *plebis*.



*Druso præmia feres*—Ovid. When singular substantives are joined together, especially those signifying things without life, the best authors often use a verb singular: as, *Virtus, et honestas, et pudor coquebat*—Cic. This is the more common, when the different words are of similar signification; and when this is the case, the adjective or relative generally agrees with the nearest: as, *Mutii janua et vestibulum, quod maxime celebratur*—Cic. Turner condemns Lily's *Imperium et dignitas quæ petiisti*, which should be, he says, *quam petiisti*; but, as Ruddiman observes, Cicero himself seems in one instance to write in a similar manner. Collective nouns, as *populus, gens, turba, manus, &c.*<sup>1</sup>, and certain participatives, as *quisque, uterque, &c.*, are frequently joined to a verb, adjective or relative, plural; and the adjective or relative, instead of taking the gender of the collective expressed, often agrees with a word which the sense suggests to the mind: as, *Multitudo convenerant*—Cæs. *Magna pars vulnerati aut occisi sunt*—Sall. *Intimus quisque libertorum vincti abreptique*—Tacit. *Familia quorum, &c.*—Sall. Such constructions arise from the figure synthesis, or, as it may, perhaps, with greater propriety be named, synesis.

**RULE X.** One substantive agrees with another signifying the same thing, in case: as,

<i>Cicero Orator,</i>	Cicero the Orator.
<i>Urbs Edinburgum,</i>	The city Edinburgh.
<i>Filius deliciæ matris suæ,</i>	A son the darling of his mother.

**Note 1.** That is, when two nouns come together denoting the same person or thing, the one explaining or describing the other, they are put in the same case: as, *Justitia virtus*—Cic. *Opes irritamenta malorum*—Ovid.

**Note 2.** This is named apposition, and is not considered by some

<sup>1</sup> A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, *Quærit pars semina flammæ*—Virg. *Pars in frusta secant*—Virg. Joined with a singular verb, it generally expresses many considered as one aggregate; but, when joined with a plural verb, it signifies many separately or individually. Hence, if an adjective or participle be subjoined to the verb, when the latter is of the singular number, the former will agree both in gender and number with the collective noun: as, *Circiter pars quarta erat militarius armis instructa*—Sall.; but, if the verb be plural, the adjective or participle will be plural also, and of the same gender as the individuals constituting the collective noun; since, in this case, they all agree with the term of universality, and are understood to the special or individual terms: as, *Pars erant cæsi. Complebant litora — pars et certare parati*—Virg. Sometimes, however, though rarely, the adjective is thus used in the singular: as, *Pars, arduus altis Pulverulentus equis furit*—Virg. *Æn. vii. 624*, for *ardui, pulverulenti furunt*. Proper names and appellatives also take the gender of the individuals implied: as, *Latium, Capuaque agro multati*—Liv. *viii. 11*, for *Latini et Campani. Capita conjurationis virgis cæsi*—Liv. *x. 1*, for *duces et principes*, as we say, in English, the heads.

grammarians as a concord. I consider it, however, as a primary concord, and founded on the abstract principle, that words agreeing in meaning should agree by grammatical concord.

*Note 3.* It is not necessary that the nouns agree in gender, number, or person: as, *Magnum pauperies opprobrium*—Hor. *Alexin delicias domini*—Virg. *Ego homuncio hoc non facerem?*—Ter. —In all such constructions there seems to be an ellipsis of the antecedent *ens*, or of *qui est*, *qui vocatur*, or the like.

*Note 4.* The substantive descriptive of two or more singular substantives joined together, is made plural: as, *Cn. Domitio, C. Sosio consulis*—Nep. *Expolis, atque Cratinus, Aristophanesque poetæ*—Hor. Likewise, when the nouns are connected by *cum*: as, *Cottam cum Titurio Sabino legatos ibi amisimus*—Flor. iii. 10. 8. But in some editions *legato* is read: the former reading, however, seems to be preferred.

*Note 5.* When a plural appellative is used as descriptive of two or more proper names of different genders, it must be of the more worthy gender: as, *Ad Ptolemaum Cleopatramque reges legati missi*—Liv., in which *reges* is equivalent to *regem et reginam*. In the same manner *socer*, *filius*, and *frater* are used, implying likewise *socrus*, *filia*, and *soror*.

*Note 6.* When one of the substantives is animate, the adjective and verb agree with it: as, *Cum duo fulmina nostri imperii subito in Hispaniâ, Cn. et P. Scipiones, extincti occidissent*—Cic. In many instances the sense will determine the regimen. If the nouns are inanimate, it agrees with the last: as, *Fama malum, quo non aliud velocius ullum*—Virg. Here, likewise, the agreement of *quo* with *malum* is determined by the sense. The rule seems to be that, in this case, the adjective and verb shall agree with the more general noun: as, *Flumen est Arar, quod in Rhodanum influit*—Cæs. *Corioli oppidum captum*—Liv.—Cæsar has made the adjective agree with the proper name in *Flumine Rheno qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit*, and in other parts.

*Note 7.* Sometimes the latter substantive is put into the genitive: as, *Fons Timavi*—Virg. *Arbor fici*—Cic. *Et lapathi brevis herba*—Hor.

*Note 8.* A sentence or clause may supply the place of one of the substantives: as, *Cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam*—Quinct.

*Note 9.* If the latter substantive be susceptible of a change in termination, to express a difference of gender, it must agree with the former in gender and number: as, *Populum latè regem*—Virg. for *regnantem*. *Regina pecunia*—Hor. for *regnans*. But to epicænes, and neuters, the masculine is generally joined: as, *Aquila rex avium. Tempus magister multorum*. Virgil speaks of *reges et ductores apum*, not *reginas et ductrices*.

**Note 10.** To the preceding four concords some add a fifth, that of the *Responsive*, generally agreeing in case with its *Interrogative*. But this depends entirely upon the nature of the figure ellipsis; for if we say *Quis herus est tibi?* *Amphitruo*—Ter. to this last nominative are understood the words *est herus mihi*.—When words of different construction are used, the *Responsive* and *Interrogative* disagree: as, *Cujum pecus?* an *Melibœi?* *Non, verum Ægonis*—Virg. *Cujus est liber?* *meus*, not *mei*. *Cuja interest?* *Regis*. But even in some of these, if the elliptical words be supplied, the constructions do only seem to disagree: thus, if we say *Cujus interest?* and reply *mea, tua, &c.* the full sentence may be, *Cujus negotia interest*, or *Inter cujus negotia est?* *Mea negotia interest*.

## II. OF GOVERNMENT.

1. Of Nouns.
2. Of Verbs.
3. Of Words indeclinable.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

#### OF SUBSTANTIVES.

**RULE XI.** One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the genitive: as,

<i>Amor Dei,</i>	The love of God.
<i>Lex naturæ,</i>	The law of nature.

**Note 1.** That is, when two substantives come together, signifying different things; or in which the latter limits or defines the general signification of the former, and expresses some particular relation belonging to it, it must be put into the genitive: as, *Amor nummi*—Juy, *Initium est salutis notitia peccati*—Senec.

**Note 2.** The substantive in Latin, which is to be put into the genitive, is that which corresponds with the English word followed by *of*, or which ends in 's.

**Note 3.** The governing substantive is sometimes omitted: as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*—Ter. i. e. *templum* or *ædem*.

**Note 4.** The latter substantive is sometimes understood: as, *Triſici decies centum millia, et hordei quingenta, indicantes se ad mare Ægyptæ haſere*—Liv. i. e. *modium*,

**Note 5.** The pronouns *hujus, ejus, illius, eus, &c.* are used as substantives, the word with which they agree being generally understood: as, *Liber ejus. Libri eorum.* Supply *hominis* and *hominum*.

**Note 6.** The genitive may have either an active or a passive signification: thus, in *Nec sese Æneæ jactavit vulnere quisquam*—Virg. *vulnere Æneæ* denotes the wound which Æneas had received; *Et vulnere tardus Ulyssi*—Virg. refers to the wound which Ulysses had given.

**Note 7.** The substantive governed may govern another signifying a different thing: as, *Fratris hic filius erat regis*—Liv.

**Note 8.** Sometimes two genitives depend upon the same governing substantive: as, *Hujus civitatis est longè amplissima auctoritas omnis oræ maritimæ regionum earum*—Cæs. Here, indeed there are three genitives, but the third is governed by the second.

**Note 9.** Sometimes the word governing and the word governed exchange cases: as, *Sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii possulant*—Cæs. i. e. *spatium sex dierum*.

**Note 10.** The genitive, signifying possession, is often changed into an adjective: as, *Domus paterna*—Cic. for *Domus patris*.

**Note 11.** The genitive is sometimes changed into the dative: as, *Fratrī aedēs fieri perviæ*—Ter. for *fratris*. Or, into an accusative or ablative with a preposition: as, *Odium erga Romanos*—Nep. *Cura de salute patriæ*—Cic. If the former substantive be derived from a neuter verb, the latter often follows the construction of that verb: as, *Colloquia cum amicis*—Cic. as well as *Colloquia amicorum*—Cic. *Sibi successorem*—Suet. *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus institutisque populorum*—Cic. In old Latinity especially, the dative and accusative are sometimes found after a substantive derived from an active verb: as, *Traditio alteri*—Cic. *Quid istum tibi tacto est*—Plaut.—In such phrases as *Domum reditionis spe sublata*—Cæs. in which the case of *domus* is erroneously ascribed by some grammarians to the government of *reditio*; the accusative, or the ablative, depends entirely upon the nature of *domus*, which is governed by a preposition generally understood.

**Note 12.** *Pars* is omitted after such adjectives as *primus, medius, ultimus, extremus, infimus, imus, summus, supremus, reliquus, cæterus*; thus *Media nox*—Cæs. signifies the middle (part of the) night. *In summo monte*, On the top (or highest part) of the hill. In such examples the adjective must agree with the substantive.

[Certain observations on the nature and construction of pronouns, usually referred to this rule, will be found in Etymology.]

**RULE XII.** If the latter substantive have an adjective of praise or dispraise joined with it, it may be put in the genitive or ablative: as,

*Vir summæ prudentiæ,* } { A man of the greatest  
*vel summâ prudentiâ,* } { wisdom.

*Puer probâ indole,* A boy of a good disposition.

**Note 1.** That is, when the second substantive expresses a quality belonging to the first, having also an adjective joined to it, expressing some degree, accident, or property belonging to that quality, it may be put in the genitive or ablative: as, *Ingenui vultûs puer*—Juv. *Es nulli fide*—Cic. *Magno pondere saxum*—Virg. *Mulier ætate integrâ*—Ter.

**Note 2.** The genitive seems to depend upon the former substantive taken possessively; and the ablative is governed by some preposition generally understood, but sometimes also expressed: as, *Amicus cum magnâ fide*—Plaut. Trin. iv. 4. 4.

**Note 3.** Orators use the ablative more frequently than the genitive, especially after a substantive verb.

**Note 4.** In such instances as the following, the genitive is the more common: *Magni formica laboris*—Hor. *Testimonium nullius momenti*—Cic. *Nulli (nullius) consilii sum*—Ter. *Rosa jucundi odoris*—Plin.

**Note 5.** In such as the following, the ablative only is used: *Bono animo es*—Ter. *Quanto fuerim dolore*—Cic. *Mira sum alacritate ad litigandum*—Cic. *Credens se minore invidia fore*—Nep.

**Note 6.** Sometimes both constructions are found in the same sentence: as, *Lentulum, eximiâ spe, summæ virtutis, adolescentem fac erudias*—Cic.

**Note 7.** Sometimes the adjective agrees with the former substantive, or the subject of discourse, and the latter substantive is put in the ablative: as, *Vir gravitate et prudentia præstans*—Cic. *Vir præstantis ingenii, præstanti ingenio, præstans ingenio*, and (poetically) *præstans ingenii*, are all found. Sometimes the poets use an accusative: as, *Os humerasque similis deo*—Virg. *Vultum dejectus*—Stat. Such accusatives are governed by the preposition *secundum* or *quod*, *ad* understood, and are referred to the figure synecdoche. *Integer vitæ*—Hor. *Præstans animi*—Virg. and the like, may perhaps be referred to another rule.

**Note 8.** In like manner, neuter and passive verbs are construed with the ablative: as, *Et corde et genibus tremit*—Hor. *Lævo brachio vulneratur*—Liv. And by the poets with an accusative: as, *Expleri mentem nequit*—Virg. Such cases are governed by a preposition understood.

**Note 9.** The former substantive is sometimes understood: as, *Vulgus est ingenio mobili*—Sall. *Populus*, or some similar word, is understood.

**Note 10.** The latter substantive must denote some part or property of the former; otherwise its government does not depend upon the present rule: hence such phrases as *Pulchrâ prole parentem*—Virg. *Rex gelidæ vræ*—Hor. *Pater optimorum liberorum*, and the like, are excluded from it. I believe, it may be generally observed, that when in English the analytical form of the genitive (i. e. with *of*) is convertible into the simple or Saxon form (with *'s*), the Latin genitive is to be referred to the preceding rule: thus, "The father of the fine children," which is equivalent to "The fine children's father." But when, consistently with sense and with general usage, this cannot be done, the genitive belongs to the present rule: as, "A man of great virtue," which is not convertible into "great virtue's man."

**RULE XIII.** An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive expressed, is followed by a genitive: as,

*Multum pecuniæ*, Much money.

*Quid rei?* What is the matter?

**Note 1.** That is, adjectives in the neuter gender, used as substantives, govern the genitive: as, *Paululum pecuniæ*—Ter. *Hoc noctis*—Cic. *Id negotii*—Ter. *Miseriarum*—Ter.<sup>1</sup>

**Note 2.** The adjectives thus used are generally such as signify quantity: as *multum*, *plus*, *plurimum*, *tantum*, *quantum*, *minus*, *minimum*; also *id*, *quid*, *hoc*, *aliquid*, *quidquam*; to which may be added *sumum*, *ultimum*, *extremum*, *dimidium*, and *medium*: as, *Summum montis*—Ovid. *Animæ dimidium*—Hor. To these may be added a great number of plural neuters: as, *Angusta viarum*, *spaca locorum*, &c.—Virg. *Incerta fortunæ*, *antiqua fœderum*, *extrema periculorum*—Liv. And sometimes other singular neuters: as, *Lubricum juventæ*—Tac. *Sub obscurum noctis*—Virg. *Ex adverso cœli*—Virg.

**Note 3.** It is observed that *quod*, *aliquid*, *quoddam*, always agree with their substantives; and that *quid* and *plus* are always followed by a genitive.

**Note 4.** *Nihil*, *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, *quid*, *aliquid*, *quidquam*, elegantly admit the genitive of neuter adjectives of the second declension: as, *Nihil sinceri*—Cic. *Quid reliqui est?*—Ter. This seldom happens with adjectives of the third declension; and never with those that end in *is*, *e*. *Aliud* is joined with *nihil*, and never the genitive, according to this rule.

**Note 5.** *Negotium*, *tempus*, *locum*, *spatium*, or the like, are understood to these adjectives, and are the really governing words, according to Rule XI.

<sup>1</sup> Or, an adjective in the neuter gender, expressive of quantity, or partitively used, governs, in the genitive case, the substantive with which, strictly, it should agree: thus we say *Multa pecuniæ*: but if we use *multum*, we must say *Multum pecuniæ*. Thus also we say *Angusta viarum* for *Angustæ viæ*.

**RULE XIII<sup>1</sup>.** *Opus* and *usus*, denoting *necessity*, *convenience*, or *expediency*, are followed by the dative of the object to which the thing is necessary, and the ablative of the thing wanted : as,

<i>Auctoritate tuâ nobis</i>	}	{ We have need of your authority.
<i>opus est—Cic.</i>		
<i>Nunc viribus usus (est tibi)—Virg.</i>	}	{ Now you have need of strength.

**Note 1.** They are said sometimes to govern the genitive ; but, when this is the case, they generally appear to be taken in their literal sense. The following are adduced as examples of their governing a genitive, according to the sense mentioned in the rule: *Sed etiam si nôsse, quid quîsque senserit, volet, lectionis opus est—Quinct. Inst. xii. 3. Alii offerunt se, si quò usus operæ sit—Liv. xxvi. 9.*

**Note 2.** *Opus* is sometimes used like the adjective *necessarius*, but as an aptote : as, *Dux nobis et autor opus est—Cic.*

**Note 3.** *Opus* is elegantly followed by the ablative of perfect participles, the substantive being either expressed or omitted : as, *Priusquam incipias, consulto ; et ubi consulueris, maturè facto opus est—Sall. Opus fuit Hirtio convento—Cic. Thus also, Dictu opus est—Ter. And Facto est usus—Plaut.*

**Note 4.** *Opus* is sometimes followed by an accusative : as, *Pueri opus est cibum—Plaut.* Diomedes mentions that the antients said *Opus est mihi hanc rem*; but it is probable, that these accusatives are governed by some infinitive ; such as *habere, dicere, facere*. The following has been adduced as an instance in which *usus* governs an accusative ; *Ad eam rem usus est hominem astutum, doctum—Plaut.*

**Note 5.** It is followed by the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut* : as, *Quod opus sit sciri—Cic. Opus est, ægram ut te adsimules—Plaut.*

**Note 6.** The word governed by it is often omitted : as, *Si opus sit, accurras—Cic.* in which the word *accurrere* may supply the place of the ablative of the thing wanted, or may be considered as the nominative to *sit*, *opus* being then reckoned equivalent to *necessarium*.

**Note 7.** The ablative after these words seems to be governed by the preposition *in*. *Utor* formerly governed an accusative, as well as an ablative ; and as there are not wanting instances to prove that verbal nouns sometimes governed the case of their verbs, this consideration may, perhaps, be satisfactory to some, in regard to the origin of the government of *usus*.

<sup>1</sup> *Opus* and *usus*, denoting *necessity*, are usually noticed under adjectives of want. They are here made the subject of a separate rule, which, for obvious reasons, is numbered as the preceding.

## OF ADJECTIVES.

**RULE XIV.** Verbal adjectives, or such as signify an affection of the mind, require the genitive : as,

*Avidus gloriæ,* Desirous of glory.  
*Ignarus fraudis,* Ignorant of fraud.  
*Memor benefactorum,* Mindful of favours.

**Note 1.** Or, verbal adjectives, by which are meant verbals in *x*, *osus*, and *idus*, with participials in *ns*; and adjectives signifying an affection of the mind, by which are meant those which denote desire or disdain, knowledge or ignorance, innocence or guilt, or the like, require the genitive : as, *Timidus deorum*.—Ovid. *Imperitus rerum*.—Ter. *Fraterni sanguinis insons*.—Ovid.

To this rule belong

1st. Verbals in *ax*, and participials in *ns*: as *capax, edax, fugax, pervicax, tenax*, &c., *amans, appetens, cupiens, negligens, metuens, sciens*, &c.: as, *Tempus edax rerum*.—Ovid. *Alieni appetens*.—Sall. To these may be added certain participials in *us*; as *consultus, doctus, expertus, inexpertus, insuetus, insolitus*: as, *Juris consultus*.—Cic.

2dly. Adjectives denoting affection : as,

1. Desire and disdain; *cupidus, avarus, avidus, fastidiosus, curiosus, studiosus, incuriosus*, &c. with many other words belonging to verbals in *idus* and *osus*: as, *Laudis avidi*.—Sall. *Literarum fastidiosus*.—Cic.

2. Knowledge and ignorance; *peritus, gnarus, prudens, callidus, docilis, certus, memor*, &c.; *ignarus, improvidus, imprudens, insolitus*, &c.: as, *Conscia mens recti*.—Hor. *Nescia mens fati*.—Virg.

3. Innocence and guilt; *innocens, innoxius, insons*, &c., *noxius, reus, suspectus, compertus*, &c. as, *Consilii innoxius*.—Curt. *Reus avaritiæ*.—Cic.

4. To the foregoing may be added an infinite multitude of other adjectives, of which Johnson and Ruddiman have given lists. But the greater part of these belong to the above-mentioned classes, and some may be referred to other rules; such are the following.

Abjection animi— <i>Apul. or Liv.</i>	Alternus animæ— <i>Sil.</i>
Absonum fidei— <i>Liv. (perh. dat.)</i>	Ambiguus pudoris— <i>Tac.</i>
Abstemius vini— <i>Auson.</i>	Amens animi— <i>Virg.</i>
Acer militiæ— <i>Tac.</i>	Anhelus laboris— <i>Sil.</i>
Admirandus frugalitatis— <i>Senec.</i>	Anxius furti— <i>Ov.</i>
Adversa domuum.	Ardens animi.
Æger animi— <i>Liv.</i>	Argutus facinorum— <i>Plaut.</i>
Æmulus ingenii— <i>Sil.</i>	Assuetus tumultus— <i>Liv.</i>
Æquales ævi— <i>Sil.</i>	Atrox odii— <i>Tac.</i>
Æquus absentium— <i>Tac.</i>	Attonitus serpentis— <i>Sil.</i>
Alienum dignitatis.	Audax ingenii— <i>Slat.</i>



- Augustior animi—*Apul.*  
 Aversus animi—*Tac.*  
 Benignus vini—*Hor.*  
 Bibulus Falerni—*Hor.*  
 Blandus precum—*Stat.*  
 Bonus fati.  
 Cæcus animi—*Quinct.*  
 Callidus temporum—*Tac.*  
 Captus animi—*Tac.*  
 Catus legum—*Auson.*  
 Celer nandi—*Sil.*  
 Certus destinationis—*Tac.*  
 Clamosus undæ.  
 Clarissimus disciplinæ—*Paterc.*  
 Commune omnium.  
 Compos animi.—*Ter. voti.—Liv.*  
 Confidens animi—*Sueton.*  
 Confirmatus animi—*Apul.*  
 Confusus animi—*Liv.*  
 Conterminus jugi.  
 Credulus adversi—*Sil.*  
 Spes animi credula mutui—*Hor.*  
 Cumulatissimus scelorum—  
     *Plaut.*  
 Damnandus facti—*Sil.*  
 Deformis leti—*Sil.*  
 Degener artis patriæ—*Ovid.*  
 Despectus tædæ.  
 Devius æqui—*Sil.*  
 Discolor lanæ.  
 Discors patris—*Vell. Pat.*  
     — *al. patri.*  
 Disertus leporum—*Catul.*  
 Dispar sortis—*Sil.*  
 Diversus morum—*Tac.*  
 Ditor animi—*Stat.*  
 Dissolüenda tristitiæ pectora—  
     *Tibul.*  
 Divina futuri—*Hor.*  
 Docilis modorum—*Hor.*  
 Doctus virgæ—*Sil.*  
 Dubius animi—*Virg.*  
 Dulcissimus fandi—*Gell.*  
 Durus oris—*Liv.*  
 Durior oris—*Ovid.*  
 Effusissimus munificentix—*Pa-*  
     *terc.*  
 Egregius animi—*Virg.*  
 Eauntiavi corporum—*Senec.*  
 Erectus animi—*Sil.*  
 Exactus morum—*Ovid.*  
 Exiguus animi—*Claudian.*  
 Eximius animi—*Stat.*  
 Exosa hujus vitæ—*Boët.*  
 Expertus belli—*Virg.*  
 Expletus animi—*Apul.*  
 Exsors culpæ—*Liv.*  
 Exsol patriæ—*Hor.*  
 Externatus animi—*Apul.*  
 Extorris regni—*Stat.*  
 Exitus formæ—*Sil.*  
 Facilis frugum—*Claudian.*  
 Fallax amicitix—*Tac.*  
 Falsus animi—*Ter.*  
 Fatigatus spei—*Apul.*  
 Felix cerebri—*Hor.*  
 Ferox animi—*Tac.*  
 Fervidus ingenii—*Sil.*  
 Fessus rerum—*Virg.*  
 Festinus animi—*Apul.*  
 Fidens animi—*Virg.*  
 Fidissima tui—*Virg.*  
 Firmatus animi—*Sall.*  
 Firmus propositi—*Paterc.*  
     — *al. proposito.*  
 Flavus comarum—*Sil.*  
 Floridior ævi—*Sil.*  
 Fluxa morum—*Sil.*  
 Fætæ novales Martis—*Claud.*  
 Formidosior hostium—*Tac.*  
 Fortunatus laborum—*Virg.*  
 Fractus animi, opum.  
 Frequens silvæ mons—*Tac.*  
 Frustratus spei—*Gel.*  
 Fugitivus regni—*Flor.*  
 Furens animi—*Virg.*  
 Gaudens alti—*Stat.*  
 Gravis morum—*Claudian.*  
 Gravidam Amathunta metalli—  
     *Ovid.*  
 Illex animi—*Apul.*  
 Impavidus somni—*Sil.*  
 Impiger militiæ—*Tac. (perhaps*  
     *the dative.)*  
 Impos animi—*Plaut.*  
 Improbæ connubii—*Stat.*  
 Incautus futuri—*Hor.*  
 Indecora formæ femina—*Tac.*

Indocilis pacis—*Sil.*  
 Inexplebilis virtutis—*Liv.*  
 Infelix animi—*Virg.*  
 Infirminus corporis—*Apul.*  
 Ingens animi—*Tac.*  
 Inglorius militiæ—*Tac.*  
 Ingratus salutis—*Virg.*  
 Innoxius consilii—*Cart.*  
 Insanus animi—*Apul.*  
 Insatiabilis rerum—*Senec.*  
 Insolens infamiae—*Cic.*  
 Insolitus servitii—*Sall. Frag.*  
 Insuetus laboris—*Cæs.*  
 Integer animi, vitæ—*Hor.*  
 Intēfrita leti mens—*Ovid.*  
 Intrepidus ferri—*Claud.*  
 Invictus laboris—*Tac.*  
 Invidus laudis—*Cic.*  
 Irritus incepti—*Sil.*  
 Lætus laboris—*Virg.*  
 Lapsus animi—*Plaut. al.*  
 Lassus animi.  
 Lassus laboris, maris, militiæ—  
*Hor.*  
 Laudandus laborum—*Sil.*  
 Lentus cœpti—*Sil.*  
 Levis opum—*Sil.*  
 Liber laborum—*Hor.*  
 Liberalis pecuniæ—*Sall.*  
 Lugendus formæ—*Sil.*  
 Macte animi—*Mart.*  
 Madidus roris—*Apul.*  
 Manifestus criminis—*Tac.*  
 Maturus ævi—*Virg.*  
 Maximus ævi—*Sil.*  
 Medius pacis et belli—*Hor.*  
 Melior fati—*Sil.*  
 Miser animi—*Plaut.*  
 Modicus pecuniæ—*Tac.*  
 Mollior sui—*Apul.*  
 Munificus auri—*Claudian.*  
 Mutabile mentis genus—*Sil.*  
 Mutatus animi—*Apul.*  
 Nimius imperii—*Liv.*  
 Nobilis fandi—*Auson.*  
 Notus fugarum—*Sil.*  
 Novus doloris—*Sil.*  
 —al. dolori.  
 Nudus arboris—*Ovid.*

Occultus odii—*Tac.*  
 Onusta remigum—*Hirt. B.*  
*Afr.*  
 Optimus militiæ—*Sil.*  
 Otiosi studiorum—*Plin.*  
 Pares ætatis mentisque—*Sil.*  
 Pavidus offensionum—*Tac.*  
 Pauper aquæ—*Hor.*  
 Perfida pacti gens—*Sil.*  
 Periclitabundus sui—*Apul.*  
 Perinfames disciplinæ—*Apul.*  
 Pertinax docendi—*Apul.*  
 Pervicax iræ—*Tac.*  
 Piger pericli—*Sil.*  
 Potens lyre—*Hor.*  
 Præceps animi—*Virg.*  
 Præcipuus virtutis—*Apul.*  
 Præclarus fidei—*Tac.*  
 Præstans animi—*Virg.*  
 Pravus fidei—*Sil.*  
 Procax otii—*Tac.*  
 Profugus regni—*Tac.*  
 Promptus belli—*Tac.*  
 Properus oblatæ occasionis—  
*Tac.*  
 Propriæ deorum voluptates.  
 Prospera frugum—*Hor.*  
 Pulcherrimus iræ—*Sil.*  
 Purus sceleris—*Hor.*  
 Recreatus animi—*Apul.*  
 Rectus iudicii—*Senec.*  
 Resides bellorum—*Stat.*  
 Sanus mentis—*Plaut.*  
 Satiatus cædis—*Ovid.*  
 Saucius famæ—*Apul.*  
 Scitus vadorum—*Hor.*  
 Secors rerum—*Ter.*  
 Secreta teporis corpora—*Lucret.*  
 Segnis occasionum—*Tac.*  
 Seri studiorum—*Hor.*  
 Similis tul—*Plaut.*  
 Sinister fidei—*Sil.*  
 Solers operum—*Sil.*  
 —lyre—*Hor.*  
 Solliciti rerum.  
 Solutus operum—*Hor.*  
 Spernendus morum—*Tac.*  
 Spreta vigoris—*Sil.*  
 Strenuus militiæ—*Tac.*

Stupentes animi—*Liv.*  
 Summus severitatis—*Tac.*  
 Superior sui—*Tac.*  
 Superstes bellorum:  
 Surdus veritatis—*Col.*  
 Suspensus animi—*Apul.*  
 Tantus animi—*Apul.*  
 Tardus fugæ—*V. Flac.*  
 Tenella animi—*Apul.*  
 Tenuis opum—*Sil.*  
 Territus animi—*Liv.*  
 Timidus deorum—*Ovid.*  
 Trepidum rerum—*Liv.*  
 Truncus pedum—*Virg.*  
 Turbatus animi—*Sil.*  
 Turbidus animi—*Tac.*

Vaser juris—*Ovid.*  
 Vagus animi—*Catul.*  
 Validus animi—*Tac.*  
 Vanus veri—*Virg.*  
 Vecors animi—*Apul.*  
 Venerandus senectæ—*Sil.*  
 Versus animi—*Tac.*  
 Versutus ingenii—*Plin.*  
 Vetus regnandi—*Tac.*  
 Victus animi—*Virg.*  
 Vigil armenti—*Sil.*  
 Viridissimus iræ—*Sil.*  
 Unicus rerum fessarum—*Sil.*  
 Utilis medendi radix—*Ovid.*  
*Heroid. v. 147. Al. medenti.*

But of these many are with much more propriety referred to other rules: such as, *abstemius, compos, impos, liber, macte, modicus, potens, impotens, purus*; also *cumulatus, expletus, exsors, exsul, extorris, fœtus, frequens, gravidus, munificus*, and the like, which are usually referred to adjectives of plenty or want.

*Note 2.* Many of the adjectives enumerated in the previous part of this rule are construed variously: as, *Patiens frigus*, One suffering cold at this moment. *Patiens frigoris*, A person capable of bearing cold. *Doctus grammaticæ*<sup>1</sup>, One skilled in grammar. *Doctus grammaticam*, One that has been taught grammar; which he may perhaps have forgotten. *Doctus Latinis literis*, Learned in. *Avidior ad rem*—*Ter.* *Avidus in pecuniis locupletium*—*Cic.* *Vinô cupidae*—*Plaut.* *Callidus natura*—*Ovid.* *Ad fraudem callidus*—*Cic.* *Prudens consilio*—*Justin.* *Jurisconsultus* and *jureconsultus*—*Cic.* *Homines labore assiduo et quotidiano assueti*—*Cic.* *Assuetus prædæ miles*—*Liv.* *In omnia familiaria jura assuetus*—*Liv.* *Insuetus laboris*—*Cæs.* *Insuetus moribus Romanis*—*Liv.* *Corpora insuetu ad onera portanda*—*Cæs.* *Insolitus rerum*—*Sall.*, *ad laborem*—*Cæs.*—*Anxius gloriæ*—*Liv.* *Sollicitus de re*—*Cic.* *Diligens in, ad, de*—*Cic.* *Cic. Plin.* *Securus de bello*—*Liv.* *Negligens in aliquem*—*Cic.*, *in amicis eligendis*—*Cic.*—*Reus magnis criminibus*—*Cic.* *Super scelere suspectus*—*Sall.* *Regni crimine insons*—*Liv.*—Most of those adjectives contained in the preceding list are construed, especially by prose writers, in the ablative, or otherwise: as, *Præstans ingenio*—*Cic.* *Cultu modicus*—*Tac.* *Ager pedibus*—*Sall.* *Credulus alicui*—*Virg.* *Profugi ab Thebis*—*Liv.*—*Æmulus, certus, incertus, dubius, ambiguus, conscius, manifestus, suspectus, noxius, compertus*, are frequently construed with the dative, but in a different sense.—*Adversus, æqualis, affinis, alienus, blandus, communis, conterminus, contrarius, credulus, dispar, dissimilis, fidus, finitimus, par, proprius, similis, superstes*, and some others, are oftener construed with the

<sup>1</sup> *Græcorum literarum doctus*—*Cic.*

dative than the genitive. *Superior* takes generally the ablative. *Alienus* takes frequently the ablative with *a* or *ab*: as, *Humani nihil a me alienum puto*—Ter. But these and innumerable other varieties may be safely left to observation.

**Note 3.** Grammarians differ a little about the nature of this government. It may, however, be observed, that, in many instances, the adjectives are used substantively: thus, that *Amans virtutis* is the same as *Amator virtutis*. Other adjectives are supposed to be followed by a genitive governed by such words as *in re*, *in causa*, *in negotio*, understood: as, *Non anxius causâ sui*. *Reus gratiâ furti*.

**Rule XV.** Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural: as,

<i>Aliquis philosophorum,</i>	Some one of the philosophers.
<i>Senior fratrum,</i>	The elder of the brothers.
<i>Doctissimus Romanorum,</i>	The most learned of the Romans.

<i>Quis nostrum?</i>	Which of us?
<i>Una musarum,</i>	One of the muses.
<i>Octavus sapientum,</i>	The eighth of the wise men.

**Note 1.** That is, adjectives denoting a *part* of a number govern the genitive plural, which may be resolved into an ablative with *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*, or an accusative with *inter*.

To this rule belong;

1. Partitives, whether nouns or pronouns; *ullus*, *nullus*, *solus*, *uter*, *uterque*, *utercunque*, *utervis*, *uterlibet*, *alter*, *alteruter*, *neuter*, *alius*, *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quispiam*, *quisquis*, *quisque*, *unusquisque*, *aliquot*, *cæter*, *reliquus*; to which are added *omnis*, *cunctus*, and *nemo*: as, *Quisquis deorum*—Ovid. *Nemo mortalium*—Plin. *Vestrum utervis*—Cic.

2. Words used partitively: as, *Canum degeneres*—Plin. *Nigræ lanarum*—Plin. *Sanctæ deorum*—Virg. *Expediti militum*—Liv. *Vulgus Atheniensium*—Nep.

3. Comparatives and superlatives: as, *O major juvenum*—Hor. *Villosissimus animalium lepus*—Plin.

4. Interrogatives; *quis*, *quisnam*, *quisve*, *uter*, *quot*, *quotus*, *quotusquisque*: as, *Quis mortalium*—Sall.

5. Numerals, comprehending both cardinals and ordinals; *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, &c.; *primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, &c.; also the partitive or distributive, *singuli*; with *multi*, *pauci*, *plerique*, *medius*: as, *Equitum centum quinquaginta interfecti*—Curt. *Sapientum octavus*—Hor. *Multæ arborum*—Cic. *Quarum quæ mediâ est*—Ovid. *Singulos vestrum*—Curt.

**Note 2** If the substantive be a collective noun, the genitive singular is used: as, *Præstantissimus nostræ civitatis*—Cic., i. e.

*nostrorum civium. Totius Græciæ doctissimum*—Cic., i. e. *omnium Græcorum*.

**Note 3.** The genitive is governed by *de*, *e*, or *ex*, *numero*, which is often expressed: as, *Ex numero adversariorum circiter sexcentis interfectis*—Cæs.

**Note 4.** Instead of the genitive, the ablative is often found, governed by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; or the accusative with *inter* or *ante*: as, *Unus e Stoicis*—Cic. But *unus* put for *solus* governs the genitive: as, *Lampedo una feminarum*—Plin. Lampedo the only woman. *Acerimus ex sensibus*—Cic. *Ipse ante alios pulcherrimus omnes*—Virg. *Cræsus inter reges opulentissimus*—Senec. Ordinals are often construed with *a* or *ab*: as, *Tertius ab Ænea. Secundus*, denoting inferior to, governs the dative: as, *Nec sunt tibi Marte secundi*—Ovid.

**Note 5.** The partitive is sometimes understood: as, *Fies nobilium tu quoque fortium*—Hor. od. 3. 13. 13. Supply *unus*.

**Note 6.** The partitive takes the gender of the substantive governed, when there is no other: as, *Nulla sororum*—Virg., i. e. *Nulla soror e numero sororum*. But if the noun governed be a collective, the partitive takes the gender of the noun understood, which the sense will determine: as, *Ætatis suæ doctissimus*; i. e. *doctissimus vir*.

**Note 7.** If there be another substantive expressing the chief subject of discourse, the adjective generally takes the gender of that substantive, and not of the following genitive: as, *Indus, qui est omnium fluminum maximus*—Cic. Sometimes the former is not expressed: as, *Quid (tu) agis dulcissime rerum*—Hor. *Omnium rerum mors est extremum*—Cic., i. e. *negotium*.

**Note 8.** Sometimes the substantive of partition and the partitive are put in the same case: as, *Maxima pars morem hunc homines habent*—Plaut. *Milites, equites, and pedites* are often thus used: as, *Ex eodem exercitu pedites quindecim millia, et equites quingenti*—Liv.

**Note 9.** The comparative and the superlative with the genitive of partition are used, when the things compared are of the same nature, class, or description: as, *Dextra est fortior manuum. Pollex est fortissimus digitorum*. Hence there is an error in the imprecation of the Roman—*Ultimus suorum moriatur*, Let him die the last of his relatives; for it is evident, that it is improper to speak of him as one of his own friends or relatives. Hence also the impropriety of *Quà socer Omatius, magnorum major avorum*—Sidon. And the impropriety in English of Milton's *The fairest of her daughters Eve*. In such instances, the comparative should be used, followed by a Latin ablative, or, in English, by *than*: as, *Omatius major magnis avis. Fairer than her daughters Eve*.

**Note 10.** The comparative with the genitive of partition is used

when two persons or things, or two aggregates, are compared together; the superlative, when more than two: thus, *Major fratrum* refers to two brothers; *Maximus fratrum*, to three or more. *Juniores patrum*—Liv. is spoken of in contradistinction to the aggregate of the *seniores*. These two rules are very general, few violations of them occurring either in Latin or English.

*Note 11.* *Uter, alter, neuter* refer in like manner to two; *quis, alius, nullus*, to more than two. But there are exceptions to this observation. *Uterque* is also applied to two; *quisque* and *omnis* to more than two. But there are a few instances in which *quisque* and *omnis* refer to two only.

*Note 12.* *Nostrum* and *vestrum* are used after partitives; not *nostri* and *vestri*: as, *Quam vestrum utervis*—Cic. but, in his Oration, Cicero pays no regard to this distinction.

**RULE XVI.** Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, require the dative: as,

*Utilis bello*, Profitable for war.

*Perniciosus reipublicæ*, Pernicious to the commonwealth.

*Similis patri*, Like his father.

*Note 1.* That is, adjectives signifying utility or inconvenience, benefit or damage, pleasure or displeasure, and the like, are followed by a dative of the object to which their quality is directed: as, *Incommodus filio*—Cic. *Felix tuis*—Virg. *Conveniens homini*—Ovid. *Color contrarius albo*—Ovid. *Si facis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris*—Juv.

To this rule belong adjectives signifying

1. Advantage or disadvantage; *benignus, bonus, commodus, felix, faustus, fructuosus, prosper, saluber, utilis*; also *calamitosus, damnosus, dirus, exitiosus, funestus, incommodus, inutilis, malus, noxius, perniciosus, pestifer*.

2. Pleasure or pain; *acceptus, dulcis, gratus, gratiosus, jucundus, lætus, suavis*; also *acerbus, amarus, insuavis, injucundus, ingratus, molestus, tristis*.

3. Friendship or hatred; *addictus, æquus, amicus, benevolus, blandus, carus, deditus, fidus, fidelis, lenis, mitis, propitius*; also *adversus, asper, crudelis, contrarius, insensus, infestus, infidus, and the like*.

4. Perspicuity or obscurity; *apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, perspicuus*; also *ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, obscurus*.

5. Propinquity; *finitimus, propior, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus, affinis*.

6. Fitness or unfitness; *aptus, appositus, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus*; also *ineptus, inhabilis, &c.*

7. Easiness or difficulty; *facilis, levis, obviuus, pervius*; also *difficilis, arduus, gravis, laboriosus, periculosus, invius*. To these add *aronus, proclivis, propensus, promptus, paratus*.

8. Equality or inequality ; *æqualis, æquævus, par, compar, super* ; also *inæqualis, impar, dispar, discors*.—Likeness or unlikeness ; *similis, æmulus, geminus* ; also *dissimilis, absonus, alienus, diversus, discolor*.

9. Many compounded with *con* ; *cognatus, communis, concolor, concors, confinis, congruus, consanguineus, conscius, consentaneus, consonus, conveniens, conterminus, contiguus, continens* (as *Huic fundo continentia quædam prædia mercatur*—Cic. i. e. adjoining, or contiguous to), &c.

10. To these may be added a great number of adjectives that cannot be easily reduced into distinct classes : as *obnoxius, subiectus, supplex, superstes, credulus, absurdus, decorus, deformis, præsto, secundus*, &c. — To this rule might also be referred, verbals in *bilis* and *dus*.

*Note 2.* Some substantives, especially those signifying any affection, or advantage or disadvantage, are followed by the dative : as, *Namque erit ille mihi semper Deus*—Virg. *Matres omnes filiis in peccato adjutrices*—Ter. Thus also, *Ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus*—Cic. *Caput Italiæ omni*—Liv. But, perhaps, the dative is governed by the substantive verb, expressed or understood, or its obsolete participle *ens*.

*Note 3.* Of the adjectives denoting friendship or hatred, or other affection, to a person, some generally take the dative : as, *affabilis, arrogans, asper, carus, difficilis, fidelis, invisus, iratus, offensus, suspectus*. But we find also *In liberos difficilis*.—Poëta vet. ap. Cic Nat. Deor. iii. 29. *Fidelis in filios*—Justin. *Apud militares invisum esse nomen Romanum*—Liv. To the above-mentioned adjectives add *dexter, exitialis, falsiloquus, ferus, hospitis, inhospitus, insociabilis, intolerans, jucundus, lævus, morigerus, mortifer, odiosus, placidus, propitius, scelestus, supplex, tranquillus, trux* : as, *Dexter Poënis deus*—Sil. *Seni fuit jucundissimus*—Nep. *Sontibus esse trucem*—Ovid.—Some are followed by *in* and an accusative : as *acerbus, animatus, beneficus, gratosus, injuriosus, liberalis, mendax, misericors, officiosus, pius, impius, prolixus, severus, sordidus, torvus, vehemens*. We also find *Animatus erga principem*—Suet. *Injuriosus adversus patrem*—Senec. *Misericors adversus bonos*—Senec. ; with a few more varieties. *Acer, æquabilis, intemperans, ingratus*, and a few others are found with *in*.—Some are found with a dative, or an accusative governed by *in*, *erga*, or *adversus* : as *contumax, criminosus, durus, exitiabilis, gravis, hospitalis, implacabilis, inexorabilis, intolerabilis, iniquus, sævus, Alicui* or *in aliquem*. *Benevolus, benignus, molestus, Alicui* or *erga aliquem*. *Mitis, comis, Alicui*, or *in*, or *erga aliquem*. *Pervicax adversus aliquem*. *Crudelis in aliquem, seldom Alicui*. *Amicus, æmulus, infensus, infestus, Alicui, seldom in aliquem*. *Gratus Alicui, or in, erga, adversus aliquem*.—The noun *vulgus* with the preposition *in*, follows many of these adjectives : as *gratus, ingratus, acceptus*.

*tus, ignotus, &c., in vulgus. Id in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, —Cic.*

*Note 4. Affinis, similis, communis, par, proprius, finitimus, fidus, conterminus, superstes, conscius, æqualis, contrarius, adversus, sometimes govern the dative and sometimes the genitive. Of these, par, fidus, adversus, conterminus, superstes, contrarius govern the dative generally: conscius commonly the genitive, that is, of a thing, but always the dative of a person. Affines facinori—Cic. rerum—Ter. Somnio similis—Curt. tui—Plaut. Omni ætati communis—Cic. virtutum—Cic. Par delicto sit pœna—Ovid. hujus—Lucan. Propria est nobis mentis agitatio—Quinct. Oratoris proprium—Cic. Falsa veris finitima—Cic. Fluvii hujus finitimi—Justin. Fida sorori—Ovid. Tui fidissima—Virg. Fonti contermina—Ovid. Jugi conterminos locos—Apul. Mihi superstes—Ter. dignitatis—Cic. Conscium facinori—Cic. Atque ego peccati vellem mihi conscius essem—Ovid. Æqualis sibi—Plin. temporum illorum—Cic. Honestati contrariam—Cic. virtutum—Cic. Adversus nemini—Ter. illustrium domuum—Tac. Similis and dissimilis, it is observed, are followed by the genitive when they refer to *manner*; and by the dative, when to *shape or form*. Æqualis is followed by a genitive, when it refers to *time or age*: otherwise, by a dative; but these distinctions are sometimes disregarded.*

*Note 5. Alienus is construed with a genitive, or dative, or, more frequently an ablative governed by a or ab: as, Alienum dignitatis—Cic. illi causæ—Cic. a me—Ter. The preposition is sometimes omitted: as, Alienum nostræ amicitia—Cic. Diversus is generally construed in like manner; it does not, however, admit a genitive, unless in a different sense.*

*Note 6. To adjectives governing the genitive or dative are added amicus, familiaris, cognatus, propinquus, vicinus, socius, æmulus, germanus, inimicus, invidus, necessarius; but when they govern the former case, it will be generally found that they are used substantively.*

*Note 7. Some adjectives vary their construction: as Similes, dissimiles, pares, dispares, æquales, communes, inter se. Thus also, Ætate et forma haud dissimili in dominum—Tac. Alpina corpora habent quiddam simile cum nivibus suis—Flor.*

*Note 8. Par and communis, either with or without a dative; consentaneus and discors, only when without a dative, take an ablative with cum: as, Erant ei quædam ex his paria cum Crasso—Cic. Quem tu parem cum liberis, regnique participem fecisti—Sall. Locupletibus ferè cum plebe communia—Cic. Illud cum adolescentiâ esse commune—Cic. Quod erat consentaneum cum iis literis—Cic. Civitas secum discors—Liv.*

*Note 9. Idem among the poets sometimes governs the dative: as, Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti—Hor. In prose, it is construed with qui, et, ac, atque: as, Peripatetici quondam idem*



*erant qui academici*—Cic. *Dienam et Lunam eandem esse putant*—Cic. *Animus erga te idem ac fuit*—Ter. *Pomarium seminarium ad eundem modum atque oleagineum facito*—Cato In like manner *alius* is construed with *ac*, *atque*, and *et*; and with an ablative: as, *Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum*—Hor. Cicero sometimes uses *idem ut*: as, *In eadem sunt injustitia ut si in suam rem aliena convertant*. Off. i, 14. It is sometimes construed with *cum*: as, *In eodem consilio erat cum Besso*—Curt. But it is improper to use *cum*, when speaking of the same object under different names: as, *Paulus est idem cum Saulo*, since Paul and Saul are names of the same person. Sometimes *similis* and *par* are construed like *idem*, that is, with *ac*, *atque*, and *et*.

**Note 10.** Certain adjectives signifying *use*, *fitness*, and the contrary, are construed either with the dative, or the accusative with *ad*: as, *Ad nullam rem utilis*—Cic. *Ad civium usus haud inutile*—Cic. But when the object is a person, the dative only is used: thus *aptus*, *opportunus*, *utilis mihi*, not *ad me*.

**Note 11.** Adjectives denoting *motion* or *tendency* to a thing, are construed with the accusative and *ad*, rather than with the dative, such as *celer*, *tardus*, *velox*, *piger*, *impiger*, *lentus*, *præceps*, *rapidus*, *segnis*, *declivis*, *inclinabilis*, *proclivis*, *pronus*, *propensus*; also *paratus*, *promptus*, *profugus*: as, *Piger ad poenas princeps*, *ad præmia velox*—Ovid. *Ad aliquem morbum proclivior*—Cic. *Ad omne facinus paratus*—Cic. *Ad libidinem proclive*—Ter. In is sometimes used: as, *Celer in pugnam*—Sil.

**Note 12.** *Propior* and *proximus*, in imitation of their primitive, *prope*, have either a dative, or an accusative without the preposition's being expressed: as, *Quod propius vero est*—Liv. *Proximus huic*—Virg. *Vitium propius virtutem erat*—Sall. *Proximus Pompeium sedebam*—Cic.

**Note 13.** The dative, according to grammarians, is not, strictly speaking, governed either by nouns, verbs, or any part of speech, but is subjoined to a word, when acquisition, advantage, or the reverse of these, or when destination in general is denoted.

**RULE XVII.** Verbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern the dative: as,

*Amandus vel amabilis omnibus*, To be beloved by all men.

**Note 1.** That is, verbals in *bilis* and future participles passive are followed by the dative, which may be resolved into an ablative governed by *a* or *ab*: as, *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*; *Nulli debiliior, quam tibi, Virgili*—Hor. *Restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est*—Ter.

**Note 2.** Perfect participles passive are sometimes followed by the dative: as, *Dilecta sorori*—Virg. *Ego audita tibi putâram*—Cic. It is observed by Alvarez, that this construction is most fre-

quent with participles which assume the nature of adjectives : such as *notus, perspectus, contemptus, probatus, dilectus*, &c. This dative may likewise be resolved into the ablative with *a* or *ab* : as, *Vexati a civibus*—Cic. *A me amatus*—Quinct. Indeed, passive verbs themselves are often construed, especially by the poets, with a dative, instead of the ablative of the agent : as, *Vix audior ulli*—Ov. for *ab ullo*.

*Note 3.* Johnson refers to this rule not only verbals in *bilis*, but other adjectives having a passive signification, such as *invius, obpervius, pervius, impervius*, &c. : as, *Troja obvia Graiis*—Virg. *Nec Cereri terra indocilis, nec inhospita Baccho*—Sil. To this rule he likewise refers *facilis* and *utilis* construed with the dative of a person : as, *Facilis rogantibus*—Ovid.

*Note 4.* Verbals in *bilis* are seldom construed but with the dative. The following constructions are, however, to be referred to the ablative of instrument or cause ; *Nullo penetrabile telo*—Ovid. *Nullo forabilis icu*—Ovid. Verbals in *bilis* have generally a passive signification, only a few instances being found in which they signify actively.

*Note 5.* Participles in *dus* are often followed by the ablative with *a* or *ab* : as, *Admonendum a me*—Cic.

*Note 6.* Perfect participles are generally followed, especially among prose writers, by an ablative with a preposition : as, *Mors Crassi est a multis defleta*—Cic. *Proditus a socio est*—Ovid. In such examples as the last, the dative seems altogether inadmissible.

*Note 7.* The English preposition *by* is the usual sign of this dative.

**RULE XVIII.** Adjectives signifying dimension govern the accusative of measure : as,

*Columna sexaginta pedes alta*, A pillar sixty feet high.

*Note 1.* Or, adjectives of dimension, such as *longus, latus, crassus, profundus, altus, densus*, are generally followed by the accusative, but sometimes by the ablative or genitive, of the words denoting measure, such as *digitus, palmus, pes, cubitus, ulna, passus, stadium, milliare* : as, *Muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis*—Plin. *Fossam sex cubitis altam*—Liv. *Latera pedum lata tricentum*—Plin. Ablative and genitive together ; *Quidam dupondio et quadrante altum sulcum, latum pedum quinque faciunt*—Colum. The genitive is used in the plural only.

*Note 2.* The excess or the deficiency of measure is put in the ablative only<sup>1</sup> : as, *Sesquipede est quam tu longior*—Plin. *Novem pedibus minor*—Plin. *Quanto doctior, tanto submissior*—Cic. *Su-*

<sup>1</sup> The measure of excess is sometimes expressed by *tantum, quantum, ultra quantum*. See Rule XIX, Note 2.

*perant capite*—Virg. To this note are referred the ablatives *tanto, quanto, quo, eo, hoc, aliquanto, multo, paulo, nihilo, &c.*, frequently joined to comparatives, and sometimes found with superlatives or verbs.

*Note 3.* Verbs of dimension, such as *pateo, cresco, &c.*, are construed like the adjectives: as, *Puget tres ulnas*—Virg. But these will be noticed hereafter, under the Distance of Place.

*Note 4.* The accusative is governed by *ad* or *in* understood, but sometimes expressed; the ablative, by *a, ab, tenus, or in*; the genitive, by *ad mensuram* or *spatium*<sup>1</sup>.

*Note 5.* In Latin, as in English, the adjective is sometimes changed into the substantive: as, *Transtra digiti policis crassitudine*—Cæs. in which the ablative is governed by *in* understood.

**RULE XIX.** The comparative degree governs the ablative, which is resolved by *quàm*: as,

*Dulcior melle,* Sweeter than honey.  
*Præstantior auro,* Better than gold.

*Note 1.* That is, when *quàm* after a comparative is omitted, the substantive following is put in the ablative: as, *Thymo dulcior*—Virg. *Glacie frigidior*—Ovid. i. e. *quàm thymus, quàm glacies*. It is sometimes resolved by *ac* or *atque*: as, *Amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is*—Plaut.

*Note 2.* The positive with *magis* or *minus* is sometimes followed by the ablative: as, *O luce magis dilecta sorori*—Virg. *Hoc nemo fuit minus ineptus*—Ter.

*Note 3.* When the comparative is followed by *quàm*, the objects compared must be put in the same case: as, *Ego hominem cullidiorum vidi neminem quàm Phormionem*—Ter. i. e. *vidi*. It is to be observed, that only the nominative and accusative can be repeated after *quàm* with the comparative; and that if any other case precede it, the verb *sum* with a nominative must be used: as, *Loquor de viro sapientiore quàm tu es. Homini gratiosiori quàm Cn. Callidius est*—Cic. It is likewise to be observed, that, when the ablative of comparison is *nemo, nullus*, or the relative *qui*, it is not with propriety resolved by *quàm*.

*Note 4.* *Quàm* is elegantly put between two comparatives: as, *Triumphus clarior quàm gravior*—Liv. i. e. not so acceptable as famous; or, more famous than acceptable.

*Note 5.* After comparative adverbs, *quàm* should be used: as, *Oderam hunc multo pejùs quàm Clodium*—Cic.

<sup>1</sup> This seems an imitation of Greek construction; thus ἀνδρὶς δώδεκα πύχων χερσίν, *statura virilis duodecim cubitorum aures*—Herod. The governing substantive is sometimes expressed; as, κατὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῆς δασυρίαν, *ad magnitudinem sex palmarum*—Diod. Sic.

**Note 6.** *Than* before a verb is always expressed by *quàm*: as, *Nihil turpius est quàm mentiri*. And *quàm*, between two verbs, if the comparative be an adverb, causes them to be put in the same tenses: as, *Nihil facio libentius quàm ad te scribo*; i. e. than to write to you. But, after *potiusquàm*, and sometimes after *priusquàm*, the verb is put in the subjunctive.

**Note 7.** *Nihil* with a neuter comparative is sometimes used for *nemo* or *nullus*: as, *Crasso nihil perfectius*—Cic. *Nihil illo fuisse excellentius*—Nep. i. e. Nobody was. The interrogative *quid*, and *quidquàm*, when it is preceded by a negative, are sometimes thus used.

**Note 8.** The comparative is often followed by *opinione*, *spe*, *æquo*, *solito*, *justo*, *dicto*: as *Dicto citius*—Virg. *Solito velocius*—Ovid. These ablatives are often omitted: as, *Liberius vivebat*—Nep. i. e. *æquo*. In such cases the Latin comparative often seems equivalent to an English positive preceded by *too* or *rather*, which is a species of comparison: as, *Tristior (solito)*. Rather sad, and, perhaps sometimes, somewhat sad. *Severior (æquo)*. Too severe, rather severe, somewhat severe.

**Note 9.** Several intensive particles, such as *tanto*, *quanto*, *eo*, *quo*, &c. and *tantum*, *quantum* and *aliquantum* are added to comparatives: as, *Sed quo erant suavior, eo majorem dolorem ille casus afferebat*—Cic. *Ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior*—Ter. Sometimes the responsive particle *eo* or *hoc* is omitted; as, *Quo plures erant, major caedes fuit*—Liv.

**Note 10.** The dative is sometimes used instead of the ablative: as, *Vir nulla arte cuiquam inferior*—Sall. Livy uses the ablative, even in the presence of another; *Allobroges nulla Gallicâ gente opibus aut famâ inferiores*. But, in general, *inferior* is construed with *quàm* and a nominative or accusative: as, *Timotheus belli laude non inferior fuit quàm pater*—Cic. *Quem ego intelligam prudentiâ non esse inferiorem quàm me*—Cic.

**Note 11.** *Magis* and *plus* are sometimes used redundantly with the comparative: as, *Nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius*—Plaut.

**Note 12.** *Quàm* after *plus*, *amplius* and *minus* is elegantly omitted, in all cases but the dative and vocative; as, *Capta plus quinque millia hominum*—Liv.

**Note 13.** *Quàm pro* is sometimes elegantly used after the comparative: as, *Prælium atrocius quàm pro numero pugnantium*—Liv. i. e. The battle was more bloody than could have been expected from the number engaged in it.

**Note 14.** Comparatives, besides the ablative of comparison, take also after them that case which their positives govern: as, *Thymo mihi dulcior Hyblæ*—Virg.

**Note 15.** The ablative of comparison is governed by *præ* understood. It is sometimes expressed: as, *Unus præ cæteris fortior*

*exurgit*—Apul. Other prepositions, as *ante*, *præter*, and *supra*, are used in comparison : thus, *Scelere ante alios immanior omnes*—Virg.

**RULE XX.** These adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus*, and *fretus*; also *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, require the ablative : as,

<i>Dignus honore</i> ,	Worthy of honour.
<i>Præditus virtute</i> ,	Endued with virtue.
<i>Contentus parvo</i> ,	Content with little.
<i>Captus oculis</i> <sup>1</sup> ,	Blind.
<i>Fretus viribus</i> <sup>2</sup> ,	Trusting to his strength.
<i>Ortus regibus</i> ,	Descended of kings.

**Note 1.** To *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus* and *fretus*, may be added *carus*, *vilis*, and *venalis*; all which are followed by an ablative : as, *Dignus laude*—Hor. *Conscientiâ fretus*—Curt. *Asse carum*—Senec. *Auro venalia jura*—Propert.

**Note 2.** Participles signifying descent, such as *genitus*, *generatus*, *creatus*, *prognatus*, *cretus*, &c. are followed by an ablative, the prepositions *e*, *ex*, or *de* being understood, or sometimes expressed : as, *Nate deâ*—Virg. *Edite regibus*—Hor. *Ortus ex concubina*—Sall. — We also find *Cœlesti semine oriundi*—Lucret. *Oriundi a Syracusis*—Liv. These adjectives may be followed also by *a*, or *ab* : as, *Prisco natus ab Inacho*—Hor.

**Note 3.** *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus* are sometimes followed by the genitive : as, *Dignissimum tuæ virtutis*—Cic. *Indignus avorum*—Virg. *Angusti clavi contentus*—Paterc. *Dignus* and *indignus* are often construed with an infinitive : as, *Digna vincere*—Ovid. But *Dignus est ut*, or, *qui vincat*; *Dignus erat ut*, or, *qui vinceret*, are preferable. It is probable that the genitive is governed by some substantive understood ; and that *Dignus laudis* may be *Dignus re laudis*, the substantive being governed by a preposition likewise understood.

**RULE XXI.** An adjective of plenty or want governs the genitive or ablative : as,

<i>Plenus iræ vel irâ</i> ,	Full of anger.
<i>Inops rationis</i> ,	Void of reason.

To this rule belong adjectives denoting

1. Plenty; *abundans*, *beatus*, *copiosus*, *dives*, *ferax*, *fertilis*, *fec-*

<sup>1</sup> *Præditus* and *captus* might be referred to adjectives of plenty and want. —After *dignus*, *indignus*, *captus*, *a* or *ab* seems to be understood ; after *contentus*, *de* or *cum* ; after *fretus*, *in* ; after *præditus*, *cum* ; after *carus*, *vilis* and *venalis*, *pro*.

<sup>2</sup> *Fretus* with a dative is attributed to Livy : *Multitudo nulli rei, præterquam numero, freta*. vi. 13. Some would read *nullâ rei*.

*candus, fœtus, frequens, frugifer, gravis, gravidus, immodicus, largus, locuples, mactus, nimius, oneratus, onustus, opulentus, plenus, refertus, satur, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus, uber*; to which add, *benignus, firmus, instructus, lætus, liberalis, munificus, paratus, prodigus, prosper, satiat, insatiabilis*: as, *Res plena timoris*—Ovid. *Domus servis est plena superbis*—Juv.

2. Want; *egenus, indigus, inops, jejunus, inanis, modicus, pauper, sterilis, tenuis, vacuus*: as, *Inops consilii*—Tac. *verbis*—Cic.

3. Privation; *captus* (mentioned in the preceding rule), *cassus, expers, exsors, dissors, exsul, extorris, immunis, irritus, mutilus, nudus, orbus, truncus, viduus*. Participation; *consors, particeps*, and to these may be added *affinis* and *præditus*, which have been already noticed elsewhere. Power and inability; *compos, pollens, potens, impos, impotens*;—add *liber, solutus, imparatus, infirmus, parcus, purus*, many of which have been referred to other rules: as, *Immunis delictorum*—Paterc. *vitiis*—Paterc. *Consiliorum particeps*—Curt. *ratione*—Cic. *Dum mei potens sum*—Liv. *Potens armis*—Virg. *Spei metusque liber*—Senec. *terrore*—Cic. Some constructions are not frequent: as, *Captus animi*—Tac. *Neque animo aut lingua satis compotes*—Sall. *Fama atque fortuna expertes*—Sall.

Note 1. Of these some govern, it appears,

1. The genitive only; *benignus, exsors, impos, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prælargus*.

2. The ablative only; *beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus*.

3. The genitive more frequently; *compos, consors, egenus, exhaeres, expers, fertilis, indigus, parcus, pauper, prodigus, sterilis, prosper, insatiatus, insatiabilis*.

4. The ablative more frequently; *abundans, cassus, extorris, firmus, fœtus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jejunus, infirmus, liber, locuples, lætus, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbus, pollens, satiat, solutus, tenuis, truncus, viduus*.

5. The genitive or ablative indifferently; *copiosus, dives, fœcundus, ferax, immunis, inanis, inops, largus, mactus, modicus, immodicus, nimius, opulentus, plenus, potens, purus, refertus, satur, vacuus, uber*.

Note 2. *Copiosus, firmus, paratus, imparatus, inops, instructus, extorris, orbus, pauper, tenuis, fœcundus, modicus, parcus, immunis, inanis, liber, nudus, solutus, vacuus, potens, sterilis*, have often a preposition after them: as, *Locus copiosus a frumento*—Cic. *Ab equitatu firmus*—Cic. *Ab omni re paratus*—Cic. *Imparatus a pecuniâ*—Cic. *Inops ab amicis*—Cic. *Instructus a doctrinâ*—Cic. *Meo sum pauper in ære*—Hor. *Tenuis in verbis serendis*—Hor. *Parcus in victu, modicus in cultu*—Plin. *Domus liber a conspectu, immunis ab arbitris*—Vell. *Inanis ab marsupio*—Prudent. *Messana ab his rebus vacua atque nuda est*—Cic. *Solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis*—Cic. *In affectibus potentissimus*—Quinct. *Pe-*

*tens ad efficiendum*—Quinct. *in res bellicas*—Liv.<sup>1</sup> *Civitas ab aquis sterilis*—Apul. *Extorris ab solo patrio*—Liv. *Orba ab optimatibus*—Cic.

Note 3. *Benignus, prosper, lætus, gravis* and some others, govern the dative, by Rule XVI, but in a different sense. Those adjectives that govern the genitive only have been referred by some grammarians to Rule XIV.

Note 4. The authorities for different constructions should be properly estimated, for some are poetical; as, *Liber laborum*—Hor. *Vini somnique benignus*—Hor. *Abundans lactis*—Virg. *Tenuis opum*—Sil. Others are uncommon: as, *Captus animi*—Tac. and some others already mentioned. *Expers* may be found with the ablative, but the genitive is much more common. *Pauper* and *egenus* do not appear to be found with the ablative.

Note 5. Neither the genitive nor the ablative is governed, strictly speaking, by the adjectives; but the genitives are governed by *re* or *negotio* understood, and these, as well as the other ablatives, by the prepositions *in, a, ab, de, ex*: thus *Vacuus curarum* may be *Vacuus re curarum*; *Vacuus curis* is *Vacuus a curis*.

## OF VERBS.

### OF PERSONAL VERBS.

RULE XXII. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive: as,

*Est regis punire rebelles*, It belongs to the king to punish rebels.

<i>Insipientis est dicere,</i>	}	{ It is the property of a fool to
<i>Non putāram,</i>		
<i>Militum est suo duci</i>	}	{ It is the duty of soldiers to
<i>parere,</i>		

Note 1. Thus also, *Jam me Pompeii totum esse scis*—Cic. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri*—Cic. *Boni pastoris est tondere pecus*—Suet.

Note 2. To this rule may be referred the following, and similar expressions: *Suadere principi quod oporteat, multi laboris (est)*—Tac. *Grates persolvere dignas, Non opis est nostræ*—Virg. *Est hoc Gallicæ consuetudinis*—Cæs. *Moris antiqui fuit*—Plin. In all

<sup>1</sup> *Potens* is construed with the genitive or ablative, but in different senses. If we say *Potens iræ*, we refer to the object; if we say *Potens opibus*, we refer to the source or cause of the power.

such expressions it is evident that the genitive is governed, not by *sum*, but by such words as *officium*, *munus*, *opus*, *negotium*, *res*, *causa*, *proprium*, understood. Indeed, such words are sometimes expressed: as, *Principum munus est resistere levitati multitudinis*—Cic. Sometimes the preceding word is to be repeated: as, *Hoc pecus est (pecus) Melibœi*—Virg. To the same rule may be referred a common elliptical form of writing, according to which the participle in *dus* with its substantive is subjoined to the verb *sum*: as, *Quæ res evertendæ reipublicæ solent esse*—Cic. *Regium imperium, quod initio conservandæ libertatis, et augendæ reipublicæ fuerat*—Sall. *Quæ postquam gloriosa modò, neque belli patrandi cognovit*—Liv. supply *esse*. This genitive is found depending upon other verbs besides *sum*.—Graminarians differ about the manner of supplying the ellipsis in these, some supposing *instrumentum* or *admiratam* to be understood; others, *causâ*, *ergò*, *gratid*, or *ratione*, with some such word as *constitutus* or *comparatus*.

**RULE XXIII.** These nominatives *meum*, *tuum*, *suum*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, are excepted: as,

*Tuum est id procurare*, It is your duty to manage that.

**Note 1.** That is, instead of *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, the genitives of the primitive pronouns, the nominative neuter of the possessives is used, agreeing with *opus*, *negotium*, *officium*, or the like, understood.—Certain possessive adjectives; as, *regius*, *humanus*, *belluinus*, *servilis*, are often used in like manner: as, *Non est mentiri meum*—Ter. *Humanum est errare*—Ter. *Es egere et pati fortia Romanum est*—Liv.

**Note 2.** If *sum* be in the infinitive mood, the possessives must be put in a different case; and if a substantive be expressed, they must agree with it in gender: as, *Puto esse meum*—Cic. *Hæ partes fuerunt tuæ*—Cic. equivalent to *Tuum fuit*, or *Tuarum partium fuit*.

**Note 3.** It is evident that this cannot be deemed a distinct rule. It is the same as Rule III, an infinitive, a part of a sentence, or some neuter noun understood, being as one of the nominatives, and requiring the adjective following the verb to be in the neuter gender, to which some neuter noun may be supposed understood.

**RULE XXIV.** *Misereor*, *miseresco* and *satago*, govern the genitive: as,

*Miserere civium tuorum*, Take pity on your countrymen.

*Satagit rerum suarum*, He is busy with his own affairs.



*Note 1.* Thus also *Miserete mei*—Ovid. *Et generis miserescit tui*—Stat. *Irarum et molestiarum muliebrum satagebat*—Gell.

*Note 2.* *Misereor* and *miseresco* may be found with a dative, among writers of inferior authority: *Miseror* governs the accusative.

*Note 3.* The genitive does not appear to be governed by the verb. — Some consider such constructions as Græcisms; others think that the genitive is governed by *negotio*, *re*, *causâ*, or the like, understood, with the prepositions *in*, *de*, or *a*.

*Note 4.* Many other verbs denoting some affection of the mind are followed by a genitive: as, *ango*, *decipior*, *desipio*, *discrucior*, *fallo*, *fallor*, *fastidio*, *invideo*, *lætor*, *miror*, *pendeo*, *studeo*, *vereor*: thus, *Absurdè facis qui angas te animi*—Plaut. *Discrucior animi*—Ter. *Fallebar sermonis*—Plaut. *Lætor malorum*—Virg.

*Note 5.* Many others are found with the genitive, in imitation of Greek construction: as, *abstineo*, *desino*, *desisto*, *quiesco*, *regno*; also, *adipiscor*, *condico*, *credo*, *frustror*, *furo*, *laudo*, *libero*, *levo*, *participo*, *prohibeo*: thus, *Abstineto irarum*—Hor. *Desine querellarum*—Hor. *Tempus desistere pugnae*—Virg. *Daunus agrestium regnavit populorum*—Hor. *Dominationis adipisceretur*—Tac. *Levas me laborum*—Plaut. &c. The ellipsis in these constructions, and in those contained in the preceding note, is variously supplied: thus, *Discrucior animi*, sc. *dolore*. *Regnavit populorum*, sc. *in cœtu*. *Levas laborum*, sc. *onere*, &c.

*Note 6.* The verbs contained in *Note 4* are more commonly construed thus; *angor*, *desipio*, *discrucior*, *fallor*, *animo*. *Angi de aliquo*, *Angere aliquem*, and *Fallit me animus*, are used by Cicero. *Hoc animum excruciat*. *Fastidio*, *miror*, *vereor*, *aliquem vel aliquid*. *Lætor aliqua re*. Cicero uses *Lætor in re aliqua*, *de hæ re*, and *Lætor utrumque*. *Invideo alicui laudes*, vel *laudibus alicujus*. *Pendeo animi vel animo*; but *Pendemus animis*, not *animorum*. *Studeo alicui*, vel *aliquid*. Likewise, *In id solum student*—Quinct.

*Note 7.* The examples contained in *Note 5* are chiefly poetical. It is much better to say *Abstineo maledictis* or *a maledictis*. *Desino aliquid* or *ab aliquo*. *Desisto incepto*, *de negotio*, *ab illa mente*. *Regnare omnibus oppidis*—Cic. in being understood. *Adipisci aliquid*. *Levare aliquem sollicitudine*, or *alicujus sollicitudinem*, &c.

RULE XXV. *Est* taken for *habeo* (to have) governs the dative of a person: as,

<i>Est mihi liber,</i>	I have a book.
<i>Sunt mihi libri,</i>	I have books.

*Note. 1.* Thus also, *Est mihi pater*—Virg. *Sunt nobis mittæ*

*poma*—Virg. i. e. *Ego habeo patrem:—Nos habemus milia poma*, the English accusative becoming in Latin the nominative to the third person singular or plural of *sum*, or the accusative before its infinitive; and the English nominative being turned into a dative.

*Note 2.* To this rule may be added *suppetit*, *suppeditat* used in a neuter sense, and *foret*; and the verbs of a contrary signification, *deest*, *deforet*, and *desit*, used for *careo* or *non habeo*: as, *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus*—Hor. *Publio neque animus in periculis, neque oratio suppeditavit*—Tac. But in this example perhaps a reciprocal pronoun is understood; for *suppedito*, as an active verb, governs the accusative, and as a verb of giving, the dative likewise<sup>1</sup>. *Si mihi cauda foret*—Mart. *Desuit ars vobis*—Ovid. *Non defore Arsacidis virtutem*—Tac. *Lac mihi non desit*—Virg.

*Note 3.* The dative is often understood: as, *Sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis*—Hor., i. e. *tibi*.

**RULE XXVI.** *Sum* used for *affero* (to bring) governs two datives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing: as,

*Est mihi solituti*, It is (or it brings) a pleasure to me.

*Note 1.* Or, *Sum* taken for *affero*, (into which, however, it cannot always be resolved, when followed by two datives,) *forem*, *do*, *duco*, *habeo*, *tribuo*, *relinquo*, *verto*, to which may be added *appono*, *assigno*, *cedo*, *comparo*, *pateo*, *suppedito*, *venio*, *eo*, *curro*, *profiscor*, are found with two datives, the one generally of a person, or of something personified, and the other of a thing: as, *Vitis arboribus decori est*—Virg. *Sibi enim fore cætera curæ*—Ovid. *Matri puellam dono dedit*—Ter. *Tu nunc tibi id laudi ducis*—Ter. *Utrum, studione id sibi habeat, an laudi putat fore*—Ter. *Quod illi tribuebatur ignaviæ*—Cic. *Ea relicta est huic arrhaboni*—Ter. *Hoc verto tibi vitio*—Plaut. — *Postulare id gratiæ apponi sibi*—Ter. *Subsidio mihi diligentiam comparavi*—Cic. *Pateant Carthaginis arces Hospitio Teucris*—Virg. *Si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus*—Ter. *Maturavit collegæ venire auxilio*—Liv. Also, *Venire, ire, currere, proficisci subsidio alicui*—Cic. — To these are added by the author of the Port Royal Grammar *puto*, and, by other grammarians, *mitto*. But Ruddiman observes that *pato* is never followed by two datives, unless when *esse* or *fore* is expressed or understood, which of course is considered as the governing word. It further appears to me, that the two datives which follow several of the above-mentioned verbs may perhaps be governed by *sum* understood, and that, e. g. *Numidas subsidio oppidanis mittit*—Cæs. may be, *Numidas (ut sint, or qui sint) subsidio oppidanis mittit*. But this is a conjecture. The following example, in which, by a Greek form of much elegance, the participle *volenti* is used instead of the sub-

<sup>1</sup> It likewise governs two datives, as will be noticed in the next rule.

stantive *voluptati*, may seem to sanction the opinion that *puto* is followed by two datives; *Neque plebi militia volenti putabatur*—Sall. But here the infinitive of *sum* is understood.—To this rule may perhaps be referred the elegant phrase, *Esse audientem dicto alicui. Si prætori dicto non audiens esset*—Liv.

*Note 2.* The English of those passages, in which this Rule takes place, would naturally refer them to Rule III, or X, and, indeed, they may be so rendered: as, *Ipse cæteris fuisset exemplum*—Curt. *Amor exitium est pecori*—Virg. in which the substantive following the verb, and expressing the thing, is put in the same case with the word going before, the dative of the person being under the government of the noun or verb immediately preceding. But, as the latter nominative is followed by a noun having in English the sign of the Latin dative, both the nouns following the verb are elegantly put in the dative: as, *Hic multis fuit exemplo*—Curt. Thus also, *Æthiopis laus datur*—Plin. and, elegantly, *Metello laudi datum est*—Cic. Sometimes both the nouns significant of one and the same subject follow the verb: as, He sends up the cohorts to assist (as an assistance to) the cavalry, *Submittit cohortes equitibus subsidio*—Cæs. in which *cohortes* and *subsidio* refer to the same thing. Thus likewise *Dare dono* and *donum*; *Relinquere regnum prædæ* and *prædam*. Other forms are sometimes used: as, *Ad laudem vertere. In crimen vertere. In gloria ducere*, &c.

*Note 3.* To this rule are sometimes referred such forms of naming as the following, in which the nominative, the genitive, and dative are used: Nominative, *Mihi nomen est Sosia*—Plaut. Fons, *cui nomen Arethusa est*—Cic. Genitive, *Nomen Mercurii est mihi*—Plaut. Dative, *Nomen Arcturo est mihi*—Plaut. *Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo additur*—Virg.—The following expressions may likewise be added: *Esse cordi, usui, derisui, prædæ, ludibrio, sc. alicui. Habere curæ, quæstui, sc. sibi. Canere receptui, sc. militibus.* Indeed, the dative of the person is frequently omitted: thus also, *Exemplo est magni formica laboris*—Hor. i. e. *nobis* or *omnibus.* *Reliquit pignori putamina*—Plaut. i. e. *mihi.*

**RULE XXVII.** A verb signifying advantage or disadvantage governs the dative: as,

*Fortuna favet fortibus,* Fortune favours the brave.  
*Nemini noceas,* Do hurt to no one.

*Note 1.* Or, most verbs used acquisitively, of which, in English, the usual signs, either expressed or understood, are, *to* and *for*, are followed by the dative: as, *Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem et metis*—Plaut. *Mihi quidem Scipio vivit, vivetque semper*—Cic.—This is a rule of very great extent; but, in a more particular manner, are referred to it, verbs signifying,

<sup>1</sup> The genitive is seldom used; the dative is esteemed the most elegant; thus also *P. Scipio, cui postea Africano cognomen fuit*—Sall. No example belongs to the rule, in which there are not two datives.

1. To profit or hurt ; as *proficio, placeo, commodo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consulo*, (to provide for or against) ; also, *noceo, officio, incommodo, displiceo, insidior* : thus, *Neve mihi noceat, quod vobis semper, Achivi, Profuit ingenium*—Ovid.

2. To favour or help, and the contrary ; as *faveo, gratulor, gratificor, grator, ignosco, indulgeo, parco, studeo, adulator, plaudo, blandior, lenocinar, palpor, assentor, supplico, subparasitor* ; also, *auxilior, adminiculator, subvenio, succurro, patrocinator, medeor, medicor, opitulator* ; also, *derogo, detraho, invideo, æmulator* ; thus, *Favete innocentiae*—Cic. *Succurrere communi saluti*—Cic.

3. To command, obey, serve, and resist ; as *impero, præcipio, mando, moderor* (to restrain) ; also, *pareo, ausculto, obedio, obsequor, obtempero, morigeror, obsecundo* ; also, *famulor, servio, inservio, ministro, ancillor* ; and *repugno, obsto, reluctor, renitor, resisto, refragor, adversor*, and, poetically, *pugno, certo, bello, contendo, concurro, luctor* ; thus, *Imperare animo nequivi, quin*—Liv. *Pugnabis amoris?*—Virg.

4. To threaten, or be angry with ; as *minor, comminor, interminor, irascor, succenseo* ; thus *Mihi minabatur*—Cic.

5. To trust ; as *fido, confido, credo* ; also *diffido, despero* : thus, *Ulli rei fidere*—Liv. *Desperare salutis*—Cic.

6. A great number of other verbs that are not easily reduced to distinct classes ; such as *nubo, excello, hæreo, supplico, cedo*<sup>1</sup>, *operor, præstolor, prævaricor, recipio* (to promise), *pepigi* (I have promised), *renuncio* (to give over), *respondeo* (to satisfy), *tempero* (to abstain), *vaco* (to study, or attend to), *convicior*, &c.

7. The compounds of *sum*, except *possum* : as, *Nec sibi, nec alteri prosunt*—Cic. *Vir abest mihi*—Ovid.

8. Verbs compounded with *satis, bene, male* : as, *Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ*—Sall.

9. Many verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, præ, sub, super*.

*Ad* ; as *accedo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adno, adnato, adequito, adhæreo, adsto, adstipulor, advolvor, affulgeo, allabor, annuo, appareo, applaudo, appropinquo, arrideo, aspiro, assentior, assideo, assisto, assuesco, assurgo* : thus, *Annue cœptis*—Virg.

*Ante* ; as *antecello, anteeo, antesto, anteverto* : thus, *Antecellere omnibus*—Cic.

*Con* ; as *colludo, concino, consono, convivo* : thus, *Paribus colludere*—Hor.

*In* ; as *incumbo, indormio, inhio, ingemisco, inhæreo, innascor*,

<sup>1</sup> *Cedo* put for *locum dare* governs the dative. When an accusative is joined to it, as in *Cedere locum alicui*, Perizonius is of opinion, that this accusative is governed by *quod ad* understood, since *cedo* is a neuter verb. Its usual construction is with the ablative: as, *Postquam Tusculanâ villâ creditoribus cesserat*—Suet. III. Gramm. *Cedere se illi regno proficetur*—Justin. *Nisi sibi hortorum possessione cessisset*—Cic. The preposition *de*, which in these instances is understood, is expressed in others: as, *Cedo de reipublicâ, de fortitudinâ, de dignitate*—Cic. We also find, *Cedere ab oppido, ex civitate*, &c.

*innitor, insideo, insto, insisto, insudo, insulto, invigilo, illacrymo, illudo, immineo, immorior, immoror, impendo*; thus, *Imminet his ær*—Ovid.

Inter; as *intervenio, intermico, intercedo, intercido, interjaceo*; thus, *Nox prælio intervenit*—Liv.

Ob; as *obrepo, obluctor, obtracto, obstrepo, obmurmuro, occumbo, occurro, obsto, obsisto, obvenio*: thus, *Occumbere morti*—Virg.

Præ; as *præcedo, præcurro, præeo, præsideo, præluceo, prænitæo, præsto, prævaleo, prævertor*: thus, *Majoribus præluxi*—Cic.

Sub; as *succedo, succumbo, sufficio, suffragor, subcreasco, suboleo, subjaceo, subrepo*: thus, *Miseris succurrere*—Virg.

Super; as *supervenio, supercurro, supersto*: thus, *Timidis supervenit*—Virg. But most verbs compounded with *super* govern the accusative, through the preposition: as, *Deas supereminet omnes*—Virg. *Supervenio* also governs the accusative, but in a sense somewhat different from that in the preceding example: as, *Crura loquentis Terra supervenit*—Ovid. In the former example, it seems to denote she comes to the assistance of; in the latter, the earth simply came over. *Supersedeo* is sometimes joined with the dative: as, *Adversarios pugna supersedere animadvertit*—Hirt. B. Afr. but oftener the ablative: as, *Supersedeas hoc labore*—Cic. In these instances its meaning seems to be to omit or leave off; it is found also with an accusative, in its literal acceptation of sitting upon, but even in this sense, the dative, or perhaps rather the ablative, is more common.

A few verbs might be added, compounded of *ab, de, ex, circum, contra*; but these generally take the case of the preposition.

#### EXCEPTIONS.

*Jubeo, offendo, lædo, juvo, delecto, guberno*, govern the accusative: as, *Dextræque silentia jussit*—Lucan. But the accusative following *jubeo* is generally supposed to depend upon some infinitive understood, such as *facere, fieri, esse* or *dari*.—It is generally found with the accusative and the infinitive; sometimes with a dative and the infinitive; and seldom with an accusative and dative together: thus, *Fuscum salvere jubemus*—Hor. *Hæ mihi litæ Dolabellæ jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti*—Cic. *Pacem iubebo omnibus*—Stat. But, as this verb is used in the passive voice, not merely impersonally, but after the manner of active verbs, whose accusatives then become nominatives, it may be observed, that its proper and regular government in the active, is the accusative. *Impero*, a verb of like signification with *jubeo*, is followed by an accusative of the thing demanded: as, *Imperare tributum, pecuniam, arma, equites*, which some grammarians, conceiving *impero* to be neuter, consider as dependent upon *dari, præberi*, or the like, understood. By others, however, it is regarded as active, governing of itself the accusative, and having a regular

passive voice, the accusative becoming the nominative to the verb: as, *Imperatur ei pudicitia*—Just. *Imperatæ pecuniæ*—Cæs. *Naves imperatæ sunt*—Curt. *Obsidibus imperatis*—Cæs. Indeed, it appears that it once admitted an accusative, of the person commanded, as we find *Ego imperor*—Hor. Epist. 1, 5, 21, instead of *mihi imperatur*. In regard to the construction of this verb, I am decidedly of opinion, that there is no ellipsis, but that it is followed by the dative of the person commanded, and governs the accusative of whatever is commanded or demanded, which last case becomes the nominative to the passive voice: thus, *Equites imperare civitatibus*—Cæs. *Nuptias imperare alicui*—Quint. *Suis, ut idem faciant, imperat*—Cæs. in which the words *ut idem faciant* supply the place of the accusative of the thing commanded. *Malo imperari quàm eripi mortem mihi*—Senec. In such expressions as *Equitatum procedere imperat*—Cæs. *equitatum* expresses neither the persons commanded, nor the command itself, but the words *equitatum procedere*, taken together, stand for an accusative expressing the thing commanded. *Ego imperor* for *mihi imperatur* is entirely poetical. The government of the other five has never been a subject of doubt: thus, *Cur amicum offendam in nugis*—Hor. Also, *Offendere aliquem*, or *aliquid*, for to find; *in re aliquâ*, for to transgress. *Injustè neminem læsit*—Cic. *Juvit facundia causam*—Ovid. *Libris me delecto*—Cic. *Omnia gubernes*—Cic.

*Note 2.* The greater part of the verbs hitherto mentioned as governing the dative are neuter. Many active verbs govern a dative with the accusative, as will be hereafter noticed. It is likewise to be observed that the greater part of the verbs compounded with *ad*, *ante*, *con*, &c. do not govern the dative; such as *accolo*, *antegredior*, *inco*, *invado*, *intercurso*, *oppugno*, *obsideo*, *postvenio*, *prævenio*, *subsilio*, *supernato*, &c.; and, that, besides those which have been mentioned, there are many, signifying profit, assistance, favour, and the contrary, which are construed with the accusative, or otherwise; such as *levo*, *erigo*, *alo*, *nutrio*, *amo*, *diligo*, *vexo*, *crucio*, *aversor*, &c.

*Note 3.* Many of the verbs which have been enumerated as belonging to this rule, are found differently construed, while their signification remains the same; and many vary their meaning; of both which, lists will be given at the end of the Syntax.

*Note 4.* To this rule are referred many verbs which, among the poets chiefly, are construed with a dative, after the manner of the Greeks, but which are commonly found with the ablative and a preposition, according to Latin construction; as verbs of

1. Contending; *contendo*, *certo*, *bello*, *luctor*, *pugno alicui* or *cum aliquo*. *Solus tibi certet Amyntas*—Virg. We also find *Contendere contra* or *adversus aliquem*—Cic. *Certare inter se*—Cic. *Pugnare contra* or *adversus*—Quinct. Plin. *inter se*—Curt. *in aliquem*—Liv.

2. Differing; as *distare*, *dissentire*, *discrepare*, *dissidere*, *differre*

*rei alicui, for a re aliquā. Paulam sepultæ distat inertie Celata virtus*—Hor. We also find *distant, dissentiunt, discrepant, dissident, differunt inter se*—Cic. *Distare metā*—Ovid. *Dissentire, dissidere cum aliquo*—Cic. *Differt inter opinionem meam et tuam*—Cic.

3. Coming together, and mixing; as *cogo, concurro, concumbō, misceo*: thus, *Placidis cōcant immitia*—Hor. *Concurrere hosti*—Ovid. *Concubuisse deæ*—Propert. *Mista Deo mulier*—Virg. instead of *cum placidis, cum hoste, &c.* We also find *Coire, concurrere, inter se*—Virg. and Liv. *Miscere vinum aquæ, or cum aquâ, or aquâ, &c.*

4. Keeping or driving away; as *Arcebis gravido pecori*—Virg. *Solstitium pecori defendite*—Virg. But these belong to verbs of taking away, which govern two cases, and will be hereafter noticed.

5. Passive verbs: as *Non intelligor ulli*—Ovid. for *ab ullo. Neque cernitur ulli*—Virg.

Note 5. Verbs of calling or exhorting; as *voco, hortor, invito, provoco, laccio, animo, stimulo*, with *specto, pertineo, attineo, con-formo*, and some other verbs denoting tendency to motion, are followed by an accusative with *ad*: thus, *Eurum ad se vocat*—Virg. *Ad cœnam hominem invitavit*—Cic. *Ad arma res spectant*—Cic. *Provocasse ad pugnam*—Cic. *Me conformo ad ejus voluntatem*—Cic. &c.

Note 6. Verbs of local motion; as *eo, vado, curro, propero, festino, pergo, fugio*; also *porto, fero, lego, -as, præcipito, tollo, traho, duco, verto, &c.* and *incito; suscito, tendo, vergo, inclino*, and the like, are followed by an accusative with *ad* or *in*: as, *In jus nunquam iit*—Nep. *Vergimur in senium*—Stat. *Vergit ad septem-trignes*—Cæs. — But the poets sometimes use a dative: as, *It clamor cælo*—Virg. *Inferret deos Latio*—Virg. The verb *propinquo* is generally construed with the dative: as, *Propinquare castris, foribus, scopulo*—Virg. *campis, littori, &c.*—Tacit. Sallust writes *Propinquare amnem*; in which, *ad* may perhaps be understood. It is found however with an accusative, but in an active sense: as, *Tu ritè propinques augurium*—Virg. *Mortem licet arma propinquent*—Sil.

Note 7. Verbs 'compounded with *ad* are variously construed. Some generally govern the dative only; as *assideo, assurgo, adversor, alicui*. Plautus uses *Adversari adversus sententiam*—Some generally have an accusative with *ad* or *in*; as *accio, accurro, adhortor, advoco, allicio, alligo, attraho, &c.*—Some have either construction; as *accedo, accido, adhæresco, adrepo, affluo*; also *accingo, accommodo, addo, adfero, adhiteo, adjicio, affigo, allido, appono, adnato, adsto, advigilo, alludo, aspiro, &c.* several of which, being active verbs, have an accusative with a dative, as will be hereafter noticed—Some, the accusative, without the preposition's being repeated; as *advehor, affor, alloquor, alluo, attono*—Some, the

accusative with or without a preposition ; as, *adeo, adveho, advento, aggredior, ascendo, aspicio*—Some, the dative, or the accusative without a preposition ; as *adequito, adjaceo, adno, adstrepo, adsulto*—Some, the dative, or the accusative with or without a preposition ; as *Advolvi genibus, genua, ad genua*. Thus also *accedo, advenio, advolo, allabor, appropinquo*, for which see the lists.

**Note 8.** The verb *occurro*, signifying to *come together*, or *run*, is frequently followed by *ad* : as, *Ad consilium occurrere*—Liv. but it is generally followed by the dative : and it has been observed, that, when it signifies to *meet*, it is not used in the first person singular, but that the English objective case is turned, in Latin, into the nominative, and the nominative into the dative : as, *Meus pater mihi occurrit*, I met my father.

**Note 9.** Even verbs governing two cases have a dative, by this rule : as, *Accuso te illi*, as well as *apud illum*, or *coram illo*, *magni sceleris*, or *de magno scelere*.

**Note 10.** When the passive form of an English verb is to be expressed by a Latin neuter, or deponent, the phrase must be varied : thus, I was favoured by fortune, *Fortuna mihi favebat*. A master ought to be loved and respected by his scholars, *Discipuli debent amare et revereri præceptorem*. Thus also, the neuter may be used in the passive voice, but impersonally ; as I am favoured, *Mihi favetur*.

**RULE XXVIII.** A verb signifying actively<sup>1</sup> governs the accusative : as,

*Ama Deum,* Love God.  
*Reverere parentes,* Reverence your parents.

**Note 1.** That is, verbs transitive, whether they be active, deponent, or common, govern an accusative of the object to which their energy passes : as, *Animum rege*—Hor. *Agrum depopulatus est*—Liv. *Imprimis venerare Deos*—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> That all verbs whose signification is active and extends to an object, do not govern the accusative, may be seen by a slight examination of the preceding rule. There is the same kind of action and of communication of action in *nocceo* as in *lædo* ; and yet we say *Nocceo tibi*, and *Lædo te*. We may also say *Tu læderis*, in which the pronoun following the active voice, becomes the nominative ; but we cannot say *Tu noceris*, (but *nocetur tibi*.) because *nocceo*, though a verb of an active signification, is considered in regard to government as neuter. I am aware ; that, in the dictionaries, *nocceo* is denominated active, in reference both to its signification and government ; and that there are a few instances in which it seems to be used passively ; but, its true syntactical character is neuter, and, as such, it cannot be used passively, but in the third person singular, and that impersonally, the object of its active signification still remaining in the dative, instead of becoming a nominative, as happens after the passive tenses of active transitive verbs. It is needless to observe, that such active intransitive verbs as *ed, venio, curro*, &c. signify actively ; but, that, as their action is limited to the subject or agent, they are necessarily precluded from governing an accusative.



*Note 2.* Sometimes there is an ellipsis of the governing verb : as, *Quid multa?*—Cic. i. e. *dicam* or *loquar*.

*Note 3.* The accusative is frequently understood : as, *Solus Sannio servat domi*—Ter. i. e. *res quæ sunt domi*, or *res domesticas*. *Cum faciam vitulâ*—Virg. i. e. *sacra*. *Nox præcipitat*—Virg. i. e. *se*. *Eo lavatum*—Hor. i. e. *me*. The accusative of the pronoun is frequently understood to many verbs, which, on this account have been named absolute, or have been, without sufficient reason, considered as intransitive; such as *abstineo*, *celero*, *declino*, and many others, which will be noticed, at the end of Syntax, after the list of verbs construed actively and neuterly<sup>1</sup>.

*Note 4.* The infinitive, or a sentence, sometimes supplies the place of the accusative : as, *Reddes dulce loqui*—Hor. i. e. *dulcem sermonem*. *Feci ð servo libertus ut esses mihi*—Ter. i. e. *te libertum*. *Vereor ne a doctis reprehendar*—Cic. i. e. *doctorum reprehensionem*.

*Note 5.* Some active verbs are variously construed : as, *Colere*, *incolere*, *habitare locum*, and *in loco*; *Confiteri crimen*, and *de crimine*—Cic. *Intueri aliquem*, and *in aliquem*—Cic. *Respicere*, *speculare*, *visere*, *revisere aliquem*, and *ad aliquem*. *Declinare locum*, and *a loco*. In some of these constructions, the active verb either imitates the nature of the neuter verb, or has *se*, or some similar word, understood to it.

#### OF NEUTER OR ABSOLUTE VERBS.

*Note 6.* Neuter verbs admit, after them an accusative of their own or a kindred signification : as, *Vitam vivere*—Plaut. *Furere furorem*—Virg. *Noxam nocuerunt*—Liv. *Servitutem serviat*—Plaut. This phraseology seems of Greek origin, for the last example is equivalent to the Greek *δαλννν δαλειαν*. It is also common in English ; as, *to live a life*. Thus also, *Ire viam*—Virg. *Somnum humanum quievi*—Apul. When taken in a metaphorical or active sense, they have sometimes an accusative : as, *Corydon ardebat Alexin*—Virg. i. e. *ardenter vel vehementer amabat*. *Nec vox hominem sonat*—Virg. i. e. *nor does the voice bespeak or show the person to be the man*. Thus also ; *Olet hircum*—Hor. *Abolere maculam*—Justin. *Morientem nomine clamat*—Virg. *Omnes una manet nox*—Hor. i. e. *awaits*.

<sup>1</sup> The accusative after certain active verbs, generally when they are used in some figurative sense, is governed, not by the verb, but by some preposition understood, the accusative which is the real object of the verb, being understood; thus *Ferire, icere, percutere fœdus*, is put for *Ferire, icere, &c. per eum ad sancientum fœdus*. *Conserere prælium*, for *Conserere manum ad prælium faciendum*. *Plangere funera, damna*, for *Plangere lacertos or pectus ad funera, ad damna*. In English too, we say, *To strike a bargain*; but there is little doubt, that, here, the *bargain* is not the real object of the action contained in the verb *strike*, but that this is, in some way, or from some custom, an indication of a bargain's being agreed upon.

**Note 7.** Instead of the foregoing accusatives, an ablative is frequently subjoined: as, *Ire nostris itineribus*—Cic. *Morte obiit repentina*. *Ludere aled*—Hor. These are governed by a preposition understood.

**Note 8.** The poets use the neuter gender of adjectives, either singular or plural, adverbially or instead of adverbs: as, *Torvum repente clamat*—Virg. for *torvè*. *Et pede terram Crebra ferit*—Virg. for *crebrè*. This use of the neuter gender after neuter verbs or their participles is almost peculiar to the poets; but Tacitus writes, *Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu*—Ann. iv. 60. 3. The following from Horace is quoted as an instance of a neuter gender used adverbially after the participle of a verb having an active signification; *Lalagen amabo dulce loquentem*; i. e. sweetly; in which, however, *dulce*, having some substantive understood to it, may, perhaps, be governed by *loquentem*; but this renders the meaning somewhat different from what it is if *dulce* be considered as used for *dulciter*, and as qualifying the participle.

**Note 9.** The accusatives *hoc, id, quid, aliquid, quicquid, nihil, idem, illud, tantum, quantum, multa, pauca, alia, cætera, omnia*, are often subjoined to neuter verbs, *circa, ob, propter, or secundum* (or *κατά*) being understood: as, *Num id lacrumat virgo?*—Ter. *Scio quid erres*—Plaut. *Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi*—Hor. *Illud cave dubites*—Cic. Other accusatives may be found after such verbs as *abnuo, fastidio, horreo, ardeo, caleo, tepeo, latro, sibilo, palleo, paveo, tremo, trepido, pereo, depereo, doleo, gemo, fleo, ploro, lacrymo, ambulo, curro, eo, procedo, vado, venio, juro, vigilo, dormio, nato, navigo, equito, &c.* but they are governed by some preposition understood. Such constructions as the following are to be referred to the *licentia poetica*, or to an imitation of it: *Via ambulatur, navigatur mare, Bellum hoc tibi militabitur*—Hor. *Pugna pugnata*—Cic. *Dormitur hyems*—Mart. *Vivitur ætas*—Ovid. &c.

**Note 10.** Certain verbs, which in their simple form are intransitive, govern an accusative, through the preposition with which they are compounded: as, *Adeo patrem; Villam prætereo*—Ter. *Flumen præterfluit muros*—Liv. *Evaditque celer ripam irremeabilis undæ*—Virg. *Excedere modum*. It is true that *e* and *ex* govern the ablative; but it is supposed that they are put for *extra*: as *præ*, which also governs the ablative, is for *præter*, in *Volucrem fugâ prævertitur Hebrum*—Virg. *Vado* likewise, when compounded with *in*, becomes transitive: as, *Vitam hominum invasisse*—Cic. Cicero has also repeated the preposition: as, *In multas pecunias invasit*.—Various verbs of motion are influenced in like manner<sup>2</sup>.—In all the preceding remarks concerning the accusative, it is a fundamental rule, that every accusative must be go-

<sup>1</sup> In *Sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt*—Cæs. there is evidently an ellipsis of *quod ad, quoad, or κατά*.

<sup>2</sup> A similar thing occurs in English; as *go*, intransitive; *undergo*, transitive; *come*, intransitive; *overcome*, transitive, &c.

verbed by a transitive verb, or a verb used transitively, or by a preposition, if not expressed, at least, understood. The same remark is applicable to adjectives, or participles, in regard to an ellipsis of a preposition in such constructions as *Crinem soluta*—Virg. i. e. *secundum*. *Humeros amictus*—Hor. i. e. *circa*.

**RULE XXIX.** *Recordor, meminī, reminiscor, and obliviscor*, govern the accusative or genitive : as,

*Recordor lectionem vel lectionis*, I remember the lesson.

*Oliviscor injuriam vel injurie*, I forget an injury.

**Note 1.** That is, the above-mentioned verbs, denoting *remembrance* and *forgetfulness*, are followed by a genitive or an accusative: as, *Meminisse laborum*—Virg. *Numeros meminī*—Virg. *Meminēram Paullum*—Cic. Although it be evident, by the last quotation, that *meminī* may govern the accusative of the person, contrary to the opinion of Vossius, who, in his less grammar, asserts, that we can say only *Meminī Ciceronis*, not *Ciceronem*; yet it is better to say *Memento mei, nostri*, than *me, nos*; and also *Oblitus ne sis nostri*, than *nos*. *Oblivisci injurias*—Cic. *Est proprium stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum*—Cic. &c.

**Note 2.** *Meminī*, when it signifies to *make mention*, is followed by a genitive, or *de*: as, *Neque omninò hujus rei usquam meminit poeta*—Quinct. *Achilles, cujus supra meminimus*—Cæs. *De quibus multi meminērunt*—Quinct.—*Recordor*, when it signifies to *make mention*, is, perhaps, construed with an accusative only: as, *Externa libentiùs in tali re, quam domesticq recordor*—Cic.

**Note 3.** *Recordor* and *meminī*, denoting *memoriâ teneo* (I remember), are sometimes construed with *de*: as, *Tu si meliâre memoriâ es, velim scire ecquid de te recordere*—Cic. *De Planco meminī*—Cic.

**Note 4.** The phrase *Venit mihi in mentem*, denoting *remembering*, is variously construed: as, *Venit mihi in mentem hæc res, hujus rei, de hæc re. Mihi veniebat in mentem ejus incommodum*—Ter. *Mihi solet venire in mentem illius temporis*—Cic. *In mentem venit de speculo*—Plaut.

**Note 5.** All these may be construed with the infinitive or a part of the sentence, instead of the respective cases: as, *Virginem meminī videre*—Ter. *Meminī Antiochum sententiâ destitisse*—Cic. *Nec venit in mentem quorum consederis arvis*—Virg. Or with an ablative with or without a preposition: as, *Si cum animis vestris recordari C. Stalenī vitam et naturam volueritis*—Cic. *Facili memoriâ meminī*—Plaut.

**Note 6.** The nature of this construction is variously explained by grammarians. Some contend, that, when *recordor, meminī, and reminiscor* are followed by a genitive, this is governed by *me-*

*moriam* or *recordationem* understood; and that to *Venit in mentem*, *memoria* or *recordatio* is understood. Others contend that *quod ad negotium*, or *in negotio* is understood to all.\* In regard to the accusative, they say, that, as these verbs are neuter, (Perizonius is inclined to let *memini* pass as active, in certain expressions,) this case must be governed by *ad*, *quod ad*, *κατὰ* understood. It has been doubted by some, whether the corresponding English verbs, *I forget*, *I remember*, with many others denoting mental operations, as *I hear*, *I see*, *I feel*, *I understand*, be active transitive verbs or not. This may be more a metaphysical than a grammatical question. That these verbs admit an accusative after them in Latin, English, and in other languages, is well ascertained; and, therefore, although, in all of these operations the mind may not be active, but passive, and it may be difficult to point out what *passes* from the agent to the object; yet, in a grammatical point of view, there can be little impropriety in considering them as active transitive, and in asserting that the accusative following them is governed by them. In speaking of such English verbs, it is observed by Dr. Crombie, (Etymol. and Synt. of the Eng. Lang. p. 86.) that, if the point in question be metaphysically considered, it would be easy to demonstrate, that, though in sensation the mind be passive, in perception it is active.

#### ACTIVE VERBS GOVERNING ANOTHER CASE TOGETHER WITH THE ACCUSATIVE.

**RULE XXX.** Verbs of accusing, condemning, and acquitting, with the accusative of the person govern also the genitive of the crime: as,

*Arguit me furti*, He accuses me of theft.  
*Meipsum inertiae condemno*, I condemn myself of laziness.

*Illum homicidii absolvunt*, They acquit him of manslaughter.

**Note 1.** These verbs govern the accusative, according to Rule XXVIII, and are followed by a genitive of the crime or punishment. The former has been named their Direct Regimen; the latter, their Indirect.

To the rule belong verbs of

Accusing; *accuso*, *ago*, *appello*, *arcesso*, *anquiro*, *arguo*, *coarguo*, *capto*, *increpo*, *increpito*, *urgeo*, *incuso*, *insimulo*, *interrogo*, *postulo*, *alligo*, *astringo*, *defero*, *compello*: as, *Qui alterum inculcat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet*—Plaut. *Cum capitis acquisissent*—Liv. *Dolabellam repetundarum postulavit*—Suet. &c.

Acquitting; *absolvo*, *libero*, *purgo*, to which perhaps *solvo* may be added: as, *Judex absolvit eum injuriarum*—Auct. ad Herenn. *Liberavit ejus culpæ regem*—Liv. *Me omnium purgavi*—Apul. *Hanc tetram immanemque belluam . . . solvit subito legum consul*—Cic. *Cum famulis operum solutis*—Hor.

Condemning; *damno, condemnno, infamo, noto*, to which may be added, *convincio, prehendo, deprehendo, judico, plector*: as, *Sceleris condemnat generum suum*—Cic. *Vatem sceleris damnare*—Ovid. *Te convinco inhumanitatis*—Cic. *Perduellionis se judicare C. Fulvio dixit*—Liv. To these may be added such constructions as *Quem ego capitis perdam*—Plaut. *Castigat se ipsum dementiæ*—Lactant. *Me capitis periclitatum memini*—Apul.

Note 2. The genitive of the crime may be put in the ablative with *de*, chiefly after *accuso, arguo, defero, postulo, appello, absolvo, damno, condemnno, purgo*: as, *Accusare de negligentia*—Cic. *De eo crimine quo de arguatur*—Cic. *Qui de perduellione anquirent*—Liv. *De proditione appellatus*—Liv. *In* is sometimes found: as, *In quo te accuso*—Cic.; and *a* or *ab* after *libero*: as, *A scelere liberati sumus*—Cic.

Note 3. The crime or punishment is sometimes put in the ablative without a preposition's being expressed, after *absolvo, libero, damno, condemnno*, &c.: as, *Consulenti regni suspicione absolvent*—Liv. *Nemo sapientiam paupertate domnavit*—Senec. *Damnabis tu votis*—Virg. also *voti*—Nep. Liv.—To the preceding verbs may be added, *accuso, alligo, anquiro, appello, arcesso, arguo, arripio, astringo, compello*, -as, *insimulo, multo, noto, obligo, obstringo, postulo, teneor*. *Crimen quo argui posset*—Nep. *Hoc crimine compellabatur*—Nep. *Teneri poenâ*—Cic. &c.

Note 4. *Accuso, incuso, insimulo*, sometimes take two accusatives: as, *Si id me non accusas*—Plaut. *Quæ me incusaveras*—Ter. *Sic me insimulare falsum facinus*—Plaut. One of these accusatives, which is generally *id, illud, quod*, or the like, is governed by *circa* or *quod ad* understood.

Note 5. The nouns *crimen* and *caput* are either put in the genitive, or in the ablative generally without a preposition: as, *Hominem tantorum criminum postulasset*—Apul. *An commotæ crimine mentis absolves hominem*—Hor. *Capitis damnatus est*—Suet. *Nec ob eam rem capite damnaver*—Cic. *Capite plectere* or *punire*, not *capitis*; also *Capite anquiri, damnari, plecti*, without a preposition. *Argui de crimine* is attributed to Cicero, but such words as *crimen* and *scelus*, being general, that is, not referring to any specific crime, are used without a preposition. *Multo* is construed with an ablative, the preposition being always omitted: as, *Multare poenâ, pecuniâ*, &c.<sup>1</sup>

Note 6. The genitive, strictly speaking, is not governed by the verbs mentioned in this rule, but by some ablative understood,

<sup>1</sup> Valla and others say that these words, *altero, neutro, utro, utroque, ambobus* (to which Linacer adds superlatives, and some other words, as *nullo, alto, omnibus*) ought to be used in the ablative only: thus, *Teneriurne sacrilegii, an furti, an utroque, vel ambobus, vel neutro?* Also *Accusare hunc furti, an sacrilegii, an incesti, an omnibus, vel, ah nullo, vel, an maximo ex iis*; and not *utriusque, amborum, omnium*, &c. The Eton Grammar has a similar observation, borrowed, probably, from Linacer or Lily; but, since neither is supported by examples from the writings of the ancients, they are entitled to little consideration.

such as *pœnâ, crimine, scelere, peccato, actione, multâ, nomine, te, causâ, ergo*: as, *Accuso te (crimine) furti*. And these, or other ablatives, are governed by *de* or *in*, expressed or understood.

**Note 7.** The following verbs of accusing, &c. are not construed with the genitive, *calumnior, carpo, corripio, criminor, culpo, excuso, mulcto, punio, reprehendo, sugillo, taxo, traduco, vitupero*: as, *Potentiam alicujus invidiose criminari*—Cic. Also, *Excuso tibi tarditatem meam, Multo te exsilio*, and not *Excuso me tibi tarditatis, Multo te exsiliû*. This construction is found even with some of the verbs which have a genitive or ablative: as, *Ejus avaritiam perfidiamque occusarat*—Nep.—*Ago tecum furti, injuriarum*, and not *Ago te furti, injuriarum*, is a peculiar mode of expression.

**Note 8.** Where there is a variety of constructions, authority is the only criterion. It may, however, be better to say *Increpare alicujus avaritiam, Notare incuriam alicujus, Castigare suam demeritiam*, than *Increpare aliquem avaritiæ*—Suet. *Notare aliquem incuriæ*—Gell. *Castigare se demeritiæ*—Lactant. *Liberare aliquem culpâ, Purgare se apud aliquem, vel alicui de re aliquâ*, may be better than *Liberare aliquem culpæ*—Liv. *Purgare dicti factique hostilis civitatem*—Liv.—It is to be observed also that *Urgeri malè administratæ provinciæ, Interrogari facti alicujus, Infamari temeritatis, Plecti falsæ insimulationis, Perdi capitis, Captare impudicitiae, Damnatus longi laboris*, although they may be found in their respective authors, Tacitus, Seneca, Apuleius, Plautus, &c., are by no means to be imitated.

#### VERBS OF ADMONISHING.

**Note 9.** Under this rule, (or rule XXXII,) may be mentioned, *moneo, admoneo, commoneo, commonefacio*, which with the accusative of a person take the genitive of the thing: as, *Grammaticos officii sui commonemus*—Quinct.

**Note 10.** Instead of the genitive, they sometimes take an ablative with *de*: as, *De quo vos admonui*—Cic.

**Note 11.** They have sometimes two accusatives: as, *Sed eos hoc moneo*—Cic. Passively, the latter: as, *Multa in extis admonemur*—Cic. One of these is generally a pronoun, as *hoc, id, quod, &c.* or some word referring to number or quantity, as *unum, duo, tria, multa, nihil, nonnihil*. Ovid, however, writes, *At virgo scit se non falsa moneri*—Met. x. 427. The accusative of the thing is governed by some preposition understood, as *quoad, quod ad*, or the like. To verbs having this construction some add *hortor* and *cohortor*: as, *Quod te jamdudum hortor*—Cic. *Pauca pro tempore milites hortatus*—Sall. But these two are much more frequently construed with *ad*: as, *Hortor te ad virtutem, Cohortor ad pacem*.

**Note 12.** The genitive of the thing after verbs of advising is supposed to be governed by *causâ, or in re, or negotio*.

**Note 13.** These verbs are construed with the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*: as, *Pietas erga parentes officium conservare monet*—Cic. *Sed te illud moneo, ut te ante compares, quo-*

*tidiesque meditere, resistendum esse iracundiæ—Cic. Immortalis ne speres, monet annus—Hor.*

**RULE XXXI.** Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away, govern the dative with the accusative :

as,

*Comparo Virgilium Homero,* I compare Virgil to Homer.  
*Suum cuique tribuito,* Give every man his own.  
*Narras fabulam surdo,* You tell a story to a deaf man.

*Esipuit me morti,* He rescued me from death.

**Note 1.** That is, verbs signifying comparison, acquisition, or giving, loss, or taking away, refusal, application, information, and the like, in addition to their direct regimen of the accusative, govern also the dative ; thus verbs of

Comparing ; *comparo, compono, confero, æquo, æquiparo* ; also verbs of Preferring or Postponing ; *antepono, antefero, præpono, præfero* ; *postpono, posthabeo, postfero, &c.* : as, *Parvis componere magna—Virg. Posthabui tamen illorum mea seria ludo—Virg.*

Giving ; *do, tribuo, largior, præbeo, ministro, suggero, suppedito* ; also verbs of Restoring ; as *reddo, restituo, retribuuo, rependo, remetior* ; of Acquiring ; *quæro, acquiro, paro, pario* ; of Promising ; *promitto, polliceor, recipio, spondeo* ; also *debeo, solvo, assero, vindico, mitto, relinquo*, and innumerable others ; thus *Amoriquæ nostro plusculum etiam, quam concedet veritas, largiari—Cic. Quæ tibi promitto—Cic. &c.*

Declaring ; *narro, dico, memoro, loquor, nuncio, refero, declaro, aperio, expono, explico, significo, indico, monstro, ostendo, &c.* ; of Denying ; *nego, inficior* ; of Confessing ; *fateor, confiteor, &c.* : as, *Postquam diem operi dixerat—Cic. Neget quis carmina Gallo—Virg.*

Taking away ; *aufero, adimo, eripio, eximo, demo, surripio, detraho, excutio, extorqueo, &c.* : as, *Mea mihi ademerunt—Cic.*

To these may be added a great number of active verbs compounded with *ad, in, ob, præ, sub* ; as *addo, adfero, adjicio, adjungo, infigo, injungo, inscribo, inserto, irrogo, oppono, offero, ofundo, objicio, præcludo, proficio, præparo, præscribo, subdo, subjugo, submitto, suppono*. In short, any active verb may govern the dative with the accusative, when together with the thing done, is also expressed the object to or for which it is done : as, *Facio tibi injuriam. Doce mihi filium. Miscere alicui mulsum—Cic. &c.*

**Note 2.** The accusative is sometimes suppressed : as, *Ignoscere alteri* ; i. e. *culpam* or *delictum*. *Detrahere alicui* ; i. e. *laudem*. *Nubere alicui* ; i. e. perhaps, *se* or *vultum*.

**Note 3.** *Comparo, compono, and confero*, are often found with *cum* and an ablative : as, *Ut hominem cum homine comparetis—Cic.*

*Dicta cum factis componere*—Sall. *Conferte hanc pacem cum illo bello*—Cic. We also find *Comparare res inter se*—Cic. *Ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est*—Ter. This last construction is said to be used, when there is no comparison between the objects, when the difference between them is very great; in any other case, *illi* or *cum illo*.

**Note 4.** Verbs of Taking away, instead of the dative, have often the ablative, with *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*: as, *Auferre ab aliquo triginta minas*—Ter. *Eripile nos ex miseris*—Cic. *De magnis divitiis si quid demas*—Plaut. The preposition is sometimes suppressed: as, *Sudque eripere æde Deam*—Ovid. *Vaginaque eripit ensem*—Virg. The following verbs have commonly an ablative, and generally with the preposition expressed; *abduco*, *deduco*, *decutio*, *deripio*, *detraho*, *eximo*, *extraho*; also *segrego*, *sejungo*, *sepono*, *semoveo*, *removeo*, *submoveo*.

**Note 5.** Many verbs vary their construction: as, *Afflare alicui venenum*—Auct. ad Herenn. *aliquem veneno*—Virg. Ovid. *Aspergere labem alicui*—Cic. *aliquem labe*—Cic. *Donare alicui rem*—Hor. *aliquem re*—Cic. *Induere sibi vestem*—Cic. *se veste*—Cic. *Intercludere alicui commeatum*—Plaut. *aliquem commeatu*—Cæs. *Prohibere alicui rem*—Plaut. *aliquem re*—Cic. *Committere se alicui*—Cic. *in fidem alicujus*—Ter. *aliquem cum aliquo*—Tac. *omnes inter se*—Suet. *Imponere onus alicui*—Cic. *in aliquem*—Plaut. *Accingere se operi*, and *ad opus*—Virg. Liv. *Admovere tures muro*—Liv. *aliquid ad corpus*—Cic. *Adscribere aliquem civitati*, *in civitatem*, et *civitatem*—Cic. *Assumere aliquid sibi*—Cic. *aliquem in societatem*—Liv. — *Mittere*, *scribere*, *epistolam alicui*, or *ad aliquem*. *Imprimere aliquid animo*, *in animum*, *in animo*. *Incidere æri*, *in æs*, *in ære*. *Intendere telum alicui*, et *in aliquem*. *Rescribere literis* and *ad literas*—with innumerable others.

**RULE XXXII.** Verbs of asking and teaching admit two accusatives, the first of a person, and the second of a thing: as,

*Posce Deum veniam*, Beg pardon of God.  
*Docuit me grammaticam*, He taught me grammar.

**Note 1.** To this rule are generally referred,

*Celo*: as; *Celo te hanc rem*—Ter.

Verbs of Asking or Entreating; as *rogo*, *interrogo*, *oro*, *exoro*, *obsecro*, *precor*, *percontor*, *posco*, *reposco*, *flagito*: thus, *Rogo te nummos*—Mart. *Te hoc obsecrat*—Cic. Horace construes *laccio*, in this sense, with two accusatives: as, *Nihil supra deos laccio*—Car. II. 18. 11.

Verbs of Teaching; as, *doceo*, *edocceo*, *dedocceo*, *erudio*: thus, *Te literas doceam*—Cic. *Te leges præceptaque erudit*—Stat. *Damnoscque (eum) erudit artes*—Ovid. This last is a poetical construction.

To these have been commonly added verbs of Arraying; as *vestio*.



*ſio, induo, cingo, accingo*; but, although the poets may write *Induitur vestem, Quidlibet indutus, Cingitur ferrum*, and the like, it is not to be thence inferred that *Induit se vestem, Cingit se ferrum* are correct. Such verbs have generally the ablative of the thing without a preposition. *Exuo* and *induo* have frequently the accusative of a thing and the dative of a person.

*Note 2.* The construction of the preceding verbs is often varied: as, *Id Alcibiadi celari non potuit*—Nép. *Bassus noster me de hoc libro celavit*—Cic.

*Note 3.* Verbs of Asking often change the accusative of the person into the ablative with *a, ab, or abs*: as, *Non debebam abs te has literas pſcere*—Cic. *Veniam oremus ab ipso*—Virg.—*Peto, exigo, quero, scitor, ſciſcitor* are always followed by a preposition: as, *A te peto*—Cic. *Gradere et ſcitabere ab ipso*—Ovid. *Percontor, quero, ſcitor, ſciſcitor* are generally conſtrued with *ex*: as, *Epicuri ex Velleio ſciſcitabar ſententiam*—Cic. Also, *Quero de te, for abs or ex te*—Liv. *Peto abs te, never ex te.*

*Note 4.* Verbs of Teaching frequently change the accusative of the thing into the ablative with *de*: as, *De itinere hoſtium ſenatum elocet*—Sall. This is the caſe, chiefly when they denote *to warn, or to give information of*. We alſo find *Doctus ad legem*—Cic. *Erudire ad modeltiam*—Cic. *Erudire aliquem in jure civili*—Cic. *Doctus, eruditus, literis Græcis*—Cic.; but, ſcarcely, *Doceo te de grammaticâ*.

*Note 5.* *Inſtruo, formo, inſtituo, inſformo aliquem artibus*, are generally uſed without a prepoſition. We alſo find *In hoc ſit inſtructus*—Quinct. and *Inſtruere ignorantiam alicujus*—Plin. *Inſtituere aliquem ad lectionem*—Quinct. *ad turpitudines*—Cic. *artem aliquam*—Cic. Also *Formare ad ſtudio*—Virg. *mentem ſtudiis*—Hor. *ſtudia alicujus*—Quinct.—*Imbuo aliquem artibus vel præceptis*; ſeldom in or ab artibus.

*Note 6.* Other verbs are ſometimes found with two accuſatives: as, *Argentum, quod habes, condonamus te*—Ter. *ſcin' quid ego te volebam*—Ter. Many verbs are ſometimes uſed in this way, ſuch as *cogo, circumduco, defraudo, eludo, emungo, interverto, juvo, adjuvo, adjuto, objurgo, remitto*; and it is obſerved, that the accuſative of the thing is generally ſome pronoun, or word of number or quantity: thus, *Quid non mortalia pectora cogis?*—Virg. *Id, amaſco, adjuta me*—Ter. *Multa prius de ſalute ſuâ Pomitinum obteſtatus*—Sall.

*Note 7.* Many verbs may be found with two accuſatives referring to the ſame object: as, *Præſta te virum*—Cic. *Africam. Græci Liſyam appellavére*—Plin. *Petit hanc Saturnia munus*—Ovid. Many ſuch conſtructions may be referred to appoſition, or to an ellipſis of *eſſe*.

*Note 8.* The accuſative of the thing, in this Rule, is not, ſtrictly ſpeaking, governed by the verb, but by *ad, quod ad, ſecundum, circa, ob*, underſtood: thus in *Rogare patrem veniam, veniam* may

be governed by *ad*, *circa*, or *propter*. Also, *Oljurgabat hæc me pater*; i. e. *ob hæc*. In such expressions as *Si quid me voles; Quæ te aliquid jubeant*, we may suppose either a similar ellipsis, or that of *facere*. Thus also *Doceo te (quod ad) literas*, or, perhaps, *scire literas*. In such expressions as *Trajicit fluvium exercitum*, it is evident that the one accusative is governed by *trans* in composition. The third accusative in *Oljurgare hæc me noctes et dies*—Plaut. is evidently governed by *per* understood.

**RULE XXXIII.** The passives of such active verbs as govern two cases, do still retain the last of them: as,

<i>Accusor furti,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticam,</i>	I am taught grammar.

*Note 1.* That is,

The passives of verbs of Accusing, Condemning, and Acquitting, retain the genitive or ablative: as, *Damnatus est ambitus*—Cic. *Absoluti sunt majestatis*—Cic. *Arguimur crimine pigritiæ*—Mart. The passives of verbs of Admonishing likewise retain the genitive, sometimes the accusative: as, *Commonefiat sceleris*—Cic. *Multa in extis monemur*—Cic.

The passives of verbs of Comparing, Giving, Declaring, and Taking away, retain the dative: as, *Parva magnis conferuntur*—Cic. *Res nunciatur hostilis*—Cæs. *Eripitur nobis puella*—Propert.

*Celor*, and the passives of verbs of Asking and Teaching, retain the accusative of the thing: as, *Nosne hoc celatos tam diu?*—Ter. *Celor*, the dative too: as, *Id Alcibiadi celari non potuit*—Nep. *Is rogatus est sententiam*—Liv. *Segetes alimentaque debita dives poscebatur humus*—Ovid. *Motus doceri gaudet Ionicos maturâ virgo*—Hor. All these accusatives are governed by *quod ad* (*κατὰ*) understood.

Verbs passive of Clothing, such as *induor*, *amicior*, *cingor*, *accingor*; also *exuor*, *discingor*, and their participles, although their actives do not govern two accusatives, have often, according to the poets, an accusative of the thing put on, but with others an ablative: as, *Induitur faciem cultumque Dianæ*—Ovid. *Non canas vestita nives*—Claudian. Sometimes also an accusative of the thing covered: as, *Pinnæ caput præcinctus oculis*—Ovid. — *Veste Arabica induitur*—Curt. *Cingitur gladio*—Liv. *Erutus omnibus fortunis*—Tac. *Velor*, *tegor*, *calceor*, *coronor*, *spolior*, are generally construed with the ablative. In all these the accusative is governed by *ad*, *quod ad*, or *per* understood; the ablative, by *cum*. In the same manner are to be explained, *Magnam partem in his occupati sunt*—Cic. *Omnia Mercurio similis vocemque &c.*—Virg. *Expleri mentem nequit*—Virg. *Nodoque sinu collecta*

*fluens*—Virg.; with many other similar instances found among the poets chiefly<sup>1</sup>.

*Note 2.* It deserves observation, that, in conformity with this rule, whatever is the accusative after the active verb, must be the nominative to it in the passive voice: thus, *Tibi librum do; Tibi liber datur. Narras fabulam surdo; Surdo fabula narratur. Capitis eum condemnarunt; Capitis ille est condemnatus. Pateram vino implevit; Vino patera est impleta.* And where there are two accusatives, that of the person becomes the nominative: thus, *Pueros grammaticam docebat; Pueri docebantur grammaticam.*

On the subject of this rule, I am indebted to the critical discernment of the friend to whom this little work is dedicated, for the following observations. "This rule of Ruddiman (he observes) is extremely vague. It contains no precise information; nor have I seen any Grammar, in which the principle seems rightly understood, or clearly elucidated. In respect, indeed, to the phraseologies, which may be comprehended under this, or a more correct rule, there are few modern Latin writers who are not chargeable with repeated violations of that usage, which Cicero, Cæsar, and Livy uniformly adopt. Thus we read *Ut equidem persuasus sim*—Xenoph. Mem. Leunclav. p. 729. *Me persuaso*—Eurip. Phœniss. King, p. 464. *Persuasus vates mendacia locutus sit*—Oed. Tyr. Johnson, p. 534. *Hoc mirum videtur, persuaderi quoddam potuisse*—Xenoph. Mem. c. 11, 1, Simpson<sup>2</sup>. These and similar incorrect expressions might have been avoided, had the writers attended to this simple rule, That whatever is put in the accusative case after the verb, must be the nominative to it in the passive voice, while the other case is retained under the government of the verb, and cannot become its nominative. Thus, 'I persuade you to this or of this,' *Persuadeo hoc tibi.* Here, the person persuaded is expressed in the dative case, and cannot, therefore, be the nominative to the passive verb. We must, therefore, say *Hoc tibi persuadetur*, 'You are persuaded of this;' not *Tu persuaderis*. 'He trusted me with this affair,' or 'He believed me in this,' *Hoc mihi credidit*.—Passively, *Hoc mihi creditum est*. 'I told you this,' *Hoc tibi dixi*. 'You were told this,' *Hoc tibi dictum est*<sup>3</sup>, not *Tu dictus es*. Is then the phraseology *Tu dictus*

<sup>1</sup> This rule is applicable also to the passives of verbs of Valuing, which retain the genitives *magni, parvi, nihili*, &c. To the passives of verbs of Filling, Loading, Binding, Depriving, &c. which retain the ablative. All these are to be noticed hereafter.

<sup>2</sup> To the examples here adduced may be added, *Si persuasus auditor fuerit*—Auct. ad Herenn. 1, 6. *Nihil erat difficile persuadere persuasis mori*—Justin. II, 11. *Jamduddum persuasus erit*—Ovid. Art. III. 679.

<sup>3</sup> I may be permitted to observe, in addition to the remarks with which I have been favoured by this ingenious critic, that it is the more necessary to attend to this rule, and to these distinctions, as the idioms of the two languages do not always concur. Thus, *Hoc tibi dictum est* means not only "This

“es inadmissible? Certainly not: but, when this expression is employed, *tu* denotes the subject of discourse, or the person of whom, not the person to whom, information is given. Thus, *Ille dicitur esse vir sapiens*. Here, *ille* is the subject spoken of, not the person to whom any thing is told. Thus also *Credo tibi*, ‘I believe you,’ that is, I give credit to what you say, in which sense we must say in the passive voice, *Tibi creditur*, and not *Tu crederis*; for the latter of these two expressions would imply not that credit is given to the words of the person, but that he is the object or the subject of belief. In short, it is to be remembered that nothing but that, which is in the accusative after the active verb, whether denoting a person or a thing, can be the nominative to the verb in the passive voice. Hence it is, that, if a verb does not govern the accusative in the active voice, it can have no passive, unless impersonally; thus we say *Resisto tibi*, and cannot, therefore, say *Tu resisteris*, but *Tibi resistitur*. — It is to be observed, however, that the poets frequently have transgressed this rule. Thus Virgil, speaking of Cassandra, says *Credita Teucris*, where *Cassandra* denoting the person believed, or to whom credit is given, and which, after the active verb, would be put in the dative case, is made the nominative to the verb in the passive voice. If we consult, however, the purest models of Latin prose, Cicero and Cæsar, or Livy and Sallust, we shall never find this phraseology. Nor is the rule here given, and to which the practice of the best prose writers is strictly conformable, the mere result of arbitrary usage. It contributes to perspicuity. If *Ego credor* be employed to signify, not only that I, as a person speaking, am believed, but also, as a person spoken of, obscurity or ambiguity must frequently follow. — I have observed also, that no verb can be regularly used in the passive voice, unless it govern the accusative in the active voice. The practice of the purest Classics justifies this observation. The poets are less scrupulous. Thus, Horace says *Bactra regnata Cyro*, where the verb *regno*, which does not govern the accusative case in the active voice, admits a nominative as a regular passive verb. Thus also *Gentes regnantur*—Tac. The best prose writers never employ this phraseology.”

**RULE XXXIV.** The price of a thing is governed in the ablative, by any verb: as,

*Emi librum duobus assibus*, I bought a book for two shillings.

*Vendidit hic auro patriam*, This man sold his country for gold.

was told to you,” but “You were told this.” *Liber mihi a patre promissus est* means both “A book was promised(to) me by my father,” and “I was promised a book.” *Is primum rogatus est sententiam*, “He was first asked for his opinion,” and “An opinion was first asked of him,” in which last the accusative of the person becomes, in Latin, the nominative in the passive voice.

*Demosthenes docuit talento,* Demosthenes taught for a talent.

*Note 1.* That is, not only verbs which plainly denote Buying or Selling, but those likewise which refer thereto, are followed by an ablative: as, *Viginti talentis unam orationem Isocrates vendidit*—Plin. *Non emam vitiosâ nuce*—Plaut. *Piscinæ ædificantur magno*—Varro. *Multo sanguine et vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit*—Liv.

*Note 2.* The verb *valeo*, when it refers to Price, has generally the ablative; but in one instance it is found with an accusative; *Denarii dicti, quæd denos æris valebant; quinarii quæd quinos*—Varro.

*Note 3.* *Magno, permagno, parvo, paululo, minimo, plurimo*, are often found without their substantive: as, *Fru mentum suum quàm plurimo venditurus*—Cic. To these are added *plure, vili, nimio*: as, *Plure venit*—Cic. To all these *pretio* is understood. It is sometimes expressed: as, *Vendere aliquid parvo pretio*—Cic.<sup>1</sup>

*Note 4.* The ablative is not, strictly speaking, governed by the verb, but by *pro* understood: as, *Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret*—Liv. *Emere ad viginti minas, Ad eam summam emere, Ad eam summam offerre*, are mentioned by Johnson, who attributes the first two to Cicero.

**RULE XXXV.** These genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, are excepted: as,

<i>Quanti constitit?</i>	How much cost it?
<i>Asse et pluris,</i>	A shilling and more.

*Note 1.* This is merely an exception to the preceding rule. To the above-mentioned genitives may be added their compounds *quanticunque, quantiquanti, tantidem*, and also *majoris*: as, *Non concupiscēs ad libertatem quanticunque pervenire*—Senec. *Multò majoris alapæ mecum veneunt*—Phædr.

*Note 2.* If the substantive be expressed, these words must be put in the ablative: as, *Authepsa illa quàm tanto pretio mercatus est*—Cic. *Pretio minore regimendi captivos copia*—Liv. This remark does not refer to *tantidem*, which has no ablative.—There is a distinction between *Eni equum magno* or *parvo pretio* and *Emi*

<sup>1</sup> To these ablatives some grammarians add *multo, paucò, dimidio, duplo, paulo, maximo* and *immenso*; but they are without authorities. In the following instances, *Multo minoris vendidit quàm tu*—Cic. and *Ambulatiuncula propè dimidio minoris constat isto loco*—Cic., *multo* and *dimidio* are the ablatives of defect, rather than of price. *Caro emptâ*, attributed to Quintilian, is a doubtful reading, *carè* being most probably the word intended. Indeed, Diomedes does not hesitate to consider *caro* and *vili* as adverbs of valuing. Horace writes *Luscinias soliti impenso prandere cœmptas*—Sat. ii. 3. 215, *carè* being understood.

*equum magni* or *parvi pretii*, the former denoting the price of the horse, the latter his intrinsic or real worth.

*Note 3.* To the genitives *magni*, *pluris*, *tanti*, *quant*i, &c. *æris pretio* or *pondere*, or, inversely, *pretii* or *ponderis ære*, is said to be understood.

**RULE XXXVI.** Verbs of Valuing govern such genitives as these—*magni*, *parvi*, *nihili*: as,

*Æstimo te magni*, I value you much.

*Note 1.* That is, verbs of Valuing admit after them, besides *tanti*, *quant*i, *pluris*, *minoris*, the following also, *magni*, *parvi*, *maximi*, *minimi*, *plurimi*, with *assis*, *nihili*, *nauci*, *floci*, *pili*, *teruncii*, *hujus*, *pensi*.

*Note 2.* The verbs of valuing are *æstimo*, *existimo*, *duco*, *facio*, *habeo*, *pendo*, *puto*, *taxo*; to which may be added *sum* and *fio*, taken for *æstimor*, which are followed by the genitive of value, but which do not take the accusative: as, *Magni æstimabat pecuniam*—Cic. *Quis Carthaginiensium pluris fuit Annibale consilio*—Cic. *Ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis*—Cic. — It is to be observed, that *pili*, *teruncii*, and *hujus* are construed with *facio* only; *nauci*, with *facio* and *habeo*; *assis*, with *facio* and *æstimo*; *nihili*, with *facio* and *pendo*; *floci*, with *facio*, *pendo*, and *existimo*. *Pensi* is generally preceded by *non*, *neque*, or *nihil*: as, *Neque id quibus modis ossequeretur, quidquam pensi habebat*—Sall. *Nec pensi duxerat*—Val. Max.

*Note 3.* To this rule may be referred the phrases *Æqui bonique facio*, or *Æqui boni facio*, and *Boni consulo*: as, *Isthuc æqui bonique facio*—Ter. *Hoc munus, rogo, boni consulas*—Senec.

*Note 4.* *Æstimo* sometimes takes these ablatives, *magno*, *permagno*, *parvo*, *nihilo*, *nonnihilo*: as, *Data magno æstimus, accepta parvo*—Senec. *Quia sit nonnihilo æstimandum*—Cic.

*Note 5.* The substantive understood to the adjectives *magni*, *parvi*, &c. is *pretii*, *æris*, *ponderis*, *momenti*, or the like; and the construction may be thus supplied: *Æstimo te magni*, i. e. *esse hominem magni pretii*, or *pro homine magni pretii*. *Æstimat pecuniam parvi*, i. e. *esse rem parvi momenti*, or *pro re parvi momenti*. In like manner, *Isthuc æqui bonique facio*, i. e. *facio isthuc rem æqui bonique hominis*, or *animi*, or *negotii*. *Consulo boni*, i. e. *interpretor esse boni animi* or *viri munus* or *factum*. And nearly in a similar way, *Quæ ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri*—Nep. i. e. *fecit rem lucri*. — *Pro nihilo habeo, puto, duco*, are common phrases: as, *Istam adoptionem pro nihilo esse habendam*—Cic. Cicero uses *Quæ visa sunt pro nihilo*; but here there may be some ellipsis, of *haberi* perhaps.

**RULE XXXVII.** Verbs of Plenty and Scarceness for the most part govern the ablative: as,

*Abundat divitiis,*      He abounds in riches.  
*Caret omni culpâ,*      He has no fault.

**Note 1.** To this rule belong verbs of

Plenty: as *abundo, exubero, redundo, scateo, affluo, circumfluo, diffuio, superfluio*: as, *Amore abundas Antipho*—Ter.

Want or Scarcity: as, *careo, egeo, indigeo, vaco* (to want), with *deficio* and *destituor*: thus, *Cerere debet omni vitio*—Cic. *Ratione deficitur*—Cic.

**Note 2.** *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently take the genitive: as, *U medicinæ egeamus*—Cic. *Non tam artis indigent, quàm laboris*—Cic. Also, among the more antient writers, *scateo*, and *careo*: as, *Terra scatet ferarum*—Lucret. *Tui carendum erat*—Ter. Lucilius has *Abundamus rerum*; but the genitive is more frequent after *abundans*. Sometimes *careo* and *egeo* take the accusative: as, *Id cureo*—Plaut. *Multa egeo*—Gell.

**Note 3.** The ablative is not, strictly speaking, governed by the verb, but by some preposition understood, as *a, ab, de, ex, or in*. After some verbs it is frequently expressed: as, *Hæc a custodibus classium loca maxime vacabant*—Cæs. *Deficio prudens artis ab arte med*—Ovid. And when any of these verbs are followed by the genitive, some ablative, such as *re, negotio, causâ, præsentia, ope, copia*, or the like, with a preposition, is understood; thus, *Careo tui, i. e. ope or præsentia*.

To this rule may be referred

Verbs of Filling, Loading, Binding, Depriving, Clothing, and some others, which, with the accusative, have also an ablative case; thus verbs of

Filling; as *impleo, compleo, expleo, repleo, saturo, obsaturo, saturo, refectio, ingurgito, dito*, and the like: thus, *Implevit mero patenam*—Virg.

Loading; as *onero, cumulo, premo, opprimo, obruo*: Unloading; as *levo, exonero*: thus, *Naves onerant auro*—Virg. *Te fasces levabo*—Virg.

Binding; as *astringo, alligo, devinsio, impedio, irrefio, illaqueo*,

<sup>1</sup> The inexperienced learner should be careful to distinguish between such phrases as *Levabo te fasces*, in which *levo* denotes to ease or disburden, and the ablative belongs to this rule; and such as *Sæpe suis opibus inopiam eorum publicam levavit*—Nep. *Auxilioque levare viros*—Virg. *Levaverant animos religionem*—Liv. in which *levo* signifies to help or relieve, and the ablatives do not belong to this rule, but are to be referred to those of cause, manner, and instrument. In numberless instances, however, such is the nature of the verb or the phrase, that it is not easy to distinguish the ablative of the one rule, from that of the other.

&c. Loosing; as *solvo, exsolvo, libero, laxo, expedio*: thus, *Servitutem astringam testimonio sempiterno*—Cic. *Solvit se Teucra luctu*—Virg.

Depriving; as *privo, nudo, orbo, spolio, fraudo, emungo*: thus, *Nudavit ab ea parte aciem equestri auxilio*—Liv. Add also, *vacuo, evacuo, exhauro, exinanio, depleo*.

Clothing; as *vestio, umicio, induo, cingo, tego, vello, corono, calceo*; and their contraries, *exuo, discingo*: thus, *Sepulchrum vepribus vestire*—Cic. *Teque his exue monstis*—Ovid.—To these may be added many others, such as *muto, dono, munero, remunero, communico, pascio, beo, impertior, dignor, officio, prosequor, assequor, consequor, insequor, spargo, incesso, insector, oblecto*: with verbs of Mixing, as *misceo, permisceo, tempero*; such verbs as *orno, honoro, honesto, decoro, venusto, colo, excolo, dehonesto, dedecoro, fædo, inquino, polluo*: verbs of Teaching; as *formo, informo, doceo, erudio, instruo, imbuo*: verbs denoting Excess, as *antecedo, antecello, excello, supero*, &c.: verbs of Bounding, Measuring, and Recompensing; as *finio, definio, termino, metior, dimetior, penso, compenso*—with numberless other verbs which, without an accusative, admit an ablative of the cause, manner, or instrument, as *possum, polleo, vuleo, vivo*, &c.

Note 1. *Impleo, compleo, and expleo* sometimes take the genitive: as, *Ne ita omnia Tribuni potestatis suæ implerent*—Liv. *Erroris illos et dementiæ complebo*—Plaut. *Animum explēsse juvabit ultricis flammæ*—Virg. And, among the more antient writers, also *saturo* and *obsaturo*: as, *Hæ res vitæ me saturant*—Plaut. *Istius obsaturabere*—Ter.

Note 2. The verb *induo* is variously construed: as, *Ex ejus spoliis sibi et torquem et cognomen induit*—Cic. *Pomis se fertilis arbor induerat*—Virg.

Note 3. Verbs of Liberating are often followed by *a* or *ex*: as, *Arcem ab incendio liberari*—Cic. *Solvere bellum ex catenis*—Auct. ad Herenn. Verbs of Clothing are sometimes followed by *a* or *ab*, among the poets: as, *Geticis si cingar ab armis*—Ovid.

Note 4. The preposition *cum* is sometimes expressed after *prosequor*: as, *Decedentem cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt*—Liv.

Note 5. The ablative after *muto* is the thing taken in exchange: as, *Muto librum pecuniâ*; but, by the figure Hypallage, it may be *Muto pecuniam libro*<sup>1</sup>.

Note 6. Many verbs vary their construction: as, *Universos frumento donavit*—Nep. and *Prædam militibus donat*—Cæs. *Aspergere sale carnes*, or *Aspergere salem carnibus*—Plin. *Impertire aliquem salute*—Ter., or *alicui salutem*—Cic. *Communicare rem ali-*

<sup>1</sup> The preposition is sometimes expressed after *muto*: as, *Mutare bellum pro pace*—Sall. *Cum pedibusque manus, cum longis brachia mutal cruribus*—Ovid.



*quam cum aliquo; seldom, aliquem re aliquā; and never rem aliquam alicui. Cum altero rem communicavit—Cic. Communicabote semper mensā meā—Plaut.*

*Note 7.* The accusative is governed by Rule XXVIII; the ablative by some preposition, or it may be frequently referred to that *p* cause, manner, or instrument, which also is governed by some reposition.

**RULE XXXVIII.** *Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor,* govern the ablative: as,

*Utitur fraude,* He uses deceit.

*Abutitur libris,* He abuses books.

*Note 1.* That is, the above-mentioned verbs, to which may be added *nitor, innitor, epulor, nascor, creor, glorior, lætor, delector, gaudeo, vivo. victito, fido, confido, exulto, sto<sup>1</sup>, consto, consisto, cedo, supersedeo, laboro,* are followed by an ablative: as, *Utire sortē tuā—Virg. Pace frui—Cic. Functus est munere—Cic. Filio ntitur—Cic. Glande vescuntur—Cic. Sunt, qui piscibus, atque ovīs avium vivere existimantur—Cæs. Gaudet patientia duris—Lucan. Fortes creantur fortibus—Hor. &c.* To these may be added the compounds, *deutor*, once used in Cornelius Nepos for *abutor*, and *perfruor, perfungor. Fido, confido, innitor,* and *cedo* have been noticed under Rule XXVII.

*Note 2.* Under this, or the preceding rule, are usually enumerated, *assuesco, amplector, comprehendo, conflictor, periculator, pascor<sup>2</sup>,* which are found with an ablative of a thing: as, *Assuescere labore—Cic. Complecti benevolentia—Cic.* Such ablatives may be referred to those of cause, &c. *Pascor*, deponent, often takes the accusative: as, *Pascuntur silvas—Virg.*

*Note 3.* *Potior, fungor, vescor, epulor,* sometimes take the accusative: as, *Potiri summam imperii—Nep. Hominum officia fungi—Tac. Qui regnum adeptus cæpit vesci singulas—Phædr. Pullos epulari—Plin.* Also, among the more antient writers, *utor, abutor, fruor*: as, *Cætera quæque volumus uti—Plaut. Operam abutitur—Ter. Ingenium frui—Ter.*

<sup>1</sup> Some, led away by the English idiom, according to which we say "To stand to an agreement," have supposed that it is the dative which follows *sto*; but this is a mistake, as may be seen in the following examples; *Uterque censor censoria opinione standum non putavit—Cic. Etsi priori fœdere staretur—Liv.* Hence, also, *Stare decreto, promissis, conventis, conditionibus*, which are not datives, and, in Ovid, *Stemus, ait, pacto. Maneo* seems to be sometimes construed in a similar way: as, *Tu modò promissis maneat—Virg. At tu dictis, Albane, maneres—Virg.* But Cicero expresses the preposition: as, *Manere in conditione atque pacto*; and, in like manner, *Postquam in eo quod convenerat, non manebatur—Mela.*

<sup>2</sup> *Depasco* and *depascor* have the accusative only: as, *Luxuriam s ægetum generâ depascit in herbâ—Virg. Miseros morsu depascitur artus—Virg.*

*Note 4.* *Potior* sometimes admits the genitive : as, *Potiri regni*—Cic. *urbis*—Sall. *hostium*—Sall. *Potiri rerum*, and not *res*, nor *rebus*, is always used in the sense of *to rule* or *govern* : as, *Dum civitas Atheniensium rerum potita est*—Cic.

*Note 5.* With some of the verbs a preposition is frequently expressed ; as *consto*, *laboro*, *nitor*, *glorior* : thus, *Cum constemus ex animo et corpore*—Cic. *Laborare ex pedibus*, *ex renibus*—Cic. *Cujus in vita nitebatur salus civitatis*—Cic. *In virtute gloriamur*—Cic.

*Note 6.* Ovid has once construed the active *creo* with an ablative, without expressing the preposition ; but, in general, among prose writers, at least, *creo*, *creor*, *nascor*, and other verbs of descent, as *orior*, *gigno*, *genero*, *procreo*, are followed by a preposition expressed : as, *Principium extinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec a se aliud creabit*—Cic. *Generari et nasci a principibus fortuitum est*—Tac.

*Note 7.* The ablative after the others is likewise governed by a preposition. After *utor*, *fruor*, *vescor*, *epulor*, *victito*, *nascor*, *creor*, *de* or *ex* is understood ; after *potior*, *a* or *ab* ; with *sto*, *periclitor*, *in*, &c. The genitive is governed by such words as *re*, *negotio*, *imperio*, or the like, understood.

#### OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

**RULE XXXIX.** An impersonal verb governs the dative :  
as,

*Expedit reipublicæ,* It is profitable for the state.  
*Licet nemini peccare,* No man is allowed to sin.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*—Hor. *Liceat mihi vera referre*—Ovid.

*Note 2.* Along with the dative is generally joined an infinitive mood, or part of a sentence, which is supposed to supply the place of a nominative to the verb : as, *Peccare licet nemini*—Cic. *Omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rempublicam*—Cic. In the last, the words *salvam esse rempublicam*, equivalent to *salus reipublicæ*, or their representative *hoc*, are as a subject or nominative to *expedit*. *Quoniam tecum ut essem non contigit*—Cic. in which the dative is understood, and the preceding words supply the place of the nominative.

*Note 3.* The dative is often suppressed : as, *Faciat quod lubet*—Ter. i. e. *sibi*.

*Note 4.* *Id*, *hoc*, *illud*, *quod*, *multum*, &c., may be prefixed as a nominative to some impersonals : as, *Aliquid peccatur vitio præcipientium*—Senec. *Sin tibi id minus libebit*—Cic. The plural number is in this manner admissible in certain words : as, *Quo in*

*gènere multa peccantur*—Cic. *Cætera item quæ cuique libuissent*—Suet.

Note 5. In the following instances, the infinitive mood of impersonal verbs supplies the place of a noun: as, *Terrâ multifariâ pluisse nunciatum est*—Liv. *Non potest accedi*—Cic.

Note 6. *Conducit* and *expedit*, instead of the dative of a thing, have sometimes an accusative with a preposition<sup>1</sup>: as, *Quod in rem rectè conducat tuam*—Plaut. *Non quo minus quidquam Cæsari expediat ad diuturnitatem dominationis*—Cic. In these, there are two nominatives, *quod* and *quidquam*; but they are of such a kind as, according to Note 4, may sometimes precede verbs that are used impersonally.

Note 7. An impersonal passive may be used for any person active of the same mood and tense: thus, *Statutur a me, a te, ab illo; a nobis, a vobis, ab illis*, are equivalent to *sto, stas, stat, &c. Cœpit, incipit, desinit, debet, solet, potest, videtur*, and perhaps some others, (*volo, nolo, malo, audeo, cupio*, and the like, never,) joined to impersonals, become impersonal: as, *Pigere cum facti cœpit*—Justin. *Tot res circumvallant, unde emergi non potest*—Ter. i. e. *a nobis*, for *emergere non possumus*. *Tædere solet avaros impendû*—Quint. for *avari solent*. In the infinitive also, when another verb precedes: as, *Si Volscis ager redderetur, posse agi de pace*—Liv.—Yet, we find, *Ita primi pœnitere cœperunt*—Justin. *Cum misereri mei debent*—Cic.

Note 8. The verbs belonging to this rule, are such as *accidit, contingit, evenit, conducit, expedit, lubet, libet, licet, placet, displicet, vacat, restat, præstat, liquet, nocet, dolet, sufficit, apparet, &c.* the dative with which they are followed being that of acquisition, according to Rule XXVII. Neuter verbs, and active intransitive verbs are often used impersonally in the passive voice: as, *Non invidetur illi ætati, sed etiam favetur*—Cic.

RULE XL. *Refert* and *interest* require the genitive: as,

*Refert patris,*                      It concerns my father.  
*Interest omnium,*                It is the interest of all.

Note 1. Thus also, *Humanitatis plurimum refert*—Plin. *Interest omnium rectè facere*—Cic.

Note 2. *Refert* and *interest* admit likewise these genitives, *tanti, quanti, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris*: as, *Magni interest mea, unâ nos esse*—Cic. Instead of *majoris, maximi, &c. magis, maxime, multum, plurimum, minus, minimum* or *minimè, interest* or *refert*, is used. *Tanti, quanti, parvi*; or *tantum, quantum, parum refert* or *interest*, are used indifferently. Juvenal uses *Minimo dis-*

<sup>1</sup> We say *Conducit tibi ad salutem*, but cannot say *Conducit ad te*. The reason is obvious; the purpose is expressed by *ad*; and, consequently, the accusative after these verbs, is that of the thing.

*crimine refert*; and hence the common expression *Parvo discrimine refert*.

Note 3. They are sometimes used personally, and admit not only the nominatives *quid*, *quod*, *id*, &c., but others also: as, *Tua quod nihil refert, percontari desinas*—Ter. *Illud mea magni interest*—Cic. *Plurimum refert soli cujusque ratio*—Plin. *Non quo mea interesset loci natura*—Cic.

Note 4. The adverbs, or adverbials *tantum*, *quantum*, *multum*, *plurimum*, *infinitum*, *parum*, with *nihil*, *maximè*, *minimè*, and the like, are often joined with them: as, *Multum refert*—Mart. *Plurimum intererit*—Juv.

Note 5. When the word following them is a thing, it is often put in the accusative with *ad*: as, *Ad honorem nostrum interest*—Cic. *Quam ad rem isthuc refert*—Plaut. Sometimes when it is a person: as, *Quid id ad me, aut ad meam rem refert*—Plaut. Plurally; *Percontari volo quæ ad rem referunt*—Plaut. Seldom the dative: as, *Quoi rei id te assimilare retulit*—Plaut. *Acino plurimum refert*—Plin. But these are differently written in certain editions.

Note 6. They are sometimes used absolutely, that is, without their regimen's being expressed: as, *Neque enim numero comprehendere refert*—Virg. *Interest enim, non quæ ætas, neque quid in corpore intus geratur, sed quæ vires*—Cels.

Note 7. The construction is elliptical, and may be supplied thus: *Refert patris*, i. e. *refert se ad negotia patris*. *Interest omnium*, i. e. *est inter negotia omnium*.

RULE XLI. But *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, are put in the accusative plural: as,

*Non mea refert*, I am not concerned.

Note 1. That is, instead of using *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*, the genitives of the substantive pronouns, the accusative plural, neuter gender, of the corresponding pronominal adjectives, is used: as, *Et tua et mea maximè interest*—Cic. *Tanti illud refert mea*—Plaut.

Note 2. *Cuja*, and *cujus interest* are used indifferently: as, *Detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit*—Cic. *Quis enim est hodie, cujus interit istam legem manere?*—Cic.

Note 3. The constructions of this and the preceding rule sometimes occur in the same clause: as, *Mea et reipublicæ interest. Magni interest Ciceronis, vel mea potius, vel utriusque, me intervenire discenti*—Cic. In the first part of the last example, occur the genitive of estimation or value, and the genitive of the person; afterwards, the accusative plural. Whether we can use *Mea unius interest*, *Tua solius refert*, *Nostra ipsorum interest*, *Mea oratoris*

*interest, Mea Ciceronis interest, and the like, is not ascertained.* At any rate, it is better to say *Mea refert, qui sum natu maximus.* —Plin., than *mea natu maximi*; and in the case of a person's speaking of himself, as in *Mea Caesaris refert*, it is better to omit the proper name. When the discourse is directed to a second person, it is more elegant to use the vocative: thus, *Magis nullius interest quam tua, Tite Otacili*—Liv. *Vestra, commilitones, interest*—Tacit. Alvarez prefers *Nostrum omnium interest*, to *Nostra omnium interest*, in which *omnium* is governed by *interest*, and *nostrum* by *omnium*, i. e. *all of us* equivalent to *us all*.

*Note 4.* Some have supposed *mea, tua, &c.* to be the ablative singular feminine, with *causa, gratia, or re* understood. Others contend that they are the accusative plural, neuter gender; which case we have adopted. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the arguments used on either side.—Perizonius is of opinion, that *Interest mea* is *Interest inter mea negotia*, or, perhaps, *Est inter mea negotia*; and that *Refert tua* is *Refert se ad tua negotia*. Thus Plautus says *Quid id ad me, aut ad meam rem refert.* Cicero, *Omnia ad suam utilitatem referre.* The author of the *Comp. Synt.* Erasm. seems inclined to steer a middle course, and to think that *mea, tua, &c.* are ablatives after *refert*, and accusatives after *interest*. These are all the possible varieties; but it is a matter of very little consequence to ascertain which of them comes the nearest to the truth.—The genitives *magni, parvi, tanti, &c.* may be accounted for, in the same manner as was done after verbs referring to price or value.

**RULE XLII.** These five, *miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, and piget*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a person or thing: as,

<i>Miseret me tui,</i>	I pity you.
<i>Pœnitet me peccati,</i>	I repent of my sin.
<i>Tædet me vitæ,</i>	I am weary of life.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Miseret te aliorum, tui te nec miseret, nec pudet*—Plaut. *Eos ineptiarum pœniteret*—Cic. *Me civitatis morum piget lædetque*—Sall. *Miserescit* may be joined: as, *Inopis nunc te miserescat mei*—Ter.

*Note 2.* The infinitive or part of a sentence sometimes supplies the place of the genitive: as, *Te id puduit facere*—Ter. *At nos puduit, quia cum catenis sumus*—Plaut. *Non pœnitet me quantum profecerim*—Cic.

*Note 3.* The accusative is sometimes omitted: and sometimes the verbs are used absolutely: as, *Scelerum si bene pœnitet*—Hor. i. e. *nos.* *Nisi piget, consistite*—Plaut.

*Note 4.* These verbs are sometimes used personally, especially

with the pronouns *hoc, id, quid, &c.*: as, *Me quidem hæc conditio nunc non pœnitet*—Plaut. *Ipse sui miseret*—Lucr. *Non te hæc pudet*—Ter. *Ira ea tædet, quæ invasit*—Senec. *Nimio id quod pudet factilius fertur, quam id quod piget*—Plaut. Here perhaps *fecisse* or *fieri* may be understood, and *quod* may be the accusative case. These few examples, opposed to the general practice, can be considered but as peculiarities of the writers.—It is observed that the participles of these verbs are in every respect like other participles: thus, *Nec multò post pœnitens facti*—Suet. *Hic ager colono est pœnitendus*—Colum. *Nulla parte pigendus erit*—Ovid.

*Note 5.* The genitive is supposed to be governed by some substantive such as *negotium, factum, res, respectus*, or the like, understood: as, *Miseret me tui*, i. e. *negotium tui mali miseret me*; or *respectus tui miseret me*. *Non te horum pudet*, i. e. *negotium* or *co-gitatio*. Or a more particular word may be supplied: thus, *Miseret me ejus*, i. e. *miseria* or *calamitas*. *Plura me ad te scribere pudet* is equivalent to *Pudor habet me*, or, *pudor est mihi, me plura ad te scribere*. *Vitæ tædet me*, i. e. *res vitæ*; this being equivalent to *vita*, in imitation of the Greeks, who sometimes use *τὸ χρεῖμα τῶν νυκτῶν*, for *hæc nox* or *hoc noctis*. The accusative they govern, as verbs transitive.

**RULE XLIII.** These four, *Decet, delectat, juvat, oportet*, govern the accusative of the person with the infinitive: as,

*Non decet te rixari*, It does not become you to scold.

*Delectat me studere*, I delight to study.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Oratorem irasci minimè decet, simulare non dedecet*—Cic. *Me pedibus delectat claudere verba*—Hor. *Me juvat coluisse*—Propert. *Mendacem memorem esse oportet*—Quinct. The first three govern the accusative, as transitive verbs; but as *oportet* is neuter, being equivalent to *opus est*, or *necesse est*, the accusative following it is not governed by it, but depends upon the infinitive mood following.

*Note 2.* *Decet* sometimes takes the dative: as, *Ita nobis decet*—Ter. But this seems a Græcism; *ἵμιν πρέπει*. *Juvat* and *oportet* likewise seem to have been formerly construed with a dative.

*Note 3.* *Oportet* is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mood, *ut* being understood: as, *Ex rerum cognitione efflorescat, et redundet oportet oratio*—Cic. Also with perfect participles, *esse*, or *fuisse*, being understood: as, *Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit*—Ter.

*Note 4.* *Fallit, fugit, præterit, latet*, when used impersonally, have an accusative; and often with the infinitive: as, *Fugit me ad te scribere*—Cic. Sometimes instead of the infinitive, is used a finite verb with some particle: as, *Illud alterum quàm sit difficile, non te fugit*—Cic.

**Note 5.** *Attinet, pertinet, and spectat*, have an accusative with *ad*: as, *Perdat, pereat, nihil ad me attinet*—Ter. *Ad rempublicam pertinet me conservari*—Cic. *Spectat ad omnes bene vivere*—Incert. but this last is uncommon.—*Attinet me* is sometimes used for *attinet ad me*.

**Note 6** *Decet, delectat, juvat*, are often used personally, and *oportet* sometimes: as, *Parvum parva decet*—Hor. Thus also *dedecet, condecet* and *indecet*: as, *Quarum me dedecet usus*—Ovid. *Ornatus me condecet*—Plaut. *Juvenes adhuc confusa quædam et quasi turbata non indecent*—Plin. *Literæ me delectarunt*—Cic. *Otia me somnusque juvant*—Mart. *Hæc facta ab illo oportebant*—Ter. *Delecto*, and *juvo* used for *auxilior*, frequently occur in the first and second persons.—*Specto*, used personally for *pertinet* or *tendit*, takes an accusative with *ad*: as, *Res ad arma spectat*—Cic. When it refers to place, the preposition may be either expressed, or omitted: as, *Spectat ad meridiem*—Cæs. *Spectare Hispaniam*—Plin. But *pertinet*, as in *Pertinet ad Helvetios, ad arcem*—Cæs. in which it is equivalent to *tendit* or *vergit*, is never used without a preposition.

**Note 7.** The nature of this construction is sufficiently evident. These impersonals, as they are called, govern the accusative, being transitive verbs, *oportet* alone excepted. The infinitive mood which follows them, or other words in the sentence, supplies the place of a nominative to them.

### *Of Passive Verbs, and others admitting an Ablative with a Preposition.*

\* **RULE XLIII.** The principal agent, when following a verb of passive signification, is governed by *a*, *ab*, or *abs*: as, *Laudatur ab his, culpatur ab illis*—Hor. *Omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achæis erat*—Liv. *Testis in eum rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset*—Quinct. *Opera fiebant a legionibus*—Hirt. B. Afr. *Respondit a cive spoliari se malle, quam ab hoste venire*—Quinct.

**Note 1.** Neuter verbs, (especially those whose signification resembles that of passives,) and deponents also, admit an ablative with *a* or *ab*: as, *Ne vir ab hoste cadat*—Ovid. *Rem atrocem Macedo a servis suis passus est*—Plin.

**Note 2.** Passive verbs sometimes take the dative, especially among the poets: as, *Quia non intelligor ulli*—Ovid. for *ab ullo*. *Nullaque laudetur mihi*—Ovid. for *a me*.—*Videor*, used in the sense of *I seem*, always governs the dative: as, *Mihi videbor esse restitutus*—Cic. In its primary signification of *I am seen*, it is sometimes thus construed; but generally with the ablative and a preposition: as, *Sum visus ab illo*—Ovid.

**Note 3.** The secondary agent, means or instrument, following an active, passive, or neuter verb, is governed by *per*, or is expressed in the ablative : as, *Per me defensa est respublica*—Cic. *Naturum expellas furcâ*—Hor.

**Note 4.** The preposition *a* or *ab* is sometimes suppressed : as, *Desertaque conjuge ploret*—Ovid. *Colitur linigerâ turbâ*—Ovid. *Scriberis Vario*—Hor.

**Note 5.** Some verbs are found, in the same sense, construed either with the dative, or the ablative and a preposition : as, *Neque populo neque cuiquam bono probatur*—Cic. *Meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio*—Cæs. ad Cic.

**Note 6.** A great many other verbs take also the ablative with *a* or *ab* referring to the source or origin of their action ; such as verbs of,

1. Receiving ; as *accipio, capio, sumo, mutuor* ; also *adipiscor, consequor, impetro*, &c. thus, *A majoribus morem accepimus*—Cic.

2. Distance, Difference, and Dissension ; as *disto, differo, dissentio, dissideo, discrepo, discordo* : thus, *Cum a veris falsa non distent*—Cic.

Desiring, Intreating, and Inquiring ; as *peto, expeto, posco, percontor, scitor, sciscitor, rogo, oro, obsecro, precor, postulo, flagito, contendo, exigo*, &c. : as, *A te opem petimus*—Cic.

4. Cessation ; as *cesso, desisto, quiesco, requiesco, tempero* : thus, *A præliis cessare*—Liv.

5. Expecting ; as *expecto, spero*, &c. : thus, *Ab alia expectes, alteri quod feceris*—P. Syr. *Ab uno expectes quod a multis sperare nequeas*—Buchan. Perhaps in such instances there is an ellipsis of a verb of receiving.

6. Taking away and Removing ; as, *aufero, rapio, surripio, furor, tollo, removeo, arceo, prohibeo, pello, repello, propulso, revoco* ; also *contineo, cohibeo, refreno, defendo, munio, tego, tueor, deficio, descisco, degenero*, to which may be added verbs compounded with *a* or *ab* ; as *abigo, abstineo, amoveo, abduco, abrado, amitto* for *dimitto, avello, avoco*, &c. : thus *Minas triginta ab illo abstuli*—Ter. *Cohibere animum ab alieno*—Cic.

7. Dismissing, Banishing, and Disjoining ; as *dimitto, relego, disjungo, divello, segrego, separo* : thus, *Eum ab se dimittit*—Cæs.

8. Buying ; as *emo, mercor, scæneror, conduco* : thus, *A piscatoribus jactum emerat*—V. Max.

9. Many other verbs of various significations ; as *caveo, declino, deflecto ; discedo, recedo ; affero, do, reddo, fero, reporto ; incipio, ordior ; servo, custodio, vindico ; timeo, metuo, formido*, &c. : thus, *Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te caverò*—Cic.

**Note 7.** Many of these vary their construction. *Aufero, adimo, eripio*, &c. generally govern the dative ; also sometimes verbs of Defending, Difference, and Distance. We say *Interdicere alicui aliquam rem, aliquâ re*, and, according to Cicero, *Prætor interdixit de vi hominibus armatis. Timere, metuere ba*



*aliquo*, and *aliquem*. Verbs of Asking have generally two accusatives. *Prohibeo*, *cesso*, *desisto*, are often followed by the infinitive. By the subjunctive and *ut* or *ne*, verbs of Intreating, Asking, and Fearing; with *ne*, *prohibeo*, *interdico*, and *caveo*, (the last generally without *ne*;) and also with *quin* and *quo minus*, *interdico*, and *prohibeo*. Verbs of Asking are often followed by *an*, *num*, *utrum*, &c.—Again; Verbs are often followed by other prepositions: *as*, *Differre discrepare*, *dissentire cum aliquo*, for *ab aliquo*. *Emo*, *redimo*, *declino*, *deflecto de*. *Haurio*, *sumo*, *habeo*, *percontor*, *scitor*, *sciscitor ex*. *Audio*, *moveo*, *dimoveo*, *pello*, *aufero*, *tollo*, *cedo*, *colligo*, *quæro* (signifying to inquire) *de* or *ex*. *Arceo*, *prohibeo*, *intercludo*, *moveo*, *pello*, *cedo*, *desisto*, *sepono*, *submoveo*; also *abdico* and *supersedeo*, an ablative without a preposition. The last two never have the preposition expressed.

Note 8. In like manner, certain adjectives of Diversity and Order, such as *alius*, *alter*, *alienus*, *diversus*; *secundus*, *tertius*, &c. take an ablative with *a* or *ab*: as, *Quicquam aliud a libertate*—Cic. *Tu nunc eris alter ab illo*—Virg. *Ut sacerdos ejus Deæ, majestate, imperio et potentiâ secundus a rege habeatur*—Hirt. B. Alex. Or *alius* without a preposition: as, *Neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum*—Hor. *Quod si accusator alius Sejano foret*—Phædr.

Note 9. Verbs of Striving; as *contendo*, *certo*, *bello*, *pugno*: of Joining or Coming together; as *jungo*, *conjungo*, *concumbo*, *coëo*, *misceo*, take an ablative with *cum*: as, *Mecum certasse feretur*—Ovid. *Salutem meam cum communi salute conjungere discrevi*—Cic. *Consilia cum illo non miscuerant*—Tac. To these add *confero*, *comparo*, *compono*, and *contendo* used for *comparo*, with *communico* and *participo*.—But of these the construction is often varied; for we say *Contendere*, *certare*, &c. *contra* or *adversus aliquem*; also *inter se*, and, poetically, *alicui*. *Jungo* and *conjungo* have also the dative usually; and poetically, *concumbo*, *coëo*, and *misceo*. We also find *Jungere se ad aliquem*—Cic. *Jungi*, *coire*, *misceri*, *inter se*, are common.

Note 10. *Mereor*, *facio*, *fit*, *erit*, *futurum est*, take an ablative with *de*: as, *Ita de populo Romano meritus est*—Cic. *Mereo* also; as, *Si bene quid de te merui*—Virg. *Indicium de fide ejus fecisti*—Cic. *Quid de me fiet?*—Ter. But generally the preposition is omitted: as, *Quid hoc homine faciat*—Cic. *Quid te futurum censes?*—Ter. Sometimes the dative is used: as, *Quid huic tu homini facies*—Cic. *Quid mihi fiet*—Ovid.<sup>1</sup>

Note 11. Verbs of Perceiving and Knowing; as *intelligo*, *sentio*, *cognosco*, *conjicio*, *disco*, *percipio*, *colligo*, *audio*, take the ablative with *e* or *ex*: as, *Ex gestu tuo intelligo quid velis*—Cic. *Ex tuis literis statum rerum cognovi*—Cic. *Hoc ex illo audiui*—Cic.

Note 12. A variation in the construction, or in the prepositions, often alters the sense: thus, *Audire ex aliquo* refers to the source

<sup>1</sup> *Quid tibi fiet*, and *Quid de te fiet*, have no other difference than "What will be done to you?" and "What will become of you?"

of information. *Audire de aliquo* generally refers to the object concerning which information is given. Yet, Cicero uses *Sæpe hoc audiui de patre et de soccro meo*; for *ex patre, ex socro*. *Cognoscere ex aliquo*, i. e. to discover from one. *De aliquo*, i. e. to judge of him. *Mereri aliquid*, i. e. to deserve a thing. *De aliquo*, i. e. of one. *Sentire cum aliquo*, i. e. to be of one's opinion. *De aliquo bene vel male*, i. e. to think well or ill of him. *Timere; metucere aliquem*, or *ab aliquo*, i. e. to be afraid of one. *Timere; metucere alicui*, or *pro aliquo*, i. e. to be afraid or concerned for him.

Note 13. Passive impersonals are either used absolutely: as, *Quid agitur?* *Statutur*—Ter. Or they take after them the case of their personals, the accusative of the active voice excepted: as, *Ut majoribus natu assurgatur, ut supplicum misereatur*—Cic. *Nec mihi parcat*—Ovid.

Note 14. The accusative of the active voice constituting the nominative in the passive, it follows, that verbs which govern the dative only, can be used passively in the same sense as impersonals only; thus instead of *Illa ætas non invidetur, sed favetur*, we should say *Non invidetur illi ætati, sed favetur*—Cic. instead of *Noceor, Noceat mihi*. The converse of this is in general true:—that whatever verb is used in the first and second persons passive, its active admits an accusative after it. Very few examples occur to the contrary.

Note 15. Passive impersonals, coming from neuter verbs, sometimes become personal, taking a nominative of the same or of a kindred signification: thus, *Cursus curritur, Vita vivitur*, &c. because we can say, in the same manner, actively, *Curro cursum, Vivo vitam. Pugna illa quæ pugnata est*—Cic. *Omne militabitur bellum*—Hor. *Jam tertia vivitur ætas*—Ovid.—Many neuter verbs taken in an active sense, or in a sense different from their primary signification, are found in the passive voice, used as if they came from active verbs; these will be found in one of the annexed lists.

#### OF THE INFINITIVE, PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

RULE XLIV. One verb governs another in the infinitive: as,

*Cupio discere,* I desire to learn.

Note 1. Or, when two verbs come together, without a conjunction expressed or understood, one of them is put in the infinitive: as, *Qui mentiri solet, pejorare consuevit*—Cic. *Incipit apparere*—Virg.

Note 2. The infinitive is frequently subjoined to adjectives,

especially among the poets: as, *Insueti vera audire ferocior oratio visa est*—Liv. *Audax omnia perpeti*—Hor. *Dignus amari*—Virg.

Note 3. The infinitive, with, or without, an accusative expressed, frequently depends upon nouns and verbs: as, *Et jam tempus equum fumantia solvere collu*—Virg. *Utrum melius esset ingredi*—Cic. *Se semper credunt negligi*—Ter. *Non satis est pulchra esse poemata*—Hor.

Note 4. Sometimes the accusative is turned into the dative: as, *Quid est autem tam secundum naturam, quam senibus emori*—Cic. Cato maj. Perhaps the whole sentence may be *Quid est tam secundum naturam, quam (est secundum naturam) senibus, (senes,) emori*.

Note 5. The governing word is sometimes understood: as, *Mene incepto desistere victam*—Virg. i. e. *deceat* or *par est*. *Ego illud sedulo negare factum*—Ter. i. e. *cæpi*. In such forms as *Videre est*, *Animadvertere est*, *facultas*, *potestas*, *copia*; or the like, is understood. Thus also, *Neque est te fallere cuiquam*—Virg.

Note 6. The infinitive itself is sometimes suppressed: as, *Ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit*—Sall. i. e. *dari*. *Socratem fidibus docuit*—Cic. i. e. *canere*.

Note 7. It has just been mentioned that the infinitive is often dependent upon *cæpi* understood: but many instances occur in which this idiom cannot be rationally explained upon the supposition of such an ellipsis: as, *Verum ingenium ejus haud absurdum: posse versus facere, jocum movere*—Sall.

Note 8. When the infinitive mood is governed by a preceding verb, it supplies the place of a substantive, since it is the object of the action, energy, or affection denoted by the governing verb; thus in *Cupio discere*, *discere* is the object of the affection denoted by *cupio*, in the same manner as in English, *to learn*, or *learning*, is the object of *I desire*, when we say *I desire to learn*, or *I desire learning*.—The infinitive mood may, therefore, be considered as a substantive. Its gender is neuter; it is of the singular number; and is used in all cases. It is governed by nouns, verbs, and prepositions; and adjectives and pronouns agree with it, as will be seen in the following examples:

1. It is used as a nominative to a verb personal: as, *Utinam emori fortunæ meis honestus exitus esset*—Sall. As a nominative following a verb substantive: thus, *Sive illud erat sine funere ferri*—Ovid. As a nominative to a verb sometimes esteemed impersonal: thus, *Cadit in eundem et misereri et invidere*—Cic. As a case in apposition to a preceding nominative: thus, *Res erat spectaculo digna, videre Xerxem in exiguo latentem navigio*—Justin. It is true that, in this last example, *videre*, the infinitive, is, as in a preceding example, the nominative to the substantive verb; but the sentence is usually translated, “It was a thing worthy of being seen—to behold, or observe, Xerxes, &c.”

2. It is used after some substantives and adjectives as a genitive, often convertible into the gerund in *di*: as, *Tempus est abire*—Cic. for *abeundi*, or *abitionis*. *Est animus nobis effundere vitam*—Ovid. *Non defuit animus adoriri*—Suet. *Soli cantare periti Arcades*—Virg. for *cantandi*, or *cantūs*.

3. It is used as a dative: thus, *Et vos servire magis, quàm imperare parati estis*—Sall. i. e. *servituti magis quàm imperio*.

4. As an accusative: thus, *Da mihi jallere*—Hor. i. e. *artem fallendi*. *Terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt*—Varr. After a preposition: as, *Nihil interest inter dare et accipere*—Senec. *Præter plorare*—Hor. *Præter loqui*—Liv.

5. As a vocative, in *O vivere nostrum*, for *O vita nostra*.

6. As an ablative: thus, *Et erat tum dignus amari*—Virg. for *amore*. *Ne operam perdas poscere*—Plaut. i. e. *in poscendo*. As an ablative case absolute, either with, or without, a preceding accusative expressed: thus, *Haud cuiquam dubio opprimi posse*—Liv. *Audito regem in Siciliam tendere*—Sall.

7. It admits an adjective or pronoun to agree with it: as, *Totum hoc displicet philosophari*—Cic. *Sed ipsum Latine loqui est illud quidem in magna laude ponendum*—Cic. *Scire tuum nihil est*—Pers. The poets often join an adjective with the infinitive, which may be considered either as an adverb, or as an adjective agreeing with it: thus, *Datur ordo senectæ Admeto, serunIQUE mori*—Stat. *Reddes dulce loqui, reddes ridere decorum*—Hor.

8. It is found with the genitive of a pronoun after it, like a noun: as, *Quid est hujus vivere? diu mori*—Sen. *F. Maximus, cujus non dimicare fuit vincere*—Val. Max.

Note 9. The infinitive is used as an accusative, after verbs of an active signification: as, *Desidero te videre*, for *conspectum tuum*: and this chiefly when there is no suitable noun: as, *Nescio mentiri*. Likewise, when the infinitive may be resolved into *quod*, *ut*, *ne*, *quin*, &c. with some finite verb: as, *Non dubitabo te monere*—Cic. i. e. *quin te moncam*. It is sometimes used when convertible into the participle in *dis*: as, *Loricam donat habere viro*—Virg. i. e. *habendam*, or *ut habeat*. It supplies the place of an accusative with *ad*, *propter*, or *ob*: as, *Nun te emere coëgit*—Cic. i. e. *ad emere* or *ad emendum*. *Plorat aquam profundere*—Plaut. i. e. *ob aquam profundendam*. The infinitive is generally used in English and in Greek, when the intention is to denote the final cause; this is not common in Latin, but a few instances of it occur: as, *Non te frangere persequor*—Hor. i. e. *ut frangam*. *Introit videre*—Ter. *Proteus pecus egit altos visere montes*—Hor. This may be considered either as a poetical license or a Græcism, and is not to be imitated.

Note 10. The infinitive mood and its accusative case (which form is equivalent to *quod* or *ut* with a finite verb) often supplies the place of a case: as, *Scin' me tuum esse herum*—Plaut. *Te ac-*

*cēpisse meas literās gaudeo*—Ter. in which the neuter verb may be supposed to be followed by the preposition *κατα* or *propter*.

Note 11. The infinitive has been termed *Nomen Verbi*, or the noun of the verb: and whenever the verb following *that* intervening between two verbs, is convertible, according to the sense, into a cognate noun, the noun and verb following *that* may generally be put, in Latin, the one in the accusative, and the other in the infinitive, omitting the Latin of *that*: thus, *Audiui eum venisse*, I heard that he had arrived, is equivalent to *ejus adventum*, of his arrival. *Scriptisit se cupere*, to *suam cupiditatem*. The infinitive is, however, sometimes turned into a finite verb followed either by *quod* or *ut*, although these two are not, but very seldom, mutually convertible: thus,

1. The infinitive mood, or sometimes *quod* followed by the indicative or subjunctive, is put after verbs of sense; as *sentio, animadverto, intelligo, audio, censeo, scio, credo, obliviscor, &c.*: verbs of affection; as *gaudeo, lætor, doleo, agere fero, miror, &c.* except verbs of desire and fear, which require *ut*: verbs of speaking and shewing; as *dico, aio, perhibeo, refero, nuncio, nego, ostendo, demonstro, promitto, polliceor, spondeo, voveo, &c.*: (but after the following the infinitive is used, but never *quod*; *solet, cœpit, incipit, potest, quit, nequit, est* for *licet, debet, &c.*): as. *Miror te ad me nihil scribere*—Cic. *Scio se promittere falsū*—Ovid. *Scio jam filius quod amet meus*—Ter. for *filium meum amare*. *Scribis mihi, mirari Ciceronem, quod nihil significem de suis actis*—Brut. ad Att. ap. Cic.—This subject will be further noticed under Conjunctions, where an alphabetical list will be given of the principal words usually followed by *quod, ut*, or the infinitive.

2. The infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut*, may be subjoined to verbs of willing; as *volo, nolo, malo, cupio, opto, permitto, sino, patior, &c.* (these rather take the infinitive :) to verbs of commanding; as *impro, mando, præcipio, edico, &c.*; to verbs of intreating; as *oro, rogo, postulo, peto, flagito, præcor, &c.*, (but these oftener take the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne* :) also to verbs denoting something future, as *paro, cogo, impello, urgeo, decerno, statuo, constituo, facio, studeo, &c.*; and to certain impersonals, or words used impersonally; as *libet, licet, decet, oportet, expedit, conducit, prodest, obest, nocet, refert, interest, præstat, sequitur, &c.* to which may be added such expressions as *Asquum est, Par est, Certum est, Fus est, Nefas est*, but these seldom take the subjunctive with *ut*. Thus, *Vis me uxorem ducere?*—Ter. or *ut uxorem ducam*. *Non aliter cineres mando jacere meos*—Mart. or, *cineres mei jaceant*. *His orut vigiles incumbere curas*—Val. Flac. or, *ut his vigiles curæ incumbant*. *Modo liceat vivere, est spes*—Ter. or, *ut vivamus*.—It is observed that the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*, is more common after verbs of commanding, than the infinitive; but that the infinitive generally occurs after a dative or an accusative, the subjunctive, after a dative only: as, *Cadmo per-*

*quirere raptam [filiam] Imperat—Ovid. Equitatum procedere imperat—Cæs. Suis, ut idem faciant, imperat—Cæs.*—It is likewise observed, that, after the following words, the conjunction is often omitted, *volo, nolo, malo; rogo, precor, censeo, caveo, suadeo, licet, oportet, jubeo*, and similar words, *monéo*, and the like; after *dic* used for *jube*, after *sine, fuc* or *furto, esto*, (suppose, grant;) and after *necesse est, inscitia est, dare operam*: as, *Syro ignoscas volo—Ter. Nec medeare mihi sanesque hæc vulnera mando—Ovid. Tu fac bono magnoque animo sis—Cic. Inscitia est, adversum stimulum calces—Ter. Licet adjicias—Var. Illud moneo, castra habeas—Nep. Esto, populus mallet—Hor.* The verb of intreating is sometimes omitted: as, *Ut isthunc di, deique perdant. Precor*, or a similar word, is understood.

*Note 12.* *Dubito* and *dubium est* are sometimes followed by the infinitive, but oftener by the subjunctive with *an, num, utrum*, and (if *non* goes before.) *quin*: as, *Non dubito fore plerosque—Nep. Periisse me unà haud dubium est—Ter. Non dubium est, quin uxorem nolit filius—Ter. Diu dubitavit, imperium depomeret, an bello resisteret—Justin.* It is to be observed, that such phrases as *Dubito an, Haud scio an, Nescio an*, although from their very nature they imply some doubt, are, notwithstanding, generally used in a sense almost affirmative: thus, *Si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, dubito an hunc primum omnium ponam—Nep.* i. e. for aught I know he may be placed first, or I am inclined to place him first. *Atque haud scio an quæ dixit vera sint omnia—Ter.* denotes that he is inclined to believe all that had been said, to be true. *Eloquentiâ quidem nescio an parem habuisset neminem—Cic.* implies that he supposed he had no equal. A few instances might be mentioned in which such phrases are to be interpreted negatively.

*Note 13.* Verbs of fearing; such as *timeo, metuo, vereor, paveo*, are used affirmatively with *ne*, but negatively with *ut* or *ne non*: thus, *Timeat ne deserat se—Ter.* She is afraid that you may forsake her. *Paves ne ducas uxorem—Ter.* denotes you are afraid to marry her. *Paves ut ducas—Ter.* You are afraid lest you should not marry her. *Vereor ne exercitum firmum habere possit—Cic.* I am afraid lest he should have a good army. *Intellexi te vereri ne superiores literæ mihi reddite non essent—Cic.* I understood you were afraid, that I had not received your last letter. *Timeo ne non impetrem—Cic.* I am afraid I shall not carry the point. In explanation of this, it may perhaps be observed, that such Latin verbs have in themselves something of a negative nature, that, *æ. gr.* *timeo* has in it something of the nature of *non spero, expectation* being, in a certain sense, the basis of both; that, therefore, seeing they are negative themselves, it follows that, when they are followed by *ne*, which is another negative, the sense must be, on the whole, affirmative, since two negatives destroy each other;

and that when they are followed by *ut*, which is no negative, or by *ne non*, which, being two negatives, is equivalent to an affirmative, they are still negative, as they are followed by nothing capable of destroying their own negative signification. Thus also if we use two words of a negative nature, as in *Non vereor ut id fiat*, or, which is the same thing, four negatives, as in *Non vereor ne non id fiat*, the meaning is affirmative, and the same in both, namely, that we are almost certain, that we expect, or suspect, that the thing we wish for will happen; and, therefore, that we are not afraid that it will not come to pass. Thus Cicero, *Ne verendum quidem est ut tenere se possit, et moderari*. We have no reason to be afraid of his containing and governing himself; or, although the expression is somewhat stronger, we have reason to believe, or to expect, that he will, &c. *Non vereor ne hoc officium meum Servilio non probem*. I am not afraid, or I hope, that I shall be able to justify my conduct to Servilius.—There is, it is observed, a distinction between *Vereor ne*, and *Vereor ut*, in the former's being used to denote our fear that something may happen, which we do not wish; and in the latter's implying our fear that something may not happen, which we wish to happen.—The infinitive is but seldom used after these: thus, *Metuit tangi*—Hor. i. e. *ne tangatur*. *Sed vereor tardæ causa fuisse moræ*—Ovid. i. e. *ne causa fuerim*. But in such expressions as *Metuit tentare*, *Timet venire*, *Vereor dicere*, He is afraid of trying, or to try, &c. the infinitive only is used, because in these the reference is to a simple, positive action; in the others, to one which is contingent.

*Note 14.* After such verbs as *existimo*, *pulo*, *spero*, *affirmo*, *suspicio*, &c. the place of the future of the infinitive may be elegantly supplied by *fore* or *futurum esse*, the verb being put in the subjunctive with *ut*: as, *Existimabant plerique futurum fuisse, ut oppidum amitteretur*—Cæs. *Nunquam putavi fore ut ad te supplex venirem*—Cic. When the verb has no future participle, this phraseology becomes necessary.

*Note 15.* The English infinitive following any part of the verb *am* is expressed in Latin by the future participle: as, *Rationem redditurus est*, He is about to give an account. *Ratio reddenda est*—Cic., An account is to be given. It may sometimes, as after *video*, *sentio*, *audio*, be expressed in Latin by the present participle; as, *Vidi eum ingredientem*, I saw him enter, or entering. *Sensi illum lacrymas effundentem*, I saw him shed tears.

### *The General Rule for the Government of Participles, Gerunds, and Supines.*

**RULE XLV.** Participles, Gerunds, and Supines, govern the case of their own verbs: as,

*Amans virtutem,*      Loving virtue.  
*Carens fraude,*      Wanting guile.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Quidam nominatus poeta*—Cic. *Regni rerumque obliiti*—Virg. *Indulgens sibi hydrops*—Hor. *Non inferiora seculus*—Virg. *Virum pecuniâ indigentem*—V. Max. *Parcendum est teneris*—Juv. *Consilium Lacedæmonem occupandi*—Liv. *Utendum est ætate*—Ovid. *Aut Graiis servitum matribus ibo*—Virg. *Legati venerunt questum injurias. et ex sædere res repetitum*—Liv. *Vaticinatus est madefactum iri Græciam sanguine*—Cic.

*Note 2.* Government belongs to the first supine only.

*Note 3.* Verbal nouns sometimes govern the case of their verbs: as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus*—Cic. *Insidie consuli non procedebant* Sall. In these, perhaps, some participle may be understood, as *præstitus* or *factus*. *Ignis aquæ pugnax*—Ovid. *Gratulabundus patriæ*—Justin. *Vitabundus castru hostium*—Liv.

*Note 4.* The gerund in *di*, in imitation of a substantive, sometimes governs, instead of the accusative plural, the genitive plural: as, *Nominandi istorum erit copia*—Plaut. *Neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt*—Cæs. This is most common with pronouns; but we also find *Facultas agrorum condonandi*—Cic. *Exemplorum eligendi potestas*—Cic. &c. If the genitive singular be found, and this is very uncommon, it happens when the pronoun is of the feminine gender: as, *Quoniam tui videndi est copia*—Plaut. *Ego ejus videndi cupidus rectâ consequor*—Ter. Few instances can be adduced of its governing any other singular genitive than that of pronouns feminine.

*Note 5.* *Exosus*, *perosus*, and often also *pertæsus*, signify actively, and govern the accusative: as, *Tædas exosa jugales*—Ovid. *Plebs consulum nomèn perosa erat*—Liv. *Pertæsus ignaviam suam*—Suet. *Pertæsus*, used impersonally, governs the genitive also: as, *Pertæsum levitatis*—Cic. *thalami tædæque*—Virg. *Exosus* and *perosus*, signifying passively, are said to be found with a dative: as, *Germani Romanis perosi sunt*, *Exosus Deo et sanctis*—Lily.

*Note 6.* *Do*, *reddo*, *volo*, *curo*, *facio*, *habeo*, with the accusative of a perfect participle, are often used by way of circumlocution, instead of the verb of the participle: as, *Effectum dabo*—Ter. i. e. *efficiam*. *Me missum face*—Ter. i. e. *mitte*. *Inventas reddam*—Ter. i. e. *inveniam*. In certain instances there is an evident difference between the simple tense of the verb, and the periphrasis corresponding

\* We find *Egens omnibus*—Cic. and *Omnium honestorum rerum egens*—Sall. *Abundans* is likewise thus construed, but the ablative is the more frequent. *Indigens* is also construed with a genitive. Such constructions may be referred to this rule, since *egen*, *abundo*, and *indigeo*, are found with a genitive. Some, however, refer them to Rule XXI, and others refer the genitive to Rule XIV.



to the manner in which it is usually interpreted in English : thus, if we say *Gladius quem abdiderat*, or *Gladius quem abditum habebat*, the translation of either is, *The sword which she had concealed*. The latter is the phraseology of Livy, describing the suicide of Lucretia, and implies the actual possession of the dagger, at the time ; the former does not.—In the others, the periphrastic form is said usually to denote greater emphasis than what is contained in the simple tense of the verb.

*Note 7.* *Curo, habeo, mando, loco, conduco, do, trituo, accipio, mitto, relinquo*, and the like, as *edico, depono, suscipio, rogo, trado, permitto*, instead of the infinitive, the subjunctive, or sometimes the gerund in *dum* with *ad*, are elegantly construed with the participle in *dus*, agreeing with a substantive in gender, number, and case : as, *Funus ei satis amplum faciendum curavi*—Cic. for *fieri* or *ut fieret*. *Demus nos philosophiæ excolendæ*—Cic. *Edico diræ bellum cum gente gerendum*—Virg. *Qui laudem gloriamque P. Africani tuendam conservandamque suscepit*—Cic. *Attribuit nos trucidandos Cethego ; cæteros cives interficiendos Gabinio ; urbem inflammandam Cassio ; totam Italiam vastandam diripiendamque Catilinæ*—Cic. in which the gerund in *dum* might be used, as *ad trucidandum, ad interficiendum, &c.*

#### GERUNDS.

**RULE XLVI.** The gerund in *dum* of the nominative case, with the verb *est*, governs the dative : as,

*Vivendum est mihi rectè, I must live well.*

*Moriendum est omnibus, All must die.*

*Note 1.* That is, the gerund in *dum* of the nominative case, denoting necessity or obligation, with the third person singular of any tense of *sum*, or with *foret*, governs the dative of the object with which the necessity or obligation lies : as, *Dolendum est tibi ipsi*—Hor. *Multa novis rebus præsertim quum sit agendum*—Lucr. *Etiam si cum pluribus dimicandum foret*—Liv. In these last, however, the dative is understood.

*Note 2.* The dative is often understood : as, *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*—Juv. supply *tibi*.

*Note 3.* Neuter verbs, denoting posture or gesture, which have a nominative before an after them, may have after this gerund two datives : as, *Tibi in tuâ pace armato vivendum est*—Senec. equivalent to *Tibi in tuâ pace armato [vel armatum] vivere necesse est*.

*Note 4.* After another verb, this gerund is turned into the accusative with *esse* or *fore*, expressed or understood : as, *Quotidie meditare resistendum esse iracundiæ*—Cic. *Quibus rebus quum maturimè occurrendum (esse) putabat*—Cæs. *Rursus ab Senatu ei postulandum fore*—Liv.

**Note 5.** This gerund may be resolved into the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut* generally understood, such words as *necesse est*, *oportet*, *debeo*, going before: as, *Cuique manendum est*, into *Quisque debet manere*. *Moriendum est* into *Homini necesse est mori*, or *ut moriatur*. *Ei postea non credendum*, into *Ei credi postea non oportet* - Cic. When the verb is neuter, it is not convertible into the participle in *dus*; but when it is active, it may be thus varied: as, *Halendum est canes*, i. e. *Oportet habere canes*; or *Habendi sunt canes*, i. e. *Oportet canes haberi*. The latter is said to be the more frequent construction, when there is a passive voice; but the former is not, on that account, to be reckoned an amiquated form of expression. The autients frequently varied this construction by the substantive verb, and a verbal noun in *io*: as, *Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem*—Plaut. *Cavendum est* may be changed into *Cautio mihi est*, *Cautio mea est*<sup>1</sup>, *Debeo cavere*, *Necesse est mihi cavere*, *Necesse est* or *Oportet me cavere*, *Necesse habeo cavere*, *Caveam oportet* or *necesse est*.

**Note 6.** Grammarians have differed in their explanation of the construction of gerunds, some considering them as the participle in *dus*, and others, as verbal nouns governing a case. That they are not participles, is inferred chiefly from the two considerations that they have no substantive expressed, with which they agree, and that neuter verbs in *o*, which have no participle in *dus*, have, notwithstanding, the verbal noun or gerund. Taking them as nouns, this construction may be thus explained; *Eundum est mihi*, I must go, i. e. *Eundum est (opus) mihi*, Going is needful or necessary for me. *Orandum est, ut sit &c.* i. e. *Orandum, ut sit &c. est (opus nobis;)* equivalent to *opus est, ut oremus*. If *dum* be considered as coming from the participle in *dus*, such examples as the last may be thus explained passively; *Hoc est orandum, ut sit &c.* It is to be observed that the gerund in *dum*, while it is followed by a dative, governs at the same time the case of its verb: thus, in the last example, if *orandum* be taken in an active sense, the words *ut sit mens sana &c.* supply the place of an accusative to it: thus also *Utendum est (nobis) ætate*—Ovid.—In regard to their signification, there has been a considerable difference among grammarians, some asserting that it is active, and some, passive. I believe it will be generally found, that they have the same signification as their verbs, that is, when these are active, they are active; and when these are neuter, they are so likewise. It may be inferred from their government of other cases, besides the dative which all gerunds in *dum* with the verb *est* govern, that they have an active signification, those which come from neuter verbs being excepted. That they may be turned into the passive participle in *dus* is no decisive argument in favour of their being passive, since, although

<sup>1</sup> In these two forms, the duty, necessity, or obligation, does not appear so evident as in the others.

the general meaning in both forms may be similar or nearly so, yet there is a difference in the precise mode of the respective expressions. Thus, if we say *In percipiendo fructus* the meaning is active, and is equivalent to *Cum percipias fructus*. If we say *In percipiendis fructibus*, the turn of expression is passive, *Cum fructus percipiantur*. As active verbs are sometimes used absolutely, or as neuters, so their gerunds are sometimes found having an absolute or apparently neuter signification: thus, *Pueros ante urbem lusus causâ exercendique producere*—Liv. *Quum Jugurtha Tisidium ad imperandum vocaretur*—Sall. In the former a personal pronoun may be understood; and in regard to the latter, which some explain by considering *ad imperandum* as equivalent to *ad imperari*, or *ut ei imperaretur*, it may be observed that it seemed to the Romans themselves so contrary to analogy, that Cicero writes “*Quare ades ad imperandum, seu parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur*” Ep. 9. 25. Thus also, if we say *Memoria excolendo, sicut alia omnia, augetur*—Quinct. the meaning may be not *si colatur*, but *si colas*. Yet, if there are some who consider such examples as passive, it is a matter of little consequence. The following are the principal instances which I have seen adduced to prove their passive signification; *Athenas quoque erudiendi causâ missus*—Justin. i. e. for the sake of being instructed; but this may be interpreted by the infinitive active, thus, *gratid* or *causâ ra erudire*, or *ut eum aliquis erudiat*. *Carpit enim vires paulatim, uritque videndo femina (bos)*—Virg. generally rendered by *being seen*, or as equivalent to *dum videtur*; but may not the real meaning be *by seeing him*? Thus also *Charta emporetica inutilis scribendo*—Plin. *Aqua utilis bibendo*—Plin. *Res ad judicandum difficilis*—Cic. These, however, although the meaning does appear passive, may be interpreted actively. Indeed, no ambiguity arises, in English, from giving them what is called an active interpretation; thus, we may say, *paper fit for writing*, or *fit to write upon*, while we mean, *fit for being written upon*; *water fit for drinking*, or *to drink*, or *fit to be drunk*; *a matter difficult to decide*, &c. That the English gerund, participle, or verbal noun, in *ing*, has both an active and a passive signification, there can be little doubt. Whether the Latin gerund has precisely a similar import, or whether it is only active, it may be difficult, and, indeed, after all, it is not of much moment, to ascertain.

RULE XLVII. The Gerund in *di* is governed by substantives, or adjectives: as,

*Tempus legendi,*  
*Cupidus discendi,*

Time of reading.  
Desirous to learn.

Note 1. The substantives are such as *amor, causa, gratia, studium, tempus, occasio, ars, facultas, otium, cupido, voluntas, consuetudo, locus, licentia, venia, vis, &c.*; thus, *Amor habendi*

—Cic. It is observed, that *gratis* and *causa* are generally placed after the gerund: as, *Pabulandi causa*—Cæs. *Purgandi gratis*—Ovid. *Mala et impia consuetudo, est contra deum disputandi*—Cæs. but that, when used in any other case than the ablative, they may be placed before: as, *Equitatum per causam pabulandi emissum*—Cæs.

Note 2. The adjectives are chiefly such as denote desire, knowledge, remembrance, and their contraries; as *peritus*, *imperitus*, *cupidus*, *insuetus*, *certus*, *rudis*, &c. belonging to Rule XIV: thus, *Docendi peritus*—Quinct. *Certus eundi*—Virg. *Insuetus navigandi*—Cæs.

Note 3. The infinitive is sometimes used for this gerund, especially by the poets; as *Tempus abire*, *Occasio scribere*, &c. for *abundi*, *scribendi*. *Studium quibus arva tueri*—Virg. *Tempus solvere colla*—Virg. Sometimes the gerund in *dum* with *ad*: as, *Facultas ad dicendum*—Cic. equivalent to *Facultas dicendi*.

Note 4. The governing substantive is sometimes understood: as, *Cum haberem in animo navigandi*—Cic. i. e. *propositum*. This sometimes happens to participles or gerundives: as, *Regium imperium quod initio conservandæ libertatis atque augendæ reipublicæ fuerat*—Sall. i. e. *causâ*.

Note 4. This gerund is sometimes followed by the genitive plural, instead of the accusative. See Rule XLV, Note 4.

**RULE XLVIII.** The Gerund in *do* of the dative case is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness: as,

*Charta utilis scribendo*, Paper useful for writing.

Note 1. Thus also *Utilis est bibendo atque purgationibus*—Plin. *Ferrum habile tundendo*—Plin.

Note 2. The adjective is sometimes suppressed: as, *Tu non solvendo eras*—Cic. *Rudix ejus vescendo est*—Plin. Supply *par*, *habilis*, *aptus*, or some similar word.

Note 3. This gerund sometimes depends upon a verb: as, *Epidicum querendo operam dabo*—Plaut. *Ut nec triumphum accipiundo, nec scribæ referendo sufficerent*—Liv. *Is censendo finis factus est*—Liv.

Note 4. Sometimes the gerund in *dum* with *ad* is used instead of this construction: as, *Quâ pecude, quid erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, nihil genuit natura fecundius*—Cic.

Note 5. This gerund is governed not only by adjectives signifying usefulness, fitness, or the contrary, but by other adjectives also: thus, *Illud ediscendo, scribendoque commune est*—Quinct. *Dat operam ne sit reliquum poscendo atque auferendo*—Plaut. *Te-*

*hum, ut fodiendo acuminatum pariter, et sorbendo fistulosum esset—*Plin.

**RULE XLIX.** The Gerund in *dum* of the accusative case is governed by the preposition *ad* or *inter* : as,

*Promptus ad audiendum,* Ready to hear.

*Attentus inter docendum,* Attentive in time of teaching.

**Note 1.** It is likewise sometimes governed by *ante*, *circa*, or *ob*: thus, *Ad pœnitendum properat, qui citò judicat—*Publ. Syr. *Age, Tityre, et inter agendum.... caveto—*Virg. *Ante domandum Ingentes tollent animos—*Virg. *Plus eloquentia circa movendum valet—*Quinct. *A quo pecuniam ob absolvendum acceperis—*Cic.

**Note 2.** As the gerund in *dum* is the nominative before *est*, so, consequently, it is the accusative before *esse* expressed or understood : as, *Qui dicere dignitati esse serviendum, reipublicæ (esse) consulendum—*Cic. See Rule XLVI, Note 4.

**Note 3.** This gerund is sometimes construed with *habeo* : as, *Quam enitendum haberemus, ut quòd parentibus datur, et orbis protaretur—*Plin. When the accusative is added, the gerundive or participle in *dus* is used : as, *Ut nihil discendum habere tempore docendi—*Plin.

**RULE L.** The gerund in *do* of the ablative case is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in* : as,

*Pœna a peccando, absterret,* Punishing frightens from sinning.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Aristotelem non deterruit a scribendo—*Cic. *De transeundo in Epirum—*Cic. *Ab revocando ad incitandos hortandosque versus milites—*Liv. *Ex assentundo—*Ter. *Ille quidem in recusando perstabat—*Liv. It is, though seldom, governed by *pro* or *cum* : as, *Pro vapulando abs te mercedem petam—*Plaut. *Ratio rectè scribendi juncta cum loquendo est—*Quinct.

**Note 2.** The gerund in *do*, says Mr. Seyer, is found governing a genitive : as, *Cujus autem in dicendo aliquid reprehensum est—*Cic. Here, I am inclined to concur in opinion with Dr. Crombie, whose words I take the liberty to use. "That possessive adjectives, and, consequently, the genitive singular of nouns substantive, are joined with verbals in *io*, there can be no question. Thus we say, *dictio mea, ejus dictio, &c.* That, for the sake of euphony, the gerund is sometimes found governing the genitive of the patient, or subject of the action, is likewise unquestionable : thus, *Studio videndi patrum vestrorum.* But I recollect no example, where the gerund is joined with a possessive adjective, or genitive of a noun substantive, where the person is not the patient,

“ but the agent; as *dicendum meum, ejus dicendum, tuus dicendum*,  
 “ In truth, these phraseologies appear to me, not only repugnant  
 “ to the idiom of the language, but also unfavourable to precision  
 “ and perspicuity. The example, which Mr. Seyer has adduced,  
 “ of the gerund governing the genitive of the agent, does by no  
 “ means authorise his conclusion; for *cujus* may evidently be go-  
 “ verned by *aliquid*. *Nihil ejus, nihil cujus, aliquid ejus, aliquid*  
 “ *cujus*, ‘ nothing of his,’ ‘ nothing of whose,’ ‘ any thing of his,’  
 “ &c. are expressions which I need not justify by any quotations;  
 “ because to every classical scholar they must be perfectly fami-  
 “ liar.

“ Mr. Seyer has likewise said that the gerund is in signification  
 “ the same with the infinitive, or the verbal in *io*. No two words  
 “ can be considered as synonymous; or precisely the same in sig-  
 “ nification; unless they be in all cases interconvertible terms. Now  
 “ we may say *legere est facile, lectio est facilis*, but not *legendum*  
 “ *est facile*. To explain the distinction between the gerund and  
 “ the infinitive or the verbal in *io*, is beside the present purpose.  
 “ It is sufficient to observe that they are not used indiscriminately.”

Note 3. This gerund may be found, contrary to the opinion of  
 L. Valla, after verbs of motion: as, *Ipse a dicendo refugisti*—Cic.  
 The gerundive also: as, *Non videor omnino a defendendis homini-  
 bus sublevandisque discedere*—Cic.

RULE LI. Or, the Gerund in *do* may be used without a  
 preposition, as the ablative of manner or cause: as,

<i>Memoria excolendo auge-</i>	}	{	The memory is improved
<i>tur</i> —Quinct.			
<i>Defessus sum ambulando</i>	}	{	I am wearied with walk-
—Ter.			
			ing.

#### Of the Changing of Gerunds into Gerundives or Participles in *us*.

RULE LII. Gerunds governing the accusative may be  
 elegantly turned into the participles in *us*, which agree  
 with their substantives, in gender, number, and case: as,

<i>Petendum est pacem,</i>	into	<i>Petenda est pax.</i>
<i>Tempus petendi pacem,</i>		<i>Tempus petendæ pacis.</i>
<i>Ad petendum pacem,</i>		<i>Ad petendam pacem.</i>
<i>A petendo pacem,</i>		<i>A petenda pace.</i>

Note 1. Thus also *Efficienda est hæc mollities*—Ter. for *Effici-  
 endum est hæc mollitiam*. *Acta sunt consilia urbis defendæ*—Cic.  
 for *urbem defendi*. *Reparandarum classium causa*—Suet. for *re-  
 parandi classes*. *Rerum suarum*—--- *referendarum scum dominis*  
*jus fiebat*—Liv.—From the two last examples, (and many more  
 might be cited,) it is evident that Valla and Farnabius committed a  
 mistake, when they asserted that, on account of the noisy sound,

the gerund in *di* is seldom changed into the genitive plural of the gerundive, but that either the accusative is retained, as in *Studio patres vestros videndi*, or that the substantive, and not the gerund, is put in the genitive plural, as in *Patrum vestrorum videndi studio*—*Dummodo perpetiundo labori sit idoneus*—Colum. for *perpetiundo laborem*. *Quæ valeant ad gloriam adipiscendam*—Cic. for *adipiscendum*. *His et quæ taceo duravi sæpe ferendis*—Ovid. for *hæc ferendo*.

*Note 2.* This rule takes place, only when the verb may govern an accusative: if it governs any other case, the gerund must be used: as, *Veritus ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi*—Sall. *Plus penè parcendo victis quàm vincendo, imperium auxisse*—Liv. There is, however, an exception in regard to the verbs *utor*, (perhaps also, *abutor*,) *fruor*, *fungor*, and *potior*, which, although they do not govern the accusative, (they did so formerly,) are construed according to this rule: thus, *Ætas ad hæc utenda idonea*—Ter. *Justitiæ fruendæ causâ*—Cic. *In omni munere fungendo*—Cic. *Urbis potiundæ cupido*—Justin.

*Note 3.* The gerundives must be in the same case as the gerunds would have been, preserving, however, the gender and number of the substantives.

*Note 4.* Although the form of expression in which the gerundive is used be the more common, yet examples of the other form frequently occur in Cicero, and in other writers of the best age and authority: thus, *Visendi domos potestas*—Liv. *Petendi consulatum gratiâ*—Sall. *Venit ad recipiendum pecunias*—Var. *Nunc purgando crimina, nunc quædam fatendo* --- *nunc monendo etiam Patres Conscriptos*—Liv. *Nullo loco deero, neque ad consolandum neque ad levandum fortunam tuam*—Cic. *Romam videndi causa*—Virg. with many similar instances.

*Note 5.* Of the signification of gerunds sufficient notice has been taken in Rule XLVI. And, although a few more instances might be added, tending to confirm the opinion of their passive acceptation, yet there is no doubt that they in general have an active signification, although it is certain there are not wanting examples in which they have, or seem to have, a passive one.

The gerund in *dum* of the nominative case, is construed by Rule II; the dative following it, by Rule XXV; that in *di* by Rules XI and XIV; in *do* of the dative case, by Rule XVI; in *dum* of the accusative case, by Rule LXVIII; and that of the ablative, by Rules LXIX, LXXI, or LV.

#### OF SUPINES.

**RULE LIII.** The Supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion: as,

*Abiit deambulatum,*      He is gone to walk.

*Note 1.* The supine in *um*, like the gerund, is a verbal noun;

and being, generally, placed after a verb of motion, it denotes the nature of that action to which the motion tends. It commonly retains the signification of the verb in *o*, whether active or neuter, whence it comes, and governs the same cases: thus, *Omnes bonos perditum eant*—Sall. *Ut cubitum discessimus*—Cic.

*Note 2.* There are a few expressions in which the supine in *um* follows a verb not strictly denoting motion, though motion may be considered as implied; such are *Do filium nuptum*—Ter. *Pamphilam cantatum provocemus*—Ter. *Cohortes ad me missum facias*—Cic. *Vos ultum injurias hortor*—Sall. *Coctum ego, non vapulatum, dudum conductus fui*—Plaut. It is likewise put after participles: as, *Patriam defensum revocatus*—Nep. *Spectatum admissi*—Hor.

*Note 3.* There have been various disputes concerning the nature of supines, and the part of speech to which they ought to be referred. The general opinion seems to be, that they are mere verbal nouns; and some think that, although only two cases are commonly mentioned, *um* of the accusative and *u* of the ablative, the former used after a verb of motion, and the latter after an adjective noun, they are found in other cases likewise, and even, it is said, in the plural number. Thus in such phrases as *Cautum est*<sup>1</sup>, *Ventum est*, *Pugnatum est*, *Consurrectum est*, in which the verb is said to be used impersonally, it is asserted that the nominative is used. *Horrendum audita*, *Mirabile visu*, *Collocare nuptui*, are said to contain the dative of the supine. In *Eo spectatum*, *Venimus quesitum*, and the like, the accusative is used, governed by *ad*, which is found sometimes expressed. *Dictu opus est*—Ter.; *Migratu difficilia*—Liv.; *Parvum dictu, sed immensum aestimatione*—Plin.; are considered to contain the ablative governed by *in* understood.—In regard to their signification, likewise, there have been differences of opinion.

The general opinion seems to be, that the supine in *um* signifies actively, when it comes from an active verb, governing the same case as the verb; but that there are a few instances in which it appears to have a passive signification, such as *Coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui*—Plaut. i. e. *ut vapularem, sive verberarer*. But this cannot, I think, be reckoned a decisive instance,

<sup>1</sup> While I mention this as the decision of several celebrated grammarians, I do not pledge myself for the accuracy of their opinion, either in regard to this case, or to the dative. That such words as *cautum*, *ventum*, *pugnatum*, &c. are participles, I entertain little doubt. Those who wish to see the subject discussed are referred to Vossius, Anal. III. 2. and 42, and to Perizonius, p. 441 and 461. The principal objection to the opinion that *ventum*, and the like, are participles in *ventum est*, &c. is, that being neuter verbs, they are not supposed to have a passive participle. But if, as such, they admit *venitur*, they may likewise admit the neuter gender of a passive participle. The truth, I believe, is, that neuter verbs, used impersonally, have perfect participles, which are considered as triptotes, having only the nominative, accusative, and ablative neuter: thus, *Statum est, statum esse dicil, opus est stato*; thus also, *Persuasum est, persuasum esse volo, illis persuasus*.



since the supine has here only the passive signification which in the active voice the verb itself possesses. *Mulier quæ usurpatum isset*—Gell. i. e. *quæ usurpata fuisset*. The supine in *u* is said to have an active signification, chiefly when it comes from neuter and deponent verbs: thus, *Fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu*—Liv. i. e. *Cum incipit, cum exit*. *Quia Cæsar rarus egressu*—Tacit. i. e. *raro egrediebatur*. It has been, however, usually considered as passive, and is convertible into the infinitive passive: as, *Fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis*—Hor. 2, 4. for *sublato*. *Adspici cognoscique dignissimum*—Mela. Notwithstanding this, and although it never governs a case, and both supines are considered as coming from the perfect participle in *us*, which has a passive signification, (originally it had an active one likewise,) it appears to me, that the supine in *u* may, without materially altering the sense, be interpreted actively. It is generally convertible into a verbal noun, and these are for the most part understood in the sense of the active voice; thus, *Auctor dignus lectu*, or *dignus lectione*; as well as *dignus legi*, *dignus quem legas*, or *dignus qui legatur*. *Haud magna memoratu res est*—Liv. may be either *important to be mentioned*, or, *for me to mention*. *Acerba fatu*—Virg. may be translated *bitter to be related*, or *for me to relate*. But, as an ingenious writer observes, "It must be confessed, that every question relating to gerunds and supines is extremely doubtful; which ever side the reader takes, he will find difficulties in accommodating any theory to the practice of writers. They were originally, perhaps, both active and passive, both substantives and participles; some constructions and significations might grow obsolete, other similar ones might be arbitrarily retained; from whence arose that irregular diction which was in use at the time of the best authors, and which can be acquired only by attentive observation."

*Note 4.* The supine in *um* with the verb *iri* constitutes the future of the infinitive passive: as, *Brutum, ut scribis, visum iri a me puto*—Cic. It never varies its termination; for we do not say *Illos occisos iri*, but *illos occisum iri*. Thus used its signification is said by some to be passive; see, however, page 86. It is to be observed, that the future signification arises neither from *eo*, nor from the supines, but from the connection of both; and that, as the one action depends upon the other, it must necessarily be considered as contingent or future: thus, in *Amatum ire* and *Amatum iri*, the former of which some grammarians have considered as present, and the latter, as future, the time of *going*, as denoted by *ire* or *iri* is present, and as it precedes the action denoted by *amatum*, it follows that the *loving* is subsequent or future. In the same way it is, that, by inference, the form "I will love," which is composed of the present tense *I will*, and the infinitive *to love*, is considered to express future action in regard to the *loving*, the performance of the action *willed* being necessarily subsequent or future to the present action of *willing* it. For this reason, *Cur te is perditum*—Ter. is not to be esteemed equivalent to *Cur te perdis*, the former implying future destruction, thus, "Why are you

about to destroy yourself," "Why are you going to destroy yourself," "Why are you acting in such a manner that the consequence will be your destruction;" the latter denoting present destruction, "Why are you destroying," or "Why do you destroy yourself."

*Note 5.* The supine in *um* may be resolved into a finite verb with *ut*; thus, *Spectatum veniunt*, i. e. *ut spectent*. *Postquam audierat non datum iri filio suo uxorem*—Ter. i. e. *fore ut uxor non daretur*; or, perhaps, rather, *fore ut uxorem non darent*.

*Note 6.* This supine may be varied by different constructions: thus, *Venit oratum opem*. *Venit opem orandi causâ* or *gratiâ*. *Venit opis orandæ causâ* or *gratiâ*. *Venit ad brandum opem*. *Venit ad orandam opem*. *Venit opi orandæ* (uncommon). *Venit opem oraturus*. *Venit qui or ut opem oret*. *Venit opem orate* (poetically). To these forms have been added *Venit opem orans*, and *Venit de oranda ope*, both supported by classical authorities. But the former does not appear to me to be precisely equivalent in sense to *Venit oratum opem* or to the others, as it simply denotes "He comes begging assistance," which does not imply that the intention or purpose of the coming is to beg assistance, but merely that the coming and the begging are concomitant or co-existent acts.

**RULE LIV.** The Supine in *u* is put after an adjective noun: as,

*Facile dictu*, Easy to tell, or, to be told.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Nec visu facilis, nec dictu affabilis ulli*—Virg. *Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies*—Cic.

*Note 2.* It is sometimes, but rarely, found after *fas*, *nefas*, and *opus*: as, *Hoc fas est dictu*—Cic. *Nefas visu*—Ovid. *Ita dictu opus est*—Ter. *Scitu opus est*—Cic. Prudentius has used *scelus* in like manner: as, *Quod dictu scelus est*. It may be observed that these have the force of adjectives, and are equivalent to *licitum*, *illicitum*, *necessarium*, *scelestum*.

*Note 3.* It is sometimes put after verbs signifying motion from a place: as, *Primus cubitu surgat, primus cubitum eat*—Cato. It is likewise found after other verbs. Those, however, who make a distinction between supines and verbal nouns of the fourth declension, will be inclined to refer such forms to the latter denomination.

*Note 4.* It seems to be sometimes used for a dative case: as, *Aut mala tactu Vipera delituit*—Virg. *Omnia postremo bona sensibus et mala tactu*—Lucr. *Hæc res neutiquam neglectu est mihi*—Ter. These may be considered either as the supines, or abla-

<sup>1</sup> Where the substantive may be used in the plural, the genitive may be substituted for the accusative: thus, *Venit spectandi ludæorum causâ*. See Rule XLV, *Note 4*.

tive case governed by a preposition understood, or they may be datives, as it is well known that the dative of the fourth declension antiently ended in *u*.

*Note 5.* The supine in *u*, as has been already mentioned, is in reality the ablative of a verbal noun governed by a preposition understood; and it generally follows adjectives governing either the dative or ablative, such as *affabilis, bonus, dignus, indignus, facilis, difficilis, jucundus, injucundus, pulcher, utilis, fœdus, turpis, rarus, horrendus, gravis, asper, &c.* Thus, *Res horrenda relatu*—Ovid. may be *horrenda in relatu*. *Cubitu surgat* may be *u cubitu*. Quintilian uses in the same sense *Nec in receptu difficilis*. Virgil has *Vesper è pastu vitulos ad tecta reducit*, in both which the preposition is expressed.

*Note 6.* This supine is convertible into the infinitive: thus, *Ardua imitatu, cæterum cognosci utilia*—Val. Max. for *utilia cognitu*. Indeed, as the second supine is used absolutely, that is, does not govern a case, the infinitive is commonly used when the energy of the verb is intended to pass to an object.—Into the gerund in *dum* with *ad*: as, *Illud autem facile ad credendum est*—Cic. It is observed that this form is chiefly preferred either when there is no supine, or when, if there be one, it cannot be used on account of the words dependent upon the action of the verb.—Into a verbal noun: thus, *Opus proscriptione dignum*—Plin. After verbs of motion it is observed that the verbal noun is much more frequently used than this supine: as, *A decimæ legionis cohortatione profectus*—Cæs. *Jam Ætoli a populatione Acarnaniæ Stratum redierant*—Liv. Indeed, in these the supine could not be used, on account of the genitives depending upon the verbals, since the supine, as such, governs neither a genitive like a substantive, nor any case as part of a verb. The verbals are also used in the dative: as, *Aqua potui jucunda*—Plin. Or in the accusative with *ad*: as, *Tanquam mediocritas præceptoris ad intellectum atque imitationem sit faciliior*—Quinct.

*Note 7.* The supine in *um* commonly follows verbs of motion; the infinitive, other verbs; the gerund in *dum* with *ad*, follows adjective nouns. This last form is, however, frequently met with after verbs of motion; and the poets use also the infinitive after adjectives.—The supine in *u* and the present infinitive passive are thus distinguished: the former has generally an adjective before it; the latter has not, unless sometimes among the poets. Indeed, gerunds, supines, and the infinitive, being considered as verbal nouns substantive, it is not wonderful, that, in many instances, the one noun may be used for the other, as they are all derived from the same original:

## ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Circumstances are five; CAUSE, MANNER, INSTRUMENT, PLACE, and TIME; and they are common both to verbs and nouns.

*The Cause, Manner, and Instrument.*

RULE LV. The Cause, Manner, and Instrument, are put in the ablative: as,

<i>Palleo metu,</i>	I am pale with fear.
<i>Fecit suo more,</i>	He did it after his own way.
<i>Scribo calamo,</i>	I write with a pen.

Note 1. Thus also, Cause; as, *Pallet amore*—Hor. To this refer such expressions as *Insignis pietate, Major et maximus nutu, Nazione Syrus, &c. Oppidum nomine Bibrax*—Cæs. *Naturâ tu illi pater, consiliis ego*—Ter. Some of these may be referred to the Manner.—Manner: as, *Mere majorem*—Sall. *Lento gradu ad vindictam sui divina procedit ira*—Val. Max.—Instrument: as, *Naturam expellas furcâ*—Hor. *Cæsus est virgis*—Cic. Some refer to the Instrument, the means, as in *Amicos observantiâ, rem parsimoniâ retinuit*—Cic. but such ablatives are better referred to the Cause or Manner.

Note 2. The Cause is known by putting the question Why? or Wherefore? The Manner, by How? And the Instrument, by Wherewith?

Note 3. The Cause sometimes takes the prepositions *per, propter, ob*; *de, e, ex, præ*: as, *Depulsus per invidiam*—Cic. *Ea suspicio propter hanc causam fuit*—Cic. *Ob adulterium cæsi*—Virg. Indeed, in some cases the preposition seems almost indispensable: thus we should say *Colo te ob vel propter virtutem*, rather than *virtutē*. When the cause is a person, this preposition must be generally used: as, *Non est æquum me propter vos decipi*—Ter.—*Fessus de viâ*—Cic. *Vacillare ex vino*—Quinct. *Nec loqui præ mœrore potuit*—Cic. Sometimes *a* or *ab* is used: as, *Animus tumida fervebat ab irâ*—Ovid. but these refer to the word considered rather as the agent, than as the cause.

Note 4. The Manner is sometimes expressed by *a, ab, cum, de, ex, per*: as, *Quem celer adsuetâ versat ab arte puer*—Tibul. *Cum videret oratores cum severitate audiri, poetas autem cum voluptate*—Cic. *Diadema gestavit de more ritumque priscae religionis*—Suet. *Id non fieri ex verâ vitâ, neque adeo ex æquo et bono*—Ter. *Quod iter per provinciam per vim tentassent*—Cæs.<sup>1</sup>

Note 5. The Instrument, properly so called, scarcely ever ad-

<sup>1</sup> Sallust has *Multa cum suo animo voluebat* and *Cum animo reputans*.

mits the preposition : thus we do not say *Interfecit eum cum gladio*, but *gladio* only. But, when the Instrument is spoken of not strictly as material but as equivalent to the cooperating means, *cum* may be used : as, *Cum meis copiis omnibus vexavi Amanienses*—Cic.<sup>1</sup> Among the poets, however, *a* or *ab* is sometimes used : as, *Pectora truxectus ab ense*—Ovid. Other prepositions, as *sub*, *de*, or *in*, are sometimes prefixed to the instrument : as, *Exercere solum sub vomere*—Virg. *De manu citos et aquam præbere*—Colum. But in this last, *manu* does not so much denote the instrument by which the thing is done, as the place whence it is given. The Vulgate has *Visitabo in virgâ peccata eorum*, and the like, which are Hebraisms.—Sanctius observes, that *cum* is not placed before the Instrument, lest it might occasion ambiguity. Thus, if we were to write *Tetigi eum cum hasta*, it might be doubtful whether the meaning were, “I touched him with (and) the spear,” or, “I touched him with (i. e. he was touched by me with) a spear.” For this reason *cum* is omitted, unless when the meaning is *along with*, and the examples cited to prove the contrary either are suspicious, or imply a different sense.

*Note 6.* The ablative of the Instrument is to be distinguished from the ablative of concomitancy, which is generally expressed with *cum* : as, *Desinant obsidere cum gladiis curiam*—Cic.<sup>2</sup> To this may be referred certain expressions in which the Instrument, used in a general sense, the Manner, the Adjunct, or the like, is denoted : as, *Quid incipit facere cum tantis minis*—Plaut. *Cognovi te Romam venisse cum febris*—Cic. *Ira procul absit, cum qua nihil rectè fieri potest*—Cic. *Cum curâ legere*—Plaut. *Cum fide persolvere*—Suet. But in such instances the preposition is sometimes omitted : as, *Multitudine Numidarum castra circumvenit*—Sall. *Sese omnibus armis In fluvium dedit*—Virg.

*Note 7.* To this rule are referred the ablatives of the adjunct, the matter of which any thing is made, and of the part affected : as, *Lepore, et humanitate, omnibus præstitit Socrates*—Cic. *Ære cavo clypeus*—Virg. *Æger pedibus*—Quinct. And also many other constructions, which have been mentioned under other rules ; such as *Afflicere aliquem honore, Persequi odio, Gaudere equis, Delibutus gaudio*, &c.—It is to be observed, however, that the adjunct sometimes takes a preposition ; and that the matter is generally put in the ablative with *de*, *e*, or *ex* : as, *Interea cum Musis nos delectatimus*—Cic. *Templum de marmore*—Virg. *Candelabrum factum e gemmis*—Cic. *Naves totæ factæ ex rofore*—Cæs. Sometimes the matter is put in the genitive : as, *Nummus argenti ; crateres argenti*—Pers. in which the genitive may be governed by *ex re*, or *ex materia*, understood. This seems an imita-

<sup>1</sup> It was noticed, under the construction of passive verbs, that *per* generally refers to the means or secondary cause, *a* or *ab* to the source or original cause ; as in *Per Thasylum Lycipitum, ab exercitu receptus*—Nep.

<sup>2</sup> *Cæsar vincit, Cæsar subsequelatur omnibus copiis.*

tion of the Greek construction, according to which they write Τὸν δίφρον ἐποίησεν ἰσχυρῶν ξύλων—Xen. i. e. He built a chariot of strong wood; in which the genitive is, in reality, governed by ἐκ or ἀπὸ, understood, but sometimes expressed.

**Note 8.** The ablatives of this rule, though used without a preposition, are governed by one understood, as is sufficiently manifest from observing the construction of the vulgar languages, in which it is always expressed.

### Of Place.

**RULE LVI.** The name of a town is put in the genitive, when the question is made by *Ubi*, [Where]: as,

*Vixit Romæ,* He lived at Rome.  
*Mortuus est Londini,* He died at London.

**Note 1.** That is, the continuance or abode *in* or *at* a town is put in the genitive, if the name be of the first or second declension: as, *Quid Romæ faciam*—Juv. *Is habitat Mileti*—Ter. It is observed, however, that when the name is of the first declension, and ends in *e*, it is better to change the termination into *a*, and to say *Negotiatur Mitylenæ*, than *Mitylenes*, or, supplying the ellipsis, *in urbe Mitylenes*.

**Note 2.** *Humi*, *militiæ* and *belli* (*domi* will be hereafter noticed) are also construed in the genitive, when the question is made by *ubi*, the words *in solo*, *in loco*, or *tempore*, being understood: as, *Et humi nascentia fraga*—Virg. i. e. *in solo*. *Prosternite humi juvenem*—Ovid. i. e. *ad solum vel terram*, in which it is to be observed, that *humi* answers to the question *Quò*, denoting motion to a place. *Unà semper militiæ et domi fuimus*—Ter. It is likewise to be observed, that *domi militiæque* is the usual form and order of the expression. *Belli domique agitabatur*—Sall. in which *in loco* seems understood. To these may be added *duelli*, *terræ* and *foci*, which are said to be found, very rarely however, used in this way: thus, *Quæ domi duellique male fecisti*—Plaut. *Cum vellet terræ procumbere*—Ovid. Here, however, *terræ* may be the dative. *Domus focique*—Ter. But these are not to be imitated.

**Note 3.** The names of towns belonging to this rule are sometimes, though very rarely, expressed in the ablative: as, *Hujus exemplar Romæ nullum habemus*—Vitruv. for *Romæ*. *Rex Tyro decedit*—Justin. for *Tyri*. *Pons, quem ille Abydo fecerat*—Justin.

**Note 4.** It is observed, that, when *at* denotes *near* or *about* a place, the preposition *ad* is used: as, *Bellum quod ad Trojam gerat*—Virg.

**Note 5.** This rule is elliptical, *in urbe*, *in oppido*, or the like,

being understood. On which account, we cannot say *Natus est Romæ urbis celebri*, but *Romæ in celebri urbe*, or *in Romæ celebri urbe*, or *in Romæ celebri urbe*; or, (but not so often,) *Romæ celebri urbe*, which several forms are sanctioned by classical authority.

**RULE LVII.** But if the name of the town be of the third declension, or of the plural number, it is put in the ablative: as,

<i>Habitat Carthagine,</i>	He dwells at Carthage.
<i>Studuit Parisiis,</i>	He studied at Paris.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Alexander Babylone mortuus est*—Cic. *Carthagine fuit*—Cic. *Quoniam Delphis oracula cessant*—Juv. It has appeared to some grammarians, that nouns of the third declension are sometimes put in the dative, by the figure Antiptosis, because we find *Convento Antonio Tiburi*—Cic. *Nulla Lacedæmoniam est nobilis vidua*—Nep. *Ego aio hoc fieri in Græciâ et Carthagini*—Plaut. But these are old ablatives similar to *ruri* for *rure*.

**Note 2.** The ablative is governed by the preposition *in*, which is sometimes expressed: as, *In Philippis Thessalus quidam ei de futurâ victoriâ nunciavit*—Suet. *Complures [naves] in Hispali faciendas curavit*—Cæs.

**RULE LVIII.** When the question is made by *Quo*, [Whither,] the name of a town is put in the accusative: as,

<i>Venit Romam,</i>	He came to Rome.
<i>Profectus est Athenas,</i>	He went to Athens.

**Note 1.** That is, Motion to a town is put in the accusative: as, *Carthaginem rediit*—Cic. *Et inde primum Elidem, deinde Thebas venit*—Nep. *Capuam iter flectit*—Liv.

**Note 2.** The dative is seldom found: as, *Carthagini nuncios mittam*—Hor.

**Note 3.** Names of towns are sometimes put after verbs of telling and giving, words which imply a sort of motion: as, *Romam erat nunciatum*—Cic. *Messanam literas dedit*—Cic.

**Note 4.** It has been observed by Sanctius and Scioppius, that *Quo* is an antient accusative similar to *ambo* and *duo*, and still continued in *quocirca*, *quoad*, &c., so that when we say *quid vadis*, *in* or *ad* is understood. Hence, the government of the accusative of this rule is obvious. The preposition is often expressed: as, *Consilium in Lufetiam Purisiorum transfert*—Cæs. *Ad doctas proficisci Athenas*—Propert. It is almost needless to reply to the objection, that *ad* signifies merely *at*, and that *in* means only *in*,

since it is so well known, that, although this be the case,—when something is denoted as *situated near* or *in* a place, they are likewise used to denote *motion to* a place.

**RULE LIX.** If the question be made by *Unde*, [Whence,] or *Quā* [By or through what place,] the name of a town is put in the ablative: as,

*Discessit Corintho,* He departed from Corinth.  
*Laodiceā iter faciebat,* He went through Laodicea.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Accepi Romā literas*—Cic. *Multis viris fortibus Tolosā, Carcasone, et Narbone nominatim evocatis*—Cæs. *Iter Laodiceā faciebam*—Cic. *Quæsitis Samo, Ilio, Erythris, per Africam etiam ac Siciliam et Italicus colonias, carminibus Sibyllæ*—Tac.

**Note 2.** When the question is made by *quā*, *per* is frequently used, in order to avoid ambiguity: as, *Cum iter per Thebas faceret*—Nep. But when the verb is compounded with *trans*, it may be omitted: as, *Cum Gracchus Pomætiū transiret*—Cic. in which the accusative is governed by the preposition in composition.

**Note 3.** The ablative is governed by *a* or *ab*, or by *in* denoting a sort of continued or protracted motion equivalent to that which is expressed by *through*.

**Note 4.** The foregoing rules concerning names of towns may be thus recapitulated: the name of a town after *in* or *at* is put in the genitive, unless it be of the third declension or plural number, for then it is put in the ablative; after *to* or *unto*, (the latter preposition is obsolescent,) it is put in the accusative; and after *from* or *through*, in the ablative.

### Of *Domus* and *Rus*.

**RULE LX.** *Domus* and *Rus* are construed the same way as names of towns: as,

*Ubi? Manet domi,* Where? He stays at home.  
 (Rule LVI.)

*Vivit rure orruri,* He lives in the country. (Rule LVII.)

*Quo? Domum revertitur,* Whither? He returns home.  
 (Rule LVIII.)

*Abiit rus,* He has gone to the country.



*Unde? Domo accessitus sum, Whence? I am called from home. (Rule LIX.)*

*Rediit rure,*

He has returned from the country.

*Note 1.* Thus also; *Ubi? Domi industria, foris justum imperium—Sall. Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum—Hor. Ruri agere vitam—Ter. Ruri* is more frequently used than *rure*; but both are used, in prose as well as in poetry, by the best classical writers.—*Quo? Ite domum—Virg.* Also, after verbs in which motion is not so evidently expressed: as, *Cum dabis post-hac aliquid domum literarum mei memineris—Cic.—Rus ibo—Ter. Cum rus ex urbe evolavissent—Cic.—Unde? Nuncius ei domo venit—Nep. Qui se domo non commoverunt—Cic. Consilium domo petere—Cic. Metuo pater ne rure redierit—Ter.*

*Note 2.* *Domi* does not admit any adjectives to be joined to it, but *meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ, aliene*: as, *Apud eum sic fuit, tanquam domi meæ—Cic. Multos annos domi nostræ vixit—Cic. Nonne mavis sine periculo domi tuæ esse, quam cum periculo alienæ—Cic.*

*Note 3.* With other adjectives *domo* is used, generally with the preposition *in*: as, *Sustinet in viduâ tristia signa domo—Ovid. But Clamor interea fit totâ domo—Cic.* without the preposition.

*Note 4.* When *domus* is followed by a genitive denoting the possessor, either *domi*, or the ablative with and sometimes without the preposition, may be used: as, *Deprehensus est domi, in domo, or domo Cæsaris*: the former two in *Cic. ad Att.*—*Domo* is sometimes used for *domi*: as, *Abde domo—Virg. Domo me tenui—Cic.* We also find, *Nec densa nascitur humo—Col.*

*Note 5.* When the question is made by *quo*, the preposition may be either expressed or understood, when *domus* has the possessives *meus, tuus, suus*, &c. joined to it, or is followed by the genitive of the possessor: as, *Rectâ à portâ domum meam venisse; neque hoc admiror, quod non ad tuam potius, sed illud, quod non ad suam—Cic. Cum primâ luce Pomponii domum venisse dicitur—Cic. Jubeo ad prætoris domum ferri—Cic.*—With other adjectives the preposition is generally expressed: as, *Omnes ad eam domum profecti sunt—Cic. Si in domum meretriciam adducar—Ter.* Yet, *Sallust* has *Aurum atque argentum, et alia quæ prima ducuntur, domum regiam comportant—Jug. 76, 6,* without the preposition.—When motion from a place is signified, a similar construction seems to be followed; thus we say *Profectus est domo meâ, tuâ, &c.* or, *e* or *a* domo meâ, tuâ, &c.; but not *Profectus est domo opulentâ, magnificâ, &c.*, but *e* or *a* domo opulentâ, &c.

Thus also ; *Me domo meâ expulistis. Cn. Pompeium domum suam compulistis*—Cic. *Remigrare in domum veterem e novâ*—Cic. *Ad quem è domo Cæsaris tam multa delata sunt*—Cic. In some of these, it appears to me that the variation of the constraction may perhaps arise from some little difference in the significations of *domus* as denoting both *home*, figuratively, and a *house*, primarily.

*Note 6.* *Domos*, when with the above-mentioned possessives, is generally construed without a preposition : as, *Alius alium domos suas invitant*—Sall. But when with other adjectives, the preposition is generally expressed : as, *Quibus aqua in privatas domos inducitur*—Hirt. B. Alex. *Inque domos superas scandere cura fuit*—Ovid. Yet, Propertius has *Ulteriusque domos videre Memnonias*. i. 6, 4. *Iret ut Æsonias aurea lana domos*. iii. 9, 12.

*Note 7.* *Rura* is always preceded by a preposition : as *Jam ubi vos dilapsi domos, et in rura vestra eritis*—Liv. But *rus* and *rure*, even with an adjective, are found without a preposition : as, *Equum conscendit, et rus urbanum contendit*—Justin. *Quantumque apud lapidem suburbano rure substiterat*—Tac. *Rure* is found with a preposition : as, *Ex rure in urbem revertelatur*—Cic.

*Note 8.* *Domi* is said to be governed by *in ædibus* : the other cases of *domus*, and those of *rus*, are governed by prepositions understood, and which, as has been shown, are frequently expressed.

**RULE LXI.** To names of countries, provinces, and other places, (towns generally excepted,) the preposition is commonly added : as,

Ubi?	{ <i>Natus in Italia, in Latio, in urbe, &amp;c.</i> }	Where?	{ Born in Italy, in Latium, in a city, &c. }
Quo?	{ <i>Abiit in Italiam, in Latium, in or ad urbem, &amp;c.</i> }	Whither?	{ He is gone to Italy, to Latium, to a city, &c. }
Unde?	{ <i>Rediit ex Italiâ, e Latio, ex urbe, &amp;c.</i> }	Whence?	{ He is returned from Italy, from Latium, from a city, &c. }
Qua?	{ <i>Transiit per Italiam, per Latium, per urbem, &amp;c.</i> }	Through what place?	{ He passed through Italy, through Latium, through a city, &c. }

*Note 1.* That is, The preposition is commonly expressed before the names of the larger places, such as countries, provinces, islands, and the like ; before the proper names of villages, mountains, rivers, seas, woods, &c. ; and before appellatives : as, *Ubi? In Italia*—Cic. *In Lemno*—Ter. *In Formiano*—Cic. *Lucas in urbe fuit*

—Virg. Quo? Nobis iter est in Asiam—Cic. Te in Epirum venisse gaudeo—Cic. Annibal ad portas venisset—Cic. Unde? Ab Europâ petis Asiam; ex Asia transis in Europam—Curt. Ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres—Ter. Qua? Iter in Ciliciam facio per Cappadociam—Cic. Per totum terrarum orbem manavit—V. Max. —But these are sometimes expressed without a preposition: as, Ubi? Septimum jam diem Corcyra tenebamur—Cic. Quâ mihi jam Sami, sed mirabilem in modum Ephesi, præsto fuit—Cic. Numidiæ facinora ejus memorat—Sall. Quo? Inde Sardiniam cum classe venit—Cic. Navigare Egyptum pergit—Liv. At nos hinc alii sitientes ibimus Afros; Pars Scythiam, et rapidum Cretæ veniemus Oaxen, Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos—Virg. Lavinaque venit Littora—Virg. Verba refers aures non pervenientia nostras—Ovid. Unde? Literæ deinde Macedoniâ allatæ—Liv. Ut Judæ profecti rerum potirentur—Suet. Tum poterat manibus summâ tellure revelli—Ovid. Atque imo Nereus ciet æqhora fundo—Virg. Qua? Totâ Asiâ vagatur—Cic. Manat totâ urbe rumor—Liv. Ibam fortè viâ sacrâ—Hor. Sometimes the accusative is found, *per*, or some other preposition, being understood: as, Ino etiam primâ terras ætate vagata est—Propert. Tyrrhenum navigat æquor—Virg. But, notwithstanding the really intransitive nature of the verbs, such accusatives are sometimes said to be governed by them.

Note 2. It has been seen in the preceding rules, that the names of towns are generally found without a preposition: but it is very often expressed: as, Ubi? In Styphalo mortuus est Terentius—Suet. Dum apud Zamam certatur—Sall. Quo? Postquam hinc in Ephesum abiit—Plaut. Profectus sum ad Capuam—Cic. Grammarians mention a difference between *Venit Romam* and *Venit ad Romam*. The former, they say, denotes that he entered Rome; the latter, merely that he came to it. But there are not wanting instances to show that *ad* is sometimes used also when *entrance* is intended: as, Magni interst, quamprimum ad urbem me venire—Cic. in which it is most probable that *entrance* is referred to. He also says, Brundisium veni, vel potius ad mœnia accessi, in which it is evident, from the words following, that *access* only is intended; Urbem unam mihi amicissimam declinavi; and that, otherwise, if *ad* always denoted *vicinity*, it would have been sufficient to say *Ad Brundisium veni*. But, however, the distinction is generally observed: as, “Quum ad me venissent in castra ad Iconium—Cic.” —Unde? Ex Epheso huc ad meum sodalem literas misi—Plaut. A Brundisio nulla fumus venerat—Cic. When the question is made by *unde*, the preposition is very often expressed. Grammarians mention a difference between *Venit Româ*, and *Venit a Româ*, asserting that the former denotes coming from the *inside*, the latter from the *outside* or *vicinity*; but this distinction is often neglected. It has been already mentioned, that, when the question is made by *Qua*, the preposition *per* is generally used. —With respect to

The names of towns, it is to be observed, that, if an adjective or an appellative be added, the preposition is generally expressed: as, *Magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cōgor Athenas*—Propert. *Ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt*—Sall. *In Hispali oppido*—Plin. But even in such cases, the poets sometimes omit it: as, *Tyrid Carthagine qui nunc Exspectat*—Virg. It is also with propriety omitted by prose writers, when other words are depending upon the adjective, or when a possessive pronoun is used: as, *Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem longa felicitate* &c.—Liv. *Malo vel cum timore dami esse, quam sine timore Athenis tuis*—Cic. It is sometimes omitted, and sometimes expressed, before compound names of towns; as, *Inde Carthaginem Novam in hiberno Annibalem concessisse*—Liv.\* *In Alba Helvia inventa est vitis*—Plin. It has been already mentioned, that prepositions are frequently added to *domus* and *rus*; and that *ad* is generally used when *vicinity* is denoted. It may be added, that a similar remark is applicable to *apud*; but that, although these two are often used indifferently, the former denotes more particularly *juxta*, or *in proximo loco*, *close by*; the latter *circa* or *prope*, *about* or *near*. — From this, and the preceding Note, it appears, that the practice of the best writers, in regard to the use of prepositions before the proper names of places, is very capricious; that, before the names of provinces, countries, &c. with which they are generally expressed, they are sometimes understood, and before those of towns or cities, with which they are generally omitted, they are sometimes expressed<sup>1</sup>.

**Note 3.** It is almost unnecessary to observe, that, although *peto* is used before the names of towns, in the signification of *going*, yet, as it is an active verb, denoting to *seek*, it governs the accusative without a preposition: as, *Vento petiere Mycenæ*—Virg. *Ægyptum petere decrevit*—Curt. He resolved to go to Ægypt, or, literally, He resolved to seek Ægypt. Thus also, with an appellative, *Sævæque petunt Tritonidis arcem*—Virg.

**Note 4.** The adverb *versus*, when used, is always put after the names of places, sometimes with, but oftener without, the preposition *ad* or *in*: as, *Ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet*—Cæs. *In Italiam versus navigaturus erat*—Cic. *Amanum versus profecti sumus*—Cic.

**Note 5.** The adverb *usque* is frequently joined to the names of places, when the question is made by *Quo*, or *Unde*, the prepositions *ad*, *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, *de* being sometimes expressed and sometimes

<sup>1</sup> Servius, taking notice that the rules of grammar require prepositions to be joined to the names of provinces, but not to the names of towns, adds *Sciendum tamen usurpatum ab autoribus ut vel addant, vel detrahant prepositiones.* It may, however, be observed, that the rules of grammar can require nothing beyond the usage of authors, (by which he, doubtless, means prose writers as well as poets,) since grammar was rather formed from them, than for them. *Si volet usus, Quæ penes arbitrium est, et jus, et nomina loquendi*—Flor.

understood : as, *Usque ad Numantiam*—Cic. *Usque Ennam perfecti*—Cic. *Usque à Persid*—Plaut. *Usque Tmolo petivit*—Cic. Thus also, with *in* and *trans* : as, *Usque in Pamphiliam*—Cic. *Trans Alpes usque transferri*—Cic. Instead of *usque ad*, and *usque ab*, the poets sometimes say *adusque*, *abusque* : as, *Adusque columnas*, *Abusque Pachyn*—Virg. and Tacitus has *Animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat*—Ann. xv. 37, 2, in which the compound word is put after the ablative which it governs.

### Of Space, or the Distance of Place.

**RULE LXII.** The distance of one place from another is put in the accusative ; and sometimes in the ablative : as,

*Jam mille passus processeram*, I had now advanced a mile.

*Abest ab urbe quingentis millibus passuum*, . . . } { He is five hundred miles distant from the city.

**Note 1.** Thus also, *Cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei*—Cic. *Ventidius bidui spatio abest ab eo*—Cic. To this rule may be referred such expressions as *Ire viam longam*, *Septingenta nullia passuum ambulare*, *Tres pateat cœli spatium non ampliùs ulnas*—Virg. &c.

**Note 2.** One of the substantives expressing the distance is sometimes omitted : as, *Castra, quæ aberant bidui*—Cic. i. e. *spatium*, *iter*, *viam* ; or *spatio*, *itinere*, *vid.*

**Note 3.** When the place where a thing is done, is denoted only by its distance, the distance is either expressed in the ablative generally without a preposition, or in the accusative with *ad* ; as, *Millibus passuum duobus ultra eum castra fecit*—Cæs. *Non jam à tertio lapide, sed ipsas Carthaginis portas obsidione quætiebat*—Flor. *Cum ad tertium lapidem consedisset*—Cic. But these last seem to denote rather the place *where*, than the distance of one place from another.

**Note 4.** The excess of measure or distance is put in the ablative only : as, *Superat capite et cervicibus altis*—Virg. See Rule XVIII. Note 2.

**Note 5.** The word of distance is governed in the accusative by *ad* or *per* understood, and in the ablative, by *a* or *ab*. All these are sometimes expressed, except perhaps the first : as, *Per tota novem cui jugera corpus porrigitur*—Virg. *A millibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt*—Cæs. But it may be observed, that, in the last, the question is made as well by *ubi*, (where,) as by *quanto intervallo*, at what distance.

## Of Time.

**RULE LXIII.** Time is put in the ablative, when the question is made by *Quando* [When?]: as,

*Venit horâ tertiâ,* He came at three o'clock.

**Note 1.** That is, the noun denoting a precise term of time, and answering to the question, *When?* is put in the ablative: as *Noc-te latent mendæ*—Ovid. *Initio per internuncios colloquitur*—Nep. To which may be referred *mane, diluculo, noctu: sero, raro, primo, postremo*, (*tempore* being understood,) *quotannis*, &c. words generally deemed adverbs, and also the old ablatives *luci* or *lucis*, *tempori, vesperi*. In the antiquated phrases, *diē quinti, septimi, pristini, crastini*, there is probably an ellipsis of *solis*.

**Note 2.** When the question is made by *Quanto tempore*, or *Intra quantum tempus*, (in what time?) time is put in the ablative: as, *Triduo audietis*—Cic. *Quatuor tragœdias sexdecim diebus absolvisse cum scribas*—Cic. *Quod oppidum, paucis diebus, quibus eò ventum erat, expugnatum cognoverant*—Cæs. This is little different from the question by *quando*.

\* **Note 3.** The part of time is frequently expressed by the prepositions *in, de, ad, per, intra*: as, *In tempore ad eam veni*—Ter. *Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones*—Hor. *Præstò fuit ad horam destinatam*—Cic. *Duo fuerunt per idem tempus*—Cic. *Consul intra paucos dies moritur*—Liv. It is likewise expressed with other prepositions, such as *circa, circiter, prope, cis, in* with the accusative, *ante, post, sub, cum*, due attention being paid to their several meanings.

**Note 4.** *Abhinc* is found with an accusative, or ablative, without a preposition, *ante* being understood to the former, and *in*, to the latter: as, *Hoc factum est abhinc biennium*—Plaut. *Quo tempore? Abhinc annis quatuor*—Cic.

**Note 5.** The English *in* is sometimes expressed by *post*: as, He will return in six years, *Post sexennium redibit*—Cic. But, when the *in* can be omitted, without altering the sense, the noun of time is put in the ablative: as In the following month, or The following month, *Mense proximo*. In such expressions as *one, two, three o'clock*, &c., the ordinal numbers are used instead of the cardinal: as, At one o'clock precisely, *Horâ ipsâ primâ*, and the same change may be made in such expressions as, He had been consul three years before: thus, *Tertio is ante anno consul fuerat*.

**Note 6.** In such phrases as *Profectus est id temporis*—Cic. *Ist-huc cœtatis*—Ter. *Illud horæ*—Suet. used for *eo tempore, isthuc ætate, illâ horâ*, there seems to be an ellipsis of *ad* or *circa*, and of some general substantive, such as *negotium* or *tempus*.

**Note 7.** It is evident that the ablative is governed by some pre-

position understood, and which, as has been already shown, is often expressed.

**RULE LXIV.** When the question is made by *Quamdiu*, [How long ?] time is put in the accusative, or ablative; but oftener in the accusative : as,

<i>Mansit paucos dies,</i>	He staid a few days.
<i>Sex mensibus abfuit,</i>	He was absent six months.

**Note 1.** That is, Words denoting the duration of time, and answering to the question, *How long ?* are put in the accusative, or ablative, but generally in the accusative : as, *Duces diliguntur, qui unâ cum Sertorio omnes annos fuerant*—Cæs. *Quatuor horis neutrd inclinata est pugna*—Liv. To this rule is referred the question by *Quamdiu*, [How long ago ?] in such examples as *Abhinc triennium commigravit huc viciniae*—Ter.<sup>1</sup>

**Note 2.** The prepositions *per*, *ad*, *in*, *intra*, *inter*, are frequently expressed; as, *Quem per annos decem aluimus*—Cic. *Si ad centesimum annum vixisset*—Cic. *In diem vivere*—Cic. *In dies, in singulas horas, in posterum, in æternum*, &c. It is observed, that, in such instances with *ad* and *in*, the prepositions cannot be omitted; and that they particularly mark the boundary or extent of time, answering rather to the question *Quousque*, Till what time, than to the question *Quamdiu*.—*Qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subierint*—Cæs. *Quæ inter decem annos nefariè flagitiosique facta sunt*—Cic. The difference between *Intra decem annos*, i. e. Within ten years, and *Inter decem annos*, i. e. During ten years, seems to be, that the former does not imply the whole ten years, but *within* or *less than* that space, while the latter denotes the entire period.

**Note 3.** The manner of supplying the ellipsis in the following, and in similar expressions, should be attended to: *Annos natus unum et viginti*—Cic. i. e. *ante*. *Tyrus septimo mense, quàm oppugnari coëpta erat, capta est*—Curt. i. e. *post*. *Minus diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est*—Nep. i. e. *quàm in*. *Siculi quot annis tributa conferant*—Cic. i. e. *tot annis quot or quotquot suant*. It is observable, that the words answering, to *more*, or *after*, *amplius*, *ante*, or *post*, do not influence the case of time : as, *Tertium amplius annum docet. Fit paucis post annis*—Cic.

**Note 4.** It has been observed, that the continuance of time may be found in the genitive, as in *Trium mensium molita cibaria sibi quemque domo offerre jubent*—Cæs. But it appears to me, that, although duration may be here inferred, the genitive expresses only its usual relation; thus “food belonging to three months,” “food

<sup>1</sup> It is observed, that, in examples answering to the question by *Quamdiu*, *Quampridem*, or *A quo tempore*, the particle *abhinc* is usually expressed.

for three months," or "the food of three months." If this be not allowed, there is an ellipsis of *pro tempore* or *pro spatio*.

*Note 4.* This construction is elliptical, the accusative depending upon *per*, *in*, *inter*, *intra*, or *ad* understood, but sometimes expressed, and the ablative, upon *in* understood, but which is scarcely found expressed.

### Of the Ablative Absolute.

**RULE LXV.** A substantive and a participle whose case depends upon no other word, are put in the ablative absolute: as,

<i>Sole oriente, fu-</i>	}	{	The sun rising, (or, while the sun riseth,) darkness flies away.
<i>giunt tenebræ,</i>			
<i>Opere peracto, lu-</i>	}	{	Our work being finished, (or when our work is finished,) we will play.
<i>demus,</i>			

*Note 1.* That is, When two parts of a sentence respect different persons or things, or, when one event referring to another is not connected to it by proper particles, but is expressed by a noun and a participle constituting the subject of no verb, these are put in the ablative absolute: as, *Hac oratione habitâ, consilium dimisit—Cæs. Suffragante Theramene, plebiscito restituitur—Nep. Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem—Mart.* When the participle in *dus*, or rather the gerundive, is found in the ablative with a noun, it arises from the construction of *manner*, rather than from the nature of this rule.

*Note 2.* This ablative is named *absolute*, because, grammatically, it depends upon no word expressed in the sentence; for, if the substantive with which the participle is joined be the nominative to some following verb, or be governed by any word going before, then this rule does not take place. The usual signs, in English, of this ablative, are *whilst*, *when*, *after*, *having*, *being*, or some other word in *ing*; sometimes, however, the participle in *ed*, *being* being understood; as, "The enemy conquered, we shall live."

*Note 2.* The antient *ente* or *existente* is frequently understood, another noun or pronoun being joined in concordance: as, *Quid sine imperatore, adolescentulo duce, efficere possent—Cæs. i. e. existente*, a stripling (*being*) their leader. *Nihil te ad me scripsisse postea admiror, præsertim tam novis rebus—Cic. Me suatore atque impulsore, hoc factum—Plaut.* Thus also, *Deo duce, Invitâ Minervâ, &c.*

*Note 3.* Sometimes the participle only is expressed, in which case the sentence supplies the place of the substantive, or *negotio*, or some other word, is understood: as, *Excepto, quoddam non simul esses, cætera lætus—Hor. Uxorum flagitatione revocantur, per legatos denuntiantibus, ni redeant, subolem se ex finitimis quæsituras—Justin.*



for *denuntiantium*. But this construction, in which *uxoribus* or *ipsis* is understood, seldom occurs, and is not to be imitated. There is one instance in Sallust, in which a nominative seems to be placed absolutely; *Exercitus, amisso duce, ac passim multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus, brevi dilabitur*—Jug. 18, 3. But it is conjectured that *quisque* may be used for *quisque* or *quibusque*. A few similar anomalies might be mentioned.

*Note 4.* In such antiquated phrases as *Nobis præsente*—Plaut. *Absente nobis*—Ter. in which some grammarians consider the participle as an indeclinable word, or a preposition, it may be observed, that, if the sense is not correctly expressed, the rules of Syntax seem to be still less regarded.

*Note 5.* When the verb is passive, *having* is necessarily changed into *being*: as Cicero *having* said these things, sat down, *Cicero, his dictis, consedit*, literally, Cicero, these things *being* said, sat down; in which, as the pronoun is neither governed by any word, nor the nominative to any verb, and as the proper English of *dictus* is *being said*, both the pronoun and participle are put in the ablative absolute. But, when the English is *having* and the verb deponent, no such change is necessary, since the two participles precisely correspond to each other; thus, *Cicero hæc locutus consedit*, Cicero *having* said these things sat down, the proper signification of *locutus* being *having said*. It is observed, that the participles of Common verbs may either agree in case with the substantive before them, like the participles of deponent verbs, or may be put in the ablative absolute, like the participles of passive verbs: as, *Romani adepti libertatem floruerunt*: or *Romani, libertate adepti, floruerunt*. But, as the participles of common verbs are seldom used in a passive signification, they are very rarely found in the ablative absolute.

*Note 6.* It often happens, that, when in English two distinct events are expressed by two finite verbs connected by *and*, the conjunction is omitted in Latin, and the noun and verb preceding it are put in the ablative absolute: as, “He made the signal, and attacked the enemy,” *Signo dato, hostes invasit*. Sometimes the prior, or cotemporary event, which is usually expressed in the ablative absolute, is made the object of the action of the following verb, when the cases following both verbs denote an identity in regard to the object: as, “He conquered the enemy and,” or, “Having conquered the enemy, he compelled them to surrender,” may be expressed by, *Hostes victos in deditionem redegit*, or, passively, *Hostes victi in deditionem redacti sunt*<sup>1</sup>. Thus also Ovid, *Et (hoves) occultat abactas*.

*Note 7.* This ablative may be resolved into a nominative with *tum, dum, quando, postquam, si, quoniam*, &c. and a verb of the

<sup>1</sup> Such remarks, however, although we have occasionally introduced them, belong rather to *elegantie Latine*, than to the rules of grammar.

indicative or subjunctive mood: as, *Augusto imperante*, or *dum Augustus imperabat*. *Lectis literis*, or *postquam literæ sunt lectæ*. *Me duce*, or *si ego dux ero*.

**Note 8.** This ablative, although named *absolute*, is not only dependent, in sense, upon a verb, but is, in reality, governed by some preposition understood, such as *sub*, *cum*, *a*, *ab*, *in*, which are sometimes expressed: as, *Sub te (existente) magistro*—Virg. *Cum diis benè juvantibus arma capite*—Liv. who elsewhere says, *Ut diis benè juvantibus bellum incipiamus*, omitting the preposition. *Moremque sinistrum sacrorum Druidæ positæ repetistis ab armis*—Lucan. *In quo facto domum revocatus, capitis accusatus, absolvitur*—Nep. *Sole sub ardenti*—Virg. In the last example, it seems doubtful to me, whether *ardenti* is to be considered as an adjective, or a participle, since it is to be observed, that the termination in *e* is almost universally used, when the ablative is absolute.

**Note 9.** It was observed, in *Note 1*, that this ablative is used, when two parts of a sentence respect different persons or things: this is generally true, but there are not wanting instances, in which the same person, being spoken of in a diversity of time or condition, is the ablative to the participle, and the nominative to the verb: as, *Me duce ad hunc voti finem, me milite, veni*—Ovid. *Nobis vigilantibus, et multum in posterum providentibus, populo Romano consentiente, erimus profectò liberi brevî tempore*—Cic. But, generally, in such instances, the nominative is used: as, *Iens in Pompejanum benè mane hæc scripsi*—Cic. *Interrogati incolæ non patiuntur errare*—Senec. rather than *me eunte, interrogatis incolis*.

## OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF WORDS INDECLINABLE.

### OF ADVERBS.

**RULE LXVI.** Adverbs are joined to verbs, participles, nouns, and other adverbs: as,

<i>Benè scribit,</i>	He writes well.
<i>Fortiter pugnans,</i>	Fighting bravely.
<i>Servus egregiè fidelis,</i>	A servant remarkably faithful.
<i>Satis benè,</i>	Well enough.

**Note 1.** Thus also; *Bonis quod benè fit, haud perit*—Plaut. *Malè parta, malè dilabuntur*—Cic. *Vir apprime nobilis*—Ter. *Homerus planè orator*—Cic. *Admodum puella*—Liv. Adverbs are seldom joined to substantives; and in the last example, the substantive seems to be used as an adjective. *Tu verò Platonem nec nimis valde unquam, nec nimis sæpè laudaveris*—Cic. They are also

found with pronouns, and prepositions: as, *Planè noster, Longè ultra terminum, &c.*

Note 2. It is observed, that the intensive words *apprime, admodum, vehementer, perquam, valde, &c.* are generally joined to positives; likewise *per*, in composition; such phrases also as in *primis, cum primis, ante alios, &c.*; and *quam* subjoined to other intensives: as, *Gratum admodum feceris—Cic. Præterquam pauci—Cic.* But some of these are sometimes found with the superlative.

Note 3. *Tam* and *quam* generally connect positives, seldom superlatives, and seldomer comparatives: as, *Nemo orator tam multa scripsit, quam multa sunt nostra—Cic. Quàm quisque pessimè fecit, tam maxime tutus est—Sall. Non tam in bellis et in præliis, quam in promissis firmiorem—Cic.* When it denotes wonder, pity, or interrogation mixt with wonder, *quam* is generally joined with positives; when used for *quantum*, how much, it is joined to positives: as, *Quàm sint merosi qui amant, vel ex hoc intelligi potest—Cic.*; but when used for *quantum*, the verb *possum* following, it is generally joined to superlatives: as, *Quàm maximis itineribus potest, in Galliam contendit—Cæs.*; as for *valde*, it is elegantly joined to superlatives: as, *Utatur verbis quàm usitatissimis—Cic.* Perhaps, here, *possum* may be implied.

Note 3. *Parum, multum, nimium, tantum, quantum, aliquantum*, are generally joined to positives, sometimes also to comparatives: as, *Socer hujus vir multum bonus est—Cic. Forma viri aliquantum amplior humanâ—Liv.*

Note 4. *Paulo, nimio, aliquanto, eo, quo, hoc, impendio, nihilo*, are generally joined to comparatives: as, *Ed gravior est dolor, quò culpa major—Cic. Tanto, quanto, multo, to comparatives or superlatives: as, Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur—Juven. Tanto pessimus omnium poeta, quanto tu optimus omnium patronus—Catull. Multo potentius—Senec. Multo jucundissimus—Cic.*

Note 5. *Longè* is generally joined to superlatives, sometimes to comparatives, but seldom to positives: as, *Suevorum gens est longè maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum—Cæs.*; with adjectives of diversity also: as, *Longè mihi alia mens est—Sall.—Pedibus longè melior Lycus—Virg. Longè opulentus—Apul.*

Note 6. *Facile*, used for *haud dubie*, is joined to superlatives, or to words of similar import: as, *Vir unus totius Græciæ facile doctissimus—Cic. Homo regionis illius virtute facile princeps—Cic.*

The nature of two negatives in the same clause, or in different clauses, has been noticed in Etymology; and the government of adverbs, in regard to moods, will be noticed under that of Conjunctions.

RULE LXVI\*. Some Adverbs of Time, Place, and Quantity, govern the genitive: as,

<i>Pridie illius diei,</i>	The day before that day.
<i>Ubique gentium,</i>	Every where.
<i>Satis est verborum,</i>	There is enough of words.

Note 1. The Adverbs of Time are *Interea, postea, inde, tunc*: as, *Te interea loci cognovi*—Ter. *Postea loci*—Sall. *Inde loci*—Lucr. *Tunc temporis*—Justin.

Note 2. The Adverbs of Place are *Ubi* and *quo*, with their compounds, *ubique, ubicunque, ubiubi, ubinam, ubivis, alibi, aliubi, alicubi, quocunque, quovis, aliquo, quoquo*; also *ed, hac, haccine, unde, usquam, nusquam, longè, ibidem*: as, *Ubi terrarum sumus*—Cic. *Quid hinc nunc gentium confugiam*—Plaut. *Ed audaciae provecus est*—Tac. *Tu autem abes longè gentium*—Cic. &c.

Note 3. The Adverbs of Quantity are *Abundè, affatim, largiter, nimis, quoad, sat, satis, parùm, minimè*: as, *Se jampridem potentie glorieque abundè adeptum*—Suet. *Divitiarum affatim*—Plaut. *Auri et argenti largiter*—Plaut. *Nimis insidiarum*—Cic. *Quoad ejus facere potueris*—Cic. *Sat rationis*—Virg. *Satis eloquentie, sapientie parum*—Sall. *Minimè gentium*—Ter. Several of these seem to have the force of substantives.

Note 4. *Ergò*, denoting *for the sake, instar, and partim*, usually enumerated among adverbs, are real substantives, and, as such, govern the genitive.

Note 5. *Pridie* and *postridie* take the genitive or accusative: as, *Pridie ejus diei*—Cic. *Postridie ejus diei*—Cæs. *Pridie Quinquatrus*—Cic. *Postridie ludos*—Cic. Thus also, *Pridie* and *postridie, kalendas, nonas, idus*; rather than *kalendarum, &c.*

Note 6. In regard to such constructions, it may be observed that *Interea loci* may be *Inter ea negotia loci*; *Ed, quòd*, and the like, are supposed to be the old datives *coi, quoi*, with *loco* or *negotio* understood; others, as *abundè, ubi, longè*, have the force of substantives. *Pridie ejus diei* may be *die priore ante tempus ejus diei*; and when *pridie* and *postridie* are followed by an accusative, *ante* or *post* is understood.

Note 7. *En* and *ecce* take the nominative, or accusative: as, *En causa, cur dominum servus accusat*—Cic. *En Paridis hostem*—Senec. *Ecce nova turba*—Cic. *Ecce rem*—Plaut. *Hem*, used for *ecce*, is construed with an accusative: as, *Hem astutias*—Ter. It is observed, that when these words are used, merely for the purpose of *showing*, they are commonly followed by a nominative; but that when they express *scorn, contempt, reproof, or blame*, they are commonly construed with the accusative.

*Note 8.* The nominative is supposed to be dependent on such words as *habet*, or *existit*, understood; and the accusative is thought to be governed by some part of *video*, or the like, understood.

**RULE LXVII.** Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives: as,

<i>Omnium elegantissime</i>	}	{	He speaks the most elegantly
<i>loquitur,</i>			of all.
<i>Vivere convenienter</i>	}	{	To live agreeably to na-
<i>naturæ,</i>			ture.

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Omnium optimè*—Cic. by Rule XV. Thus too, *Sæpissimè omnium*, *diutissimè omnium*, although the superlatives, whence the adverbs come, are not used.—*Congruenter naturæ convenienterque vivere*—Cic. *Huic obviam civitas processerat*—Cic. Rule XVI.—*Alitè pedem*—Colum. *Alitè tribus pedibus*—Pallad. Rule XVIII.—*Quàm proximè potest hostium castris castra communit*—Cæs. *Qui proximè Rhenum incolunt*—Cæs. The accusative is the more common case, and it is governed by *ad* understood, in which way *propior* and *proximus* are sometimes construed: the dative belongs to Rule XVI. *Amplius opinione morabatur*—Sall. *Prius tuâ opinione hic adero*—Plaut. Rule XIX. Thus also, *Diutius expectatione*, although *diutior* does not exist. Vossius adds *Clanculum patres*—Ter. considering *clanculum* as a derivative from *clam*, which, being itself rather an adverb than a preposition, admits an accusative, or an ablative after it, through certain prepositions understood. Such elliptical expressions as *Plus duo millia*, *Minus quadringenti*, *Plus quingentos colaphos*, *Amplius sexcenti*, *Amplius octingentos equas*, sometimes referred to this Rule, have been noticed under Rule XIX; and Vossius observes, in regard to them, that it is doubtful whether the comparatives be adverbs or nouns.

*Note 2.* To complete some of the preceding constructions, the adverbs require the same ellipses to be supplied after them, as their adjectives.

#### OF PREPOSITIONS.

**RULE LXVIII.** The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative: as,

*Ad patrem,*                      To the father.

**RULE LXIX.** The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative: as,

*A patre,*                      From the father.

RULE LXX. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when *motion* to a place is signified<sup>1</sup>: as,

<i>Eo in scholam,</i>	I go into the school.
<i>Sub mœnia tendit—Virg.</i>	He goes under the walls.
<i>Incidit super agmina—Virg.</i>	It fell upon the troops.
<i>Ducit subter fastigia tecti</i>	{ He brings him under the
<i>—Virg.</i>	
	roof of the house.

RULE LXXI. But if *motion* or *rest* in a place be signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative, *super* and *subter* either the accusative, or ablative: as,

<i>Sedeo, vel discuro, in</i>	{ I sit, or run up and down, in
<i>scholâ,</i>	
<i>Recubo, vel ambulo, sub</i>	{ I lie, or walk, under the sha-
<i>umbrâ,</i>	
<i>Sedens super arma—Virg.</i>	Sitting above the arms.
<i>Fronde super viridi—Virg.</i>	Upon the green grass.
<i>Venæ subter cutem di-</i>	{ The veins dispersed under the
<i>spersæ—Plin.</i>	
<i>Subter littore—Catull.</i>	Beneath the shore.

Note 1. Such instances as *Esse in potestate*—Cic. for *in potestate*, are rare<sup>2</sup>.—For such, and other remarks on prepositions, the learner is referred to Prepositions, in Etymology, to which it seems unnecessary to make any additional remarks.

RULE LXXII. A preposition often governs the same case in composition, that it does out of it: as,

*Adeamus scholam,* Let us go to school.

<sup>1</sup> It is observed, that *in* denoting motion to a place is expressed, in English, by *to* or *into*; and *in* denoting motion or rest in a place, by the English *in*; and this is generally true. But, in the phrase *In bonam partem accipere*—Cic. in which there certainly is motion to, the English idiom requires *in*—"To take in good part.

<sup>2</sup> *In castra venisset*—Cæs. b. g. lib. ii. 17, is in certain MSS., *in castris*; and *In conspectum agminis nostri venissent*—Cæs. b. g. lib. iv. 9, is in certain MSS. *in conspectu*. Those who wish to see the latter phraseology explained and defended, are referred to Clarke's *Cæsar*, *Bell. Gall.* lib. iv. 9, or page 76. I have perused the note attentively, but do not feel myself perfectly convinced by the arguments there adduced. *Venire in castris* may mean, as Clarke says, *Venire et considere* (two verbs very different in their sense) *in castris*; and *Venit in senatu*—Cic. may denote *Venit et consedit in senatu*; yet, although the action of coming may be followed by sitting down, it seems a strange supposition, that the latter is implied in, or expressed by, the former. *Esse in potestate*, attributed to Cicero, may, perhaps, upon the same principle, be explained to mean "To be [come] in [to] the power. Such readings are, perhaps, spurious. If not, the constructions may be regarded as anomalies; or, *venio* may, probably, denote, in such examples, the result of the action of coming, as expressed by the English verb *arrive*.

*Eteamus schola,*      Let us go out of school.

Note 1. Thus also, *Cæsar omnem equitatum pontem transducit*—Cæs. *Hic ut navi egressus est*—Nep. *Supersedas hoc labore itineris*—Cic.

Note 2. The preposition is often repeated: as, *Quidd talem virum è civitate expulissent*—Nep. *Nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctior*—Ter.

Note 3. Some verbs never have the preposition repeated after them: as, *Affaris, alloquor, allatro, alluo, accolo, circumvenio, circumteo, circumsto, circumsedeo, circumvolo, obeo, prætereo, abdico, effero, evertō, &c.* The compounds of *trans* sometimes repeat the preposition. Some of the compounds with *inter*, as *Intercino, interterro, interfluo, interfuro, interluo, interteo, interstrepo*, and almost all verbs compounded with *præter*, commonly omit the preposition. *Interjaceo, interjicio, intercedo, interpono*, repeat it, or omit it; or, otherwise, like *intermico, intervenio*, take the dative. The compounds of *in, ob, and sub* generally take the dative; those of *super*, generally the accusative.

Note 4. There are other verbs which appear to be always construed with a preposition; as *Accurro, adhortor, incido, attineo* (generally), *avoce, avertō, &c.*

Note 5. Some either admit, or reject it, as *Abstineo, deædo, expello, aggredior, perrumpo, ingredior, induco, aberro, evado, ejicio, exeo, extermino, extrudo, exturbo*; also *adeo, accedo, incumbo, insulto, increpo, incurso, pervado, illudo, peragro, abalienor, abhorreo, avello, &c.*: thus, *Ingredi orationem, or in orationem*—Cic. *Exire ære alieno*—Cic. *è finibus suis*—Cæs. *Pervadere urbem*—Liv. *per agros*—Cic. *Avellere templo palladium*—Virg. *aliquem a se*—Ter. &c. Many of these admit after them other prepositions of similar import to those in composition: as *Dehortor, deficio, desciscō, &c. ab aliquo; Abire, demigrare loco, or a, de, ex, loco; Exire a patria*—Cic. *Excidere manibus, de manibus, &c.*

Note 6. Many are construed with the dative, or otherwise: as, *Assurgere alicui; Accedere urbem, ad urbem, urbi; Inesse rei alicui, and in re aliqua; Abalienare aliquid alicujus* for *ab aliquo*—Cic. &c.

Note 7. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex*, are followed by an accusative, or ablative: as, *Exire limen*—Ter. *septis*—Virg. *Egredi veritatem*—Plin. *portibus*—Ovid. Some words compounded with *præ*, take an accusative: as, *Tibur aquæ præfluunt*—Hor. *Asiamque potentem prævehitur*—Lucan. Thus also *Præsidere Italianam, præminere cæteros, præstare omnes, &c.* In some of these examples the accusative may be supposed governed by *præter* or *infra* understood, and sometimes expressed, as *Extra fines et terminos egredi*—Cic.

Note 8. This rule takes place chiefly when the preposition may

be separated from the verb: as, *Alloquor te*—Virg. i. e. *loquer ad te*. *Classis circumvehitur arcem*—Liv. i. e. *vehitur circum arcem*. *Exercitum Ligerim transducit*—Cæs. i. e. *ducit exercitum trans Ligerim*. But, in regard to active verbs compounded with prepositions governing the accusative, it generally happens, that the preposition is repeated, as in *Cæsar se ad neminem adjunxit*—Cic.; or a dative is used, as in *Hic dies me valde Crasso adjunxit*—Cic.

**Note 9.** It may be here added, that an ellipsis of prepositions is frequent: as, *Devenere locos*—Virg. i. e. *ad*. *Nunc id prodeco*—Ter. i. e. *ob* or *propter*. *Maria aspera juro*—Virg. i. e. *per*. *Ut se loco movere non possent*—Cæs. i. e. *e* or *de*. *Quid illo facias?*—Ter. i. e. *de*. Sometimes the word to which the preposition refers, is omitted: as, *Circum concordia*—Sall. i. e. *ædem*. And this occurs most frequently after prepositions in composition: as, *Emittere servum*—Plaut. i. e. *manu*. *Evomere virus*—Cic. i. e. *ore*. *Educere copias*—Cæs. i. e. *castris*. When prepositions are joined with cases which they do not govern, there is always an ellipsis supposed: as, *Campum Stellatæm divisit extra sortem ad viginti millibus civium*—Suet. i. e. *civium millibus ad viginti millia*. To which may be added such expressions as *Anno ante*, *Longo post tempore*, in which the ablatives are those of time, some word being understood as the regimen of the prepositions.

#### OF INTERJECTIONS.

**RULE LXXIII.** The interjections *O*, *heu*, and *proh*, govern the vocative, and sometimes the accusative: as;

<i>O formose puer!</i>	<i>O fair boy!</i>
<i>Heu me miserum!</i>	<i>Ah wretch that I am!</i>

**Note 1.** These interjections are found with the nominative or vocative, and sometimes with the accusative: as, *O vir fortis, atque amicus*—Ter. *Heu vanitas humana!*—Plin. *Proh dolor!*—Liv. *O Dave, itane contemnor abs te*—Ter. *Heu miserande puer!*—Virg. *Proh sancte Jupiter!*—Cic. *O præclarum custodem!*—Cic. *Heu me infelicem!*—Ter. *Proh deum hominumque fidem!*—Cic. It is observed that when *O* is used as a particle of exclamation, it takes either the nominative, accusative, or vocative; that when any vehement affection is denoted, it is generally followed by an accusative; and that when the affection is gentle, it is generally omitted. When used in addressing a person, it is always followed by the vocative; in this sense it is generally understood.

**Note 2.** *Eheu* is construed in a similar way to the others: as, *Eheu Palæstra atque Ampeliscæ! ubi estis nunc*—Plaut. *Eheu me miserum!*—Ter. *Eheu conditionem hujus temporis*—Cic.



*Note 3.* Sometimes there is an ellipsis of the case usually following these particles: thus, *O miseræ sortis*—Lucan. i. e. *hominis*. *Proh deum immortalium*—Ter. i. e. *fidem*.

*Note 4.* Such constructions are deemed elliptical, as interjections do not seem to govern any case. The vocative may be said to be placed absolutely, or to be governed by no word. *O vir fortis* may be *O quam es vir fortis*. *Heu me infelicem* may be *Heu quam me infelicem sentio*. In *Proh deum hominumque fidem*, there may be an ellipsis of *imploro* or *obtestor*: and so, of the rest.

**RULE LXXIV.** *Hei* and *Væ* govern the dative: as,

<i>Hei mihi!</i>	<i>Ah me!</i>
<i>Væ vobis!</i>	<i>Woe to you!</i>

*Note 1.* Thus also, *Hei mihi! qualis erat*—Virg. *Væ tibi, cauidice*—Mart. Thus used, they seem to have the import of nouns, the expressions being equivalent to *Malum est mihi*, *Omnia funesta sint tibi*.

*Note 2.* *Heus* and *Ohe*, to which may be added, *Au*, *Eho*, *Ehodum*, *Ehem*, *Heia* and *Io*, are followed by the vocative only: as, *Haus Syre*—Ter. *Ohe lilelle*—Mart. *Au mi homo!*—Ter. *Ehodum, bone vir, quid ais?*—Ter. But in these examples, either *O* is understood, or, rather, the vocative is put absolutely.

*Note 3.* *Ah* and *Vah* are followed by the accusative, or vocative; as, *Ah me miserum!*—Ter. in which *sentio* or *experior* seems to be understood. *Ah virgo infelix!*—Virg. *Vah inconstantiam!*—Incert. *Vah salus mea!*—Plaut.

*Note 4.* *Hem* is followed by the dative, accusative, or vocative: as, *Hem tibi*—Ter. *Hem astutias*—Ter. in which *vide*, or *vide*, seems understood. *Hem meq. lus!*—Cic.

*Note 5.* *Hui* is found with an accusative: as, *Hui tam graves vestros, quæso*—Ter. supply *tractas*.

*Note 6.* *Apaga* and *cedo* are sometimes added: as, *Apaga te, cedo puerum*—Ter. but these are verbs.

*Note 7.* It may be generally observed, that the nominative is the subject of some verb understood; that the dative is the dative of acquisition; the accusative is governed by some verb understood; and the vocative is used absolutely.

*Note 8.* Most of the other interjections, and frequently also those mentioned, are thrown into discourse without any case subjoined to them: as, *Eheu! fugaces labuntur anni*—Hor. *Ah! tantam rem tam negligenter agere*—Ter.

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

**RULE LXXV.** The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *aut*, *vel*, and some others, couple like cases and moods: as,

*Honora patrem et matrem*, Honour your father and mother.

*Nec scribit, nec legit*, He neither writes nor reads.

*Note 1.* It is the opinion of many writers on Latin, and on English grammar, that conjunctions unite only sentences or affirmations, and not single words or cases. Of this opinion are Scaliger, Sanctius, Vossius, Ursinus, and the author of the New Method. On the other hand, Perizonius and Rudiman contend that they sometimes unite single words. Among the moderns too, Mr. Harris, the learned author of *Hermes*, asserts that the chief difference between prepositions and conjunctions is, that the former couple words, and the latter, sentences. The respectable author of a useful Latin grammar (Dr. Valpy) observes, that "it would perhaps be more rational to say that conjunctions join sentences. They always suppose an ellipsis. Thus in the example, *Pulvis et umbra sumus*—Hor. the full sentence will be *Sumus pulvis et sumus umbra*, and in *Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ*—Hor. it will be, *Aut prodesse volunt poetæ, aut delectare volunt poetæ*. This solution will appear more natural, if we examine the sentences in which the construction is varied, and for which grammarians have been obliged to clog their general rule with exceptions. Thus, *Mea et reipublicæ interest*—Cic. *Meo præsidio atque hospitis*—Ter. *Aut ob avaritiam, aut miserâ ambitione, laborat*—Hor. *Decius, cum se devoveret, et equo admisso, in mediam aciem irruebat*—Cic." In these remarks I coincide generally, but differ from him in a part of his inference. These instances certainly may prove that conjunctions join sentences, which was not denied; but they do not disprove the opinion, that they sometimes join cases likewise. In regard to those complex sentences, which, according to the sense, it is possible to resolve into simple assertions, the opinion may be just; but, if we say "two and two make four," and analyse the proposition into "two make four," and "two make four," we shall find the resolution incorrect, and that, here, not two affirmations are implied, but that two words or cases are coupled together in one affirmation; for the predicate is applicable, only when the two subjects are taken in conjunction. In like manner, were we to say *Pater et filius sunt duo*, we cannot resolve the proposition into *Pater est duo, et Filius est duo*, for this is palpably untrue; nor into *Pater est unus, et Filius est unus*, for this is only saying, that, "one is one," and "one is one," which are different propositions from "one and one cou-

stitute two." Again; if we say, *Emi equum centum aureis et pluris (æris pretio)*, we cannot resolve the sentence into *Emi equum centum aureis*, *et emi equum pluris*, since the clause *centum aureis et pluris*, constitutes the one price of but one horse bought at once<sup>1</sup>. Still, it may be true, that, in *Amo patrem et matrem*, *et* couples *amo* and *amo*, rather than *patrem* and *matrem*. From what has been said, we may infer, that not sentences, but single words, are coupled, when, according to the obvious meaning, the predicate is not applicable to each subject individually, but to both conjunctly.

Note 2. Not only the copulative conjunctions, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *neque*, &c. and the disjunctive, *aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *sive*, belong to this rule, but also, *quam*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *an*, *nempe*, *licet*, *quamvis*, *nedum*, *sed*, *verum*, &c., and the adverbs of likeness, *ceu*, *tanquam*, *quasi*, *ut*, &c., are referred to it: as, *Nec census, nec clarum nomen avorum, Sed probitas magnos ingeniumque facit*—Ovid. *Philosophi negant quenquam virum bonum esse, nisi sapientem*—Cic. *Amandus pater, licet difficilis*—Cic. *Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur*—Cic.

Note 3. If the words require a different construction, this rule does not take place, in regard to the cases: as, *Mea et reipublicæ interest*—Cic. *Sive Romæ es, sive in Epiro*—Cic. But generally, this seeming variation from the rule, arises from an ellipsis: thus, *Interest inter mea negotia, et negotia reipublicæ*;—*Sive in urbe Romæ es, sive in Epiro*.

Note 4. If the sentence admits a change in the construction, the cases or moods may be different: thus, *Lentulum eximiam spe, summæ virtutis adolescentem fac erudias*—Cic. *Neque per vim, neque insidiis*—Sall. *Decius, cum se devoveret, et equo admissio, in mediam aciem irruerat*—Cic. *for irrueret*. Sentences of different constructions may be joined together: as, *Omnibus honoribus et præsens est cultus, et proficiscentem prosecuti sunt*, sc. *Romani*—Liv.

Note 5. When *et*, *aut*, *vel*, *sive*, or *nec*, are joined to different members of the same sentence, without expressly connecting it in a particular manner with any former sentence, the first *et* is expressed in English by *both* or *likewise*; *aut* or *vel*, by *either*; the first *sive*, by *whether*; and the first *nec*, by *neither*: as, *Et legit, et scribit*, He both reads and writes: thus also, *Tum legit*,

<sup>1</sup> Again, when we read *Septingentesimo ac nono anno bella civilia reparata sunt*, we do not understand, that the wars were renewed (twice;) i. e. once, in the 700th year; and, again, that they were renewed in the 9th year; but that they were renewed in the 709th year, *septingentesimo* and *nono* being the words coupled, and not *reparata sunt* (understood,) and *reparata sunt* (expressed,) or two sentences. Neither do I conceive that two *anno*s are coupled, one being to be considered as understood to *septingentesimo*, for this supposition might alter the meaning; but that the two numeral adjectives conjunctly agree with one and the same *anno*. Were it necessary, it would be an easy matter to accumulate similar instances.

*tum scribit, or Cum legit, tum scribit. Aut legit, aut scribit.* He either reads, or writes: and thus, respectively, of the others.

**Note 6.** A conjunction is sometimes joined to the word which stands first in the connexion, for the sake of emphasis: as, *Montesque feri, sylvæque loquuntur*—Virg.

**Note 7.** The reason of this construction is, that the words coupled often depend upon the same word, which is generally expressed to one of them; and is, in most instances, to be understood to the other.

**RULE LXXVI.** *Ut, quo, licet, ne, utinam* and *dummodo*, are for the most part joined with the subjunctive mood: as,

*Accidit ut terga verterent,* It happened that they turned their backs.

*Utinam sapires,* I wish you were wise.

**Note 1.** *An, ne, num, utrum, anne, annon*, and all other interrogative particles; the pronouns *quis* and *cujus*; the adverbs *quomodo, ut, quam, ubi, quò, unde, quà, quorsum*, and the like; and the adjectives *quantus, qualis, quotus, quotuplex, iter*, are generally followed by the subjunctive, if the sense be dubitative or contingent, (that is, they have in reality no government of moods; since, if the sense be indicative, the indicative mood is requisite:) as, *Quæ virtus, et quanta, boni, sit vivere parvo, Discite*—Hor. *Nescit vitæne fruatur, An sit apud manes*—Ovid. *Ut sciam quid agas, ubi quoque, et maxime quando Romæ futurus sis*—Cic. But many of these are found joined with the indicative, even when they are used indefinitely. After the subjunctive in the principal member of a sentence, the verb following these is subjunctive: as, *Tum verò cerneret quanta audacia, quantaque animi vis fuisset in exercitu Catilinæ*—Sall.

**Note 2.** The following words may have in general an indicative or a subjunctive mood after them.

(1) *Antequam*: as, *Antequam proximè discessi*—Cic. *Antequam de republicâ dicam*—Cic.

(2) *Postquam*: as, *Nunc postquam vides*—Ter. *Sed sive antequam ver prævenerit, sive postquam hyemârit*—Plin. But both *postquam* and *posteaquam* are usually found with the indicative.

(3) *Priusquam*: as, *Priusquam de republicâ dicere incipio*—Cic. *Priusquam incipias, Consulto opus est*—Sall.

*Ante, post, and prius* are often found, as will hereafter be noticed under the Position or Arrangement of Words, separated from *quàm*, the former three being placed in one member of a sentence, and the latter, in another. Sometimes also *antequam* and *postquam* are separated in such a way that *ante* and *post* govern their own case: thus, *ante paucos quàm*

(4) *Pridiequam* and *Postridiequam*: as, *Mummius, qui, pridiequam ego Athenas venirem, Mitylenas profectus erat*—Cic. *Postridie, aut post diem tertium, quàm lecta erit*—Cato. It is to be observed, that, when the leading verb is of a contingent signification, the verb following these is generally subjunctive: as, *Ut ne quis coronâ donaretur, priusquam rationes retulisset*—Cic.

Note 3. The following words may have an indicative or a subjunctive mood indifferently, when the signification is indicative.

(1) *Cum* or *quum*, *quando*, *quandoquidem*, when they denote *since*: as, *Nunc cum non queo, æquo animo fero*—Ter. *Cum tot sustineas negotia*—Hor. *Quando aliter diis visum est*—Liv. *Nec fluminibus aggesta [terra] laudabilis; quando senescant sata quædam aqua*—Plin. *Quandoquidem apud te nec auctoritas valet*—Liv. *Quandoquidem agros jam ante istius injuriis exagitati reliquissent*—Cic. In this last, however, the sense seems contingent.

(2) *Cum* or *quum*<sup>1</sup>; *quando*; *quandocunque* or *quandoque*; *ubi*; *ubicunque*; *quoties*; *quotiesque*; *simul*; *simul ac*, *ut*, *atque*, adverbs of time: as, *Quæ cum accidunt, nemo est &c.*—Cic. *Cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii*—Ter. *Quando erit, ut condas instar Carthaginis urbem*—Ovid. Indeed, *quando* and *quandoquidem* generally take the indicative, as well as *quandocunque*; *Quandocunque ista gens suas literas dabit, omnia corrumpet*—Plin. *Huc ubi (when) perventum est*—Nep. *Ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet*—Cic. But here, perhaps, the sense may be considered contingent. *Ille ubi nascentem maculis variaverit orbem*—Virg. *Evenit ut, quotiescunque dictator recepit, hostes moverentur*—Liv. *Plebs scivit, sacerdotibus, quotiescunque pro Pop. Athen. precarentur, toties exorari Philippum*—Liv. *Quoties and quotiescunque* are most commonly found with the indicative. *Simul inflavit tibicen, a perito curmen cognoscitur*—Cic. *Simul portarum claves tradiderimus, Carthaginiensium extemplò Enna erit*—Liv. *Quam simul*

*occideretur menses*—Suet. *Quartum post annum quàm ex Peloponneso in Siciliam redierat*—Nep. *Quàm alone* is sometimes used for *postquam*: as, *Alterâ die quàm a Brundisio solvit*—Liv. When *pridie* precedes, *quàm* is used for *ante* or *priusquam*: as, *Pridie quàm excessit è vita*—Cic. *Pridie quàm hæc scripsit*—Cic.

<sup>1</sup> Rhenius, and, after him, Schmidius and Ursinus, thus speak of the particle *cum*: (1) When it denotes in German, *wenn*, (Angl. *when*) and refers to time absolutely, it is followed either by the present or the future of the indicative, or by the future subjunctive: as, *Cum audio ad te ire aliquem, literas ad te dare solet*—Cic. *Cum inimici nostri venire dicentur, tum in Epirum ibo*—Cic. *Fereor ne eximii potestas non sit, cum Cæsar venerit*—Cic. (2) When it answers to the German *als* or *da* (Angl. *as, whilst, when*), it is followed by the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive: as, *Cum scriberem; Cum scripseissem*. (3) But when any time has been previously expressed, it takes any time of the indicative: as, *Multi anni sunt, cum ille ex ære meo est*—Cic. *Nunquam obliviscar noctis illius, cum tibi vigilanti pollicebar*—Cic. *Brevissimum est, cum virtuti munusculum remisisti*—Cic. But these remarks, as Ursinus himself allows, do not always hold good.

ac tali persensit peste teneri—Virg. Ut, simul ac posita sit causa; habeant quod se referant—Cic. Omne animal, simul ut ortum est, et se ipsum diligit, &c.—Cic. Facile ut appareat, nostros omnino potuisse consequi simul ut velle crepissent—Cic. Simul atque introductus est, rem confecit—Cic. Scævola quotidie, simul atque luceret, faciebat omnibus sui conveniendi potestatem—Cic. When the signification is contingent, the subjunctive ought to be used: as, Quandoque ossa Cupyis detecta essent, fore ut, &c.—Suet. It is observed of cum, that, when used for quoniam, or quamvis, it generally takes the subjunctive, and for quod, the indicative: as, Cum Athenas tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, inanem redire turpissimum est—Cic. Cum etiam plus contenderimus, quam possumus, minus tamen faciemus, quam debemus—Cic. Cum tu liber es, Messenio, gaudeo—Plaut.

(3) These adverbs of time, dum<sup>1</sup>, donec, quamdiu, quoad: as, Hæc dum aguntur—Cic. Dum id nobiscum unâ videatis, ac venit Editimus—Varr. Donec ad hæc tempora perventum est—Liv. Certum obsidere est usque donec redierit—Ter. It is observed, that dum and donec, when used for quamdiu, are generally followed by the indicative, and for usquedum, by the indicative or subjunctive; and dum for dummodo, by the subjunctive. Ego tamdiu requiesco, quamdiu ad te scribo—Cic. Reminiscere illam, quamdiu ei opus fuerit, vixisse—Cic. Neque finem insequendi fecerunt, quoad subsidio confisi equites præcipientes hostes egerunt—Cæs. Equites, quoad loca patiantur, ducere jubet—Liv. It is observed, that the indicative mood is the more frequent after all these words; but, if the sense be contingent, then the subjunctive must be used: as, Ne expectetis, dum exeat huc—Ter. or, when used for dummodo: as, Oderint, dum metuant—Cic. Ut nemo . . . donec quidquam virium superesset, corpori aut sanguini suo parceret—Liv. Quamdiu se bene gesserint. Mihi hoc dederunt, ut esses in Sicilia, quoad velles—Cic.

(4) Etsi, etiamsi, quanquam, quamvis, tametsi: as, Etsi vereor, judices &c.—Cic. Etsi enim nihil in se habeat gloria cur expetatur, tamen virtutem tanquam untra sequitur—Cic. Quam tibi, etiamsi non desideras, tamen mittam—Cic. Omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, etiamsi maxima sint—Cic. Atque ego, quanquam nullum scelus rationem habet, tamen . . . scire velim—Liv. Quanquam Volcatio assentirentur—Cic. Quamvis tardus eras, et te tua plaustra tenebant—Ovid. Quamvis Elysios miretur Græcia campos—Virg. Quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis, sicut es—Cic. Although, in this last, the sense appear contingent, and consequently es for sis might be deemed incorrect, yet, in a similar instance, the indicative is used: thus, Ea si maxima est, ut est certè—Cic. 1 Off. 153. Tametsi jactat ille quidem illud suum arbitrium—Cic. Memini

<sup>1</sup> It is observed, in regard to dum, that when it refers to a present or progressive action, the subjunctive is seldom used. Yet Cicero writes, Me scribo, dum tu absis, scribere audacius—Fam. xii. 17. Thus also, Dum hæc ita fierent—Hist. B. Afr. c. 25.

*tametsi nullus moneas*—Ter.<sup>1</sup> It is observed, that *etsi*, *tametsi*, and *quanquam*, when they stand in the beginning of a sentence, usually have the indicative after them; and that *etiamsi* and *quamvis* are oftener joined with the subjunctive. *Tamenetsi* is construed as *tametsi*.—But, when the verb is contingent in sense, or when the verb in the principal member of the sentence is contingent, the verb which follows the preceding particles must be in the subjunctive mood; as, *Etsi ne discessissem e tuo conspectu, nisi me planè nihil ulla res adjuvaret*—Cic. *Næ ille, etiamsi prima prospere evenissent, imbellem Asiam quæsisset*—Liv. *Putâram te aliquid novi, . . . quamvis non curarem quid in Hispaniâ feret, tamen te scripturum*—Cic. *Gaudeo tibi meas literas prius à tabellario quàm ab ipso redditas; quanquam te nihil fefellisset*—Cic. *Non crederem, tametsi vulgò audirem*—Cic.

(5) *Si, sin, nî, nisi, siquidem*: as, *Si vales, benè est*—Cic. *Ut si scôpius decertandum sit, ut erit, semper novus veniam*—Cic. *Si illum relinquo, ejus vitæ timeo; sin opitutor, hujus minas*—Ter. *Sin autem ad adolescentiam perdurassent amicitiam, dirimi tamen interdum contentione dicebat*—Cic. *Mirum nî domi est*—Ter. *Pompeius Domitium, nisi me omnia fallunt, deseret*—Cic. *Nec Justitiæ nec Anicitia omnia esse poterunt, nisi ipsæ per se expectantur*—Cic. *Nî* seems to be a contraction of *nisi*; indeed, *sin* and *nisi* seem to be only *si* with a negative; it is no wonder, therefore, that their construction is similar. *Siquidem* is but *si quidem*. *Robur et soboles militum interit, siquidem, quæ nuntiantur, vera sunt*—Cic. These being kindred or similar words, it is unnecessary to multiply examples. It is observed, that *si* used for *quamvis* requires the subjunctive: as, *Redeam? non, si me obsecet*—Ter. in which, however, the sense is evidently contingent. *Si* is sometimes omitted, and, then, the verb is generally in the subjunctive: as, *Tu quoque magnam partem opere in tanto, sineret dolor, Icære, haberes*—Virg. Thus also in the phrase *Absque eo esset* for *Si absque eo esset*, (Had it not been for him,) the English idiom admitting also the ellipsis of *if*. When the sense is contingent, it is needless to repeat, that, after all such words the subjunctive is used: as, *O morem præclarum, quem a majoribus accepimus, siquidem teneremus*—Cic. It is obvious that the member of a sentence, which is preceded by *si* and the like, is dependent upon another, which may be considered as the principal member. If the verb in the principal member be contingent, then the verb following *si* and the like, must be in the subjunctive, and the tenses of the one member must, according to the sense, be accommodated to those of the other: thus, for Present Time, *Si foret in terris, rideret Democritus*—Hor.

<sup>1</sup> I suspect that a few of the examples which are adduced, of the subjunctive mood, do, in reality, involve the potential; thus, *Tametsi nullus moneas* does not mean "though you do not," but "should not admonish;" *Noh si me obsecet*, not "if she beseeches," but "if she beseech" or "should beseech me." Indeed, from the sameness of the forms, it is not always easy to distinguish these two moods.

*Nec si rationem siderum ignoret, pœtas intelligat—Quinct. Si ex habitu novæ fortunæ spectetur, venisset in Italiam—Liv. Rot Past Time; Et habuisset res fortunam, nisi unus homo Syracusis fuisset—Liv. Si meum consilium valuisset, tu hodie egeras—Cic. Dixit hostes fore tardiores, si animadverterent—Nep. Docet eum magno fore periculo, si quid adversi accidisset—Nep. Placebit illud, ut si rex amicis tuis fidem suam præstitisset, auxiliis eum tuis adjuvares—Cic.—For Future Time; Redeam? non, si me obsecret—Ter. Ita geruntur aptè, ut si usus foret, pugnare possint—Cic. Ausugerim potius quam redeam, si eo mihi redeandum sciam—Ter. Et facerent, si non æra repulsa sonent—Tibull. In this last, congruity, perhaps, required *facerent* . . . *sonarent*, or *fasciant* . . . *sonent*. The verb in the principal member is sometimes in the indicative, instead of the subjunctive mood, but still the verb following *si* must be in the subjunctive: as, *Si per Metellum licitum esset, matres illorum veniebant—Cic. Si mens non læva fuisset, impulerat ferro Argolicas fœdare latebras—Virg. Nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent—Virg. In poetry, both verbs may be found in the indicative: as, At fuerat melius, si te puer iste tenebat—Ovid.**

(6) *Quod, quia, quoniam, quippe* (because), seem generally to be joined to the indicative or subjunctive mood indifferently: as, *Senatusconsulta duo facta sunt odiosa, quod in Consulem facta putantur—Cic. Mihi quiddam defendissem, leviter succensuit—Cic. It is observed that quiddam, used for cur or quamobrem, with the verb est, is construed with the subjunctive: as, Est quoddam te visam—Plaut. Atis, quia defuit quoddam amant, cegre est—Ter. Vides igitur, quia verba non sint, nihil videri turpe—Cic. Quoniam non potest id fieri quod vis, Id velis quod possit—Ter. Latiumque vocari maluit, his quoniam latuisset tutus in oris—Virg. Quippe id est homini naturale—Quinct. Non ignorat voluptatem Epicurus, quippe qui testifcetur—Cic. Quippe, when used for nam, it is observed, takes the indicative: as, Quippe vetor satis—Virg. When quatenus is used for quoniam, it is construed as quoniam. If the principal member of a sentence be contingent, the word following these particles must be in the subjunctive: as, Se videre ait, quiddam paucis annis magna accessio facta esset, Philosophiam plane absolutam fore—Cic. Neque quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet—Cic. Quoniam fractæ vires hastium forent, Domitianum interventurum—Tac. When quod is used in the same connective or relative signification as ut, it may have an indicative or subjunctive mood after it: as, Apparet, quiddam aliud*

<sup>1</sup> It is observed that *quippe* used for *utpote*, and, as in this example, followed by *qui*, generally takes the subjunctive; and when followed by *cum*, always: as, *Quippe, cum ea sine prudentiâ satis habeat auctoritatis, prudentia sine justitiâ nihil valeat—Cic. Followed by quiddam, it takes the subjunctive; by quia or quoniam, the indicative: as, Multa de mea sententia quæstus est Cesar, quippe quoddam etiam Crassum ante vidisset—Cic. Quippe quia magnarum sæpe id remedium cegritudinum est—Ter. Insanabilis non est credendus (morbis) quippe quoniam et in multis sponte desit—Plin. Quiddam, quia, and quoniam, seem to be redundant in these examples.*



*in terra suspensius, aliud ob honore*—Cic. Cato mirari se dicebat, quod non rideret aruspex, aruspicem cum vidisset—Cic.

(7) *Quasi, ceu, tanquam, perinde*, when they denote likeness, are joined with the indicative, but when they denote pretence or irony, with the subjunctive: as, *Fuit olim, quasi ego sum, senex*—Plaut. *Quasi de verbo, non de re, laboretur*—Cic. *Adversus rupto ceu quendam turbine venti Confligant*—Virg. *Ceu verd nesciam adversus Theophrastum scripisse etiam feminam*—Plin. *Tanquam philosophorum habent disciplinae ex ipsis vocabula*—Ter. *Tanquam feceris ipse aliquid*—Juven. *Hæc omnia perinde sunt, ut aguntur*—Cic. *Perinde ac satis facere et fraudata restituere vellent*—Cæs.

(8) *Quam* with a comparative degree; *qui* when the sense is indicative; *næ, h. e. profecto*, a word generally joined to pronouns, are followed by the indicative or subjunctive: as, *Nihil libentius facio, quam scribo*—Cic. in which, however, the subjunctive does not appear admissible. *Illâ ipsa defensio non minus esse ei perniciosa, quam mea verâ accusatio debeat*—Cic. *Et quæ majora sunt brevius exponam*—Cic. *Habere dixit se genus spectaculi, quod in theatro nunquam prolatum foret*—Phædr. *Næ ego sum infelix*—Ter. *Næ tu, si id fecisses, melius consulisses*—Cic. in which last, however, the sense appears contingent. But if the verb preceding *quam* be contingent, or when *quam* with the comparative degree is followed by *si, ut, or qui*; and if the verb preceding *qui* be contingent, then the verbs following *quam* and *qui* must be in the subjunctive: as, *Vituperationem inconstantiae potius suscipiam, quam in te sim crudelis*—Cic. *Plerumque dolor vehementior, quam ut causa sit, cur feratur*—Cic. *Ideoque ne suscipiendæ quidem sunt causæ plures, quam quibus suffecturum se sciat*—Quinct. *Ut is pecuniam tractaret, quem ipse præfecisset*—Cic. *Quas ipse cepisset, eas liberaturum respondit*—Liv. It is observed, in regard to *qui*, that, after *est qui, sunt qui, aliquis* being understood, the subjunctive mood is to be used: as, *Sunt qui formidine nullâ imbuti spectent*—Hor. But there are exceptions to this remark: as, *Et sunt, quæ volui dicere plura tibi*—Ov. Laod. Prot. *Sunt, qui ita dicunt*—Sall. But where the signification is contingent, the subjunctive only is used after *qui*: as, *Si quid erit commissum, quod reprehendatur*—Cic. And it should be observed, that, if the verb following *qui* be intended to express an action present or future, the present subjunctive is used: but if past, the preter-imperfect.

(9) *Ubi, ubicunque, ubi ubi, quò, quocunque, quâ, quacunque*, adverbs of place, may be followed either by the indicative or the subjunctive when the signification of the verb is indicative: as, *Porticus hæc ipsa, ubi ambulamus*—Cic. *Potentibus, ut ab Norbâ, ubi parum commodè essent, alio traducerentur*—Liv. *Omnes cives Romani, qui ubicunque sunt, vestram severitatem desiderant*—Cic. *Nunc ubi ubi sit animus, certè in te est*—Cic. It is needless to multiply examples in regard to the compounds of *ubi*, as they naturally follow the construction of their primitive. *Ubi neque notî esse iis, quo venerunt, neque semper cum cognitoribus esse possunt*—Cic. *Sed quocunque ven-*

*ciuit, hanc sibi rem præsidio sperant futuram*—Cic. *Non est, quò properes, terra paterna tibi*—Ovid. *O quò sol habitabiles illustrat oras*—Hor. *Quàcunque iter fecit, efusmodi fuit*—Cic. *Tum visam bellum vastam, quàcunque incederet, omnia pervertere*—Cic. The sense is sometimes such as requires the subjunctive only: as, *Hic locus est unus, quò perfugiant*—Cic. *Habebam, quò confugerem, ubi conquiscerem*—Cic.<sup>1</sup> Here the sense seems contingent, or potential.

**Note 4.** *Ut*, and *utcunque*, signifying *when*, if the signification be indicative, are followed only by the indicative mood: as, *Ut ab urbe discessi*—Cic. *Utcunque defecere mores*—Hor. But if the sense be contingent, the subjunctive must be used: as, *Tu ut subservias orationi, utcunque opus sit verbis, vide*—Ter. *Ut*, when a particle of similarity, and subjoined to *ita* or *sic* (both which are sometimes understood) has an indicative: as, *Tu tamen has nuptias perge facere, ita ut facis*—Ter. *Ita uti suprà denonstravimus*—Cæs. *Ut* is sometimes subjoined to *ita* in a peculiar manner: as, *Ita vivam, ut maximos sumptus facio*—Cic. Att. 5. 15. i. e. May I die, if I do not. *Ut* is sometimes used for *talis*, or *tali modo*: as, *Tu (ut tempus est diei) videsis, ne quò hinc longius abeas*—Ter. *Horum auctoritate finitimi adducti (ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia) &c.*—Cæs. *Credo, ut est dementia*—Ter.

**Note 5.** The following words are joined with the subjunctive.

(1) *Licet* (which, in reality, is a verb, *ut* being understood after it, although used as a conjunction in the sense of *etsi*): as, *Dicam equidem, licet arma mihi mortemque minetur*—Virg.

(2) *Quo*, put for *ut*, *quoniam*, or *quasi*: as, *Adjuta me, quò id fiat facilius*—Ter. but this is, strictly speaking, an example rather of the potential. *Non quò illa Lælii sit quicquam dulcius, sed multo tamen venustior*—Cic.

(3) *Ut si*, *ac si*, *æquè ac si*, *perinde ut si*, *aliter ac si*, &c., *velut si*, *veluti*: as, *Triremem in portu agitari jubet, ut si exercere remiges vellet*—Nep. *Præterea transversis itineribus quotidie castra movere, juxta ac si hostes adessent*—Sall. *Perinde quasi exitus rerum non hominum consilia legibus vindicentur*—Liv. *Itaque velut si cum alio exercitu exiret, nihil usquam pristinae disciplinae tenuit*—Liv. *Ac veluti stet volucris dies, parcis diripere*—amphoram—Hor. *Cæpti inde ludi, velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset*—Liv. &c.

(4) *Quin*, for *qui non*, *quò non*, *ut non*, or *quo minus*: as, *Quàm nunc nemo est in Sicilia, quin habeat, quin legat*—Cic. *Fieri nullo modo poterat, quin Cleomeni parceretur*—Cic. *Nulla tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quàm invitus facias*—Ter. *Non quin rectum esset, sed quia* &c.—Cic. *Prorsus nihil adest, quin sim miserrimus*—Cic. Otherwise, this word is followed by the mood

<sup>1</sup> It may be worth while to remark, that, when the learner, in translating English into Latin, is doubtful whether the sense be contingent, or not, it is safer for him to join the words mentioned in *Note 3*, with the subjunctive than with the indicative, since, if the sense be indicative, the subjunctive may generally be used, and if contingent it must be used.

which the sense requires: thus, used for *cur non*, *Quin continetis vocem indicem stultitiæ vestræ?*—Cic.; for *imo*, the indicative or imperative<sup>1</sup>: as, *Quin est paratum argentum?*—Ter. *Quin tu hoc audi*—Ter.

(5) *Ut, quo, ne, quominus*, referring to the final cause, require the potential, which retains its proper contingent signification, the final cause being a contingency; and, in such instances, the mood cannot, strictly speaking, be considered as under the government of the particle. In regard to the succession of tenses, the general rule is, that if the verb preceding such words be of past time, the verb which follows them must be in the preterimperfect subjunctive; and if the preceding verb be future, or present, the present tense must be used. But to this there are exceptions, which must be regulated by due attention to the nature of the tenses, and the sense of the subject. *Avaro quid mali optes, nisi ut vivat diu?*—P. Syr. *Philippidem miserunt, ut nuntiaret*—Nep. *Dixit Romam statim venturos, ut rationes cum publicanis putarent*—Cic.<sup>2</sup> When the following verb has no present, we find the perfect used instead of it: as, *Rogat, uti meminerint*—Sall. If the final cause is to be passing at a future time, the present of the subjunctive should be used: as, *Ne dolere quidem possum, ut non ingratus videar*—Cic. *Irritant ad pugnandum, quò fiant acriores*—Varr. And here observe, that *quò* is used, instead of *ut*, before a comparative; and sometimes, though rarely, when a comparative does not follow: as, *Quæ, non quò te celem, non*

<sup>1</sup> Vossius says, that when *quin* is used in exhorting or commanding, it takes the indicative or imperative; and that, when used for *imo*, it is sometimes followed by the subjunctive: as, *Hic non est locus, Quin tu alium quæras, cui centones farcias*—Plaut. He might have added *Quid nunc agitur?*—Ga. *Quin redeamus*—Ter. But, as Ursinus observes, in these *quin* implies exhortation, which is still clearer in the following, *Hortor ne cuiusquam misereat, Quin spolies, mutiles, laceres, quemque nacta sis*—Ter. It may be added, that in those examples in which Vossius assigns to it the sense of exhorting, it is commonly interpreted by *imo*.—*Quin* is a contraction of *quine*, and its real signification seems to be *qui non*, or *cur non*; thus *Quin dic* is equivalent to *Dic, qui non*, or *cur non?* *Non dubium est quin uxorem nolit filius* to *Non dubium est, qui ne sit, or cur non sit, ut uxorem nolit filius*.

<sup>2</sup> It is to be observed, that although a preterite may precede, yet if the action is understood to continue, the present is to be used: as, *Orare jussit heræ, ut ad se venias*—Ter. *Ea ne me celet, consuefecit filium*—Ter. In the following, *Sublimem medium arriperem, et capite primum in terram statuerem, Ut cerebro dispergat viam*—Ter. Adel. III. 2. 18, certain critics substitute *dispergeret*, while others consider that the former tense is used for the latter, by the figure Enallage. In *Dum id quæro, tibi qui filium restituerem*—Ter. Heaut. III. 1. 83, some would substitute *restituam*, while others read *restituerim*, used for *restituam*, as *dixeris* sometimes is for *dicas*. The past follows the present, when the sense requires it: as, *Velim ita fortuna tulisset*—Cic. *Servis suis ut jamjam clauderent, et ipsi ad fores assisterent, imperat Deum precor ut hic dies tibi feliciter illuxerit*—Cic. Ut is found with the infinitive: as, *Ut melius quicquid erit pati*—Hor. Car. I. 11. 3. for *patiaris*. This is a Grecism, which we have formerly noticed, under the explanation of the moods and tenses. Some resolve this example thus; *Ut (vel cum) melius sit pati quicquid erit, quàm tentare &c.* Others thus; *Ut (vel quanto) melius est æquo animo pati quicquid &c.* And others, in different other ways.

*perscribo*—Cic. But if the final cause is to be perfect in any time either past, present, or future, then the preterperfect subjunctive is to be used: as, *Ne frustra hi tales viri venerint, te aliquando, Crasse, audiamus*—Cic. *Timeo ne Verres impunè fecerit*—Cic. Indeed, all such instances are sufficiently regulated by the sense. *Ut, ne, quò, quominus*, when used in what is called a relative or connective sense, require the potential mood, and follow the same rules that have been just given: as, *Futurum sensit, ut cæteri sequerentur*—Nep. *Ne quis impediretur, quominus frueretur*—Nep. If the dependent action is passing now or at some future time, the present potential is used: as, *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*—Juv. *Orare jussit, ad se ut venias*—Ter., *Spero fore, ut contingat id nobis*—Cic. (See the preceding Note, *imò pag.*) If, in this case, an imperfect precede, the same tense should follow: as, *Idem enim impediret, quominus mecum esses, quod nunc etiam impedit*—Cic. But, if the dependent action is to be considered as completed either in past, present, or future time, the preterperfect subjunctive must be used: as, *Si verum est, ut populus R. omnes gentes superârit*—Nep. *Faciám ut noveris*—Ter. *Si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admisierit*—Ter. But *ut* after verbs of wishing seems to be excepted from these rules, and to follow the construction of *utinam*: as, *Cuperem ipse parens spectator adesset*—Virg. *Quàm vellem ut te a Stoicis inclinasses*—Cic. *Vellem affuisses*—Cic. *Ut*, when corresponding to the intensives *ita, adeo, sic, tam, talis, toties, tantus, is*, &c. requires the subjunctive, in the same tenses that have been just specified. When the dependent action is represented as passing at a past time, the imperfect is used: as, *Cur jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur*—Nep. When the dependent action is passing at some time present or future, the present is used: as, *Adeone ignarus es, ut hæc nescias*—Cic. *Nunquam erit tam oppressus senatus, ut ei ne supplicandi quidem ac lugendi sit potestas*—Cic. If in this case an imperfect precede, the same tense must also follow. But when the dependent action is represented as complete either in time past, present, or future, the perfect subjunctive is used: as, *Videre licet alios tantá levitate, iis ut fuerit non didicisse melius*—Cic. *Rex tantum motus est, ut Tisaphernem hostem judicaverit*—Nep. *Sic erudit, ut in summâ laude fuerint*—Nep. In such sentences *ut*, and, sometimes, *quominus*, are used alone, the intensive word being understood.—*Ut* is used for *supposing that*, allowing that, before the potential only; and, in like manner, its negative *ne*: as, *Ut enim rationem Plato nullam afferret*—Cic. *Ut ita dicam*—passim. *Ne singulos nominem*—Liv. *Ut* is sometimes omitted: as, *Unde illa scivit, niger an. albus nasceret?* *Age porro, scisset*—Phædr.

(6) *Ut qui, utpote qui, utpote quum*, generally; and the particles of wishing or praying, *utinam, o si*<sup>1</sup>, and *ut*, for *utinam*, always

<sup>1</sup> *Si* is sometimes used for *o si*, or *utinam*: as, *Si nunc se notis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto*—Virg. *Quàm vellem* is likewise used in the sense of wishing: as, *Quàm vellem Romæ mansisset*—Cic. in which, however, *ut* is understood. Sometimes even the particle and verb are both

have the subjunctive mood: as, *Ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam daturum neget*—Ter. *Antonius procul aberat, utpote qui magno exercitu sequeretur*—Sall. *Me incommoda valetudo, utpote cum sine febris laborassem, tenebat Brundisii*—Cic. *O mihi præteritos referat si Juppiter annos*—Virg. *Utinam liberorum mores non perderemus*—Cic. *Utinam ea res ei voluptati sit*—Cic. *Ut illum dii deæque perdant*—Ter. Indeed, *utinam* is only a variety of *ut* or *uti*, which is used in the last example for *utinam*, a word of wishing being understood in all such instances. *Utinam* expresses a wish either for the present, past, or future, and always requires the subjunctive. For the *present*, the preterimperfect subjunctive is used: as, *Utinam pro detore nobis hoc tantum, et non pro salute, esset certamen*—Liv. For the *past imperfect*, the preterimperfect is used: as, *Utinam istuc verbum ex animo diceret*—Ter. For the *past perfect*, the preterpluperfect: as, *Fecissentque utinam*—Virg. For *future time*, the present subjunctive: as, *Utinam illum diem videam*—Cic. In the former case, *utinam* is sometimes omitted by the poets; and in the latter, oftener than it is expressed: as, *Me quoque quæ fratrem mactâsses, improbe, dextrâ*—Ovid. *Dii te eradicent*—Ter. *Quod bene vertat*—passim. The ellipsis of *utinam* is the foundation of what is called the optative mood. But its omission not being allowable in all tenses, nor common in any but the present, it seems scarcely admissible to consider this as a distinct mood. For the *future perfect*, when it is intended to wish that a future action may be completed, the preterperfect or the preterpluperfect is used: as, *Utinam hic surdus, aut hæc muta facta sit*—Ter. *Utinam (inquit C. Pontius) ad illa tempora me fortuna reservavisset, et tunc essem natus si quando Romani dona accipere cœpissent: non essem passus diutius eos imperare*—Cic. in which *reservavisset* implies a wish for past time, and *essem natus* for future. But *ut* used for *postquam*, *quam*, *quomodo*, and as an adverb of likeness (see also Note 4), is followed by the indicative; and *ne*, as an adverb of hindering, by the imperative or subjunctive: as, *Ut sumus in Ponto, ter frigore constitit Ister*—Ovid. *Ut falsus animi est!*—Ter. *Ut tute es, item omnes censes esse*—Plaut. Sometimes, also, the future subjunctive: as, *Ut sementem feceris, ita metes*—Cic. *Atbi, ne jura, satis credo*—Plaut. *Ne fugite hospitium*—Virg. *Ne post conferas culpam in me*—Ter. *Non*, in a forbidding sense, is always joined with the future indicative, and not with the imperative or subjunctive. Indeed, it is most likely, that *ne* is, like *non*, always a mere negative adverb, and that the subjunctive following it is governed by *ut* understood, which is also frequently expressed:

understood: as, *Tecum ludere, sicut ipsa, possem*—Catull. i. e. *opto ut, or utinam, possem*. To these may be added such expressions as *Ne sim saluus, Ne vivam*, (may I die,) which may be thus completed—*Ita precor, ita voto, ut ne sim saluus, ut ne vivam*. Thus also *utinam ne*; as, *Utinam ne in nemore Delio securilus Cæsa ceridisset abigna ad terram trobes*—Enn. ap. Cic. Instead of which some employ *utinam non*. Cicero uses both: as, *Illud utinam ne verè scriberem*—Fam. v. 17. *Hæc ad te die natali meo scripsi; quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eadem matre postea natum esset*—Attic. xi. 9. extr.

thus, *Eisque prædixit, ut ne prius Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quàm ipse esset remissus*—Nep. *Sed tamen ita velim, ut ne quid properes*—Cic. *Ut non* is likewise used for *ut ne*: as, *Ut plura non dicam, neque aliorum exemplis confirmem*—Cic. Or, for *quin*: as, *Potest igitur, iudices, L. Cornelius damnari, ut non C. Marii factum condemnnetur*—Cic. We also find *quò ne* with a comparative: as, *Cautum erat quò ne plus auri, et argenti facti domi haberemus*—Liv.

(7) *Dummodo* is joined with the subjunctive: as, *Omnia honesta negligunt, dummodo potentiam consequantur*—Cic. Also *dum*, when used for it: as, *Oderint, dum metuant*—Cic.

**Note 6.** When the English *that* is not commonly considered as a pronoun, or definitive, and when at the same time it comes between two verbs, it is, in Latin, expressed by *ut* or *quòd* with a finite verb following, or the noun after it is put in the accusative, and the verb, in the infinitive mood'.—*Ut* is commonly used after, 1st, Verbs signifying to entreat or request. 2dly, After verbs signifying to order or command, but seldom after *jubeo*. 3dly, After verbs signifying to advise or persuade, frequently. 4thly, After verbs signifying to cause, effect, or bring to pass. 5thly, The articles of every agreement are expressed by *ut*. 6thly, All intensive words, as *adeo, ita, talis, tantus*, the pronouns *is* and *hæc*, &c. are followed by *ut*. This word<sup>1</sup> is generally used to express the final cause, or end proposed; *quòd*, the moving or impelling cause: thus, "*Scholam petere solebat, non quòd literarum studiosus erat, sed ut patri morem gereret*," He went to school, not *that* he was desirous of learning, but *that* he might comply with the humour of his father. Thus also, *Gaudeo quòd te interpellavi*—Cic. *Cursorem miserunt, ut nuntiaret*—Nep. But in such phrases as *Futurum sensit, ut cæteri sequerentur*—Nep. and *Inde fit, ut raro reperire queamus*—Hor., *ut* does not denote the final cause, but serves rather to point out the connection or relation subsisting between the preceding verb and the following member of the sentence, and answers to the question by *what*? Neither does *ut*, when used after intensives, indicate the final cause, but the manner, as in *Nullum tam impudens mendacium est, ut teste careat*—Plin. In regard to such sentences, it is to be observed, that the intensive is sometimes implied, as in *Fuit disertus* (he was so eloquent) *ut in primis dicendo valeret*—Nep. and that, instead of *ut* after intensives, and after *dignus, indignus idoneus, major, ejusmodi*, &c., *qui* is often used: as, *Quis est tam Lynceus, qui tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat*—Cic. *Qui illum decreve-*

<sup>1</sup> It was originally intended (see page 87) to introduce here the whole of the discussion relative to *that*. That part of it, however, which refers to the infinitive or *ut* or *quòd*, will be found explained under Rule XLIV.

<sup>2</sup> *Ut*, denoting the final cause, seems equivalent to the Greek *ἵνα, eo fine, in hunc finem, eo consilio*; and, when used connectively, to *ἵνα*; whence, as will hereafter be noticed, it is probably derived. *Quòd* may, perhaps, claim the same origin.

*runt dignum; suos cui liberos committerent.*—Ter. *Itane tandem idoneus Tibi videor esse, quem tam aperte fallere incipias dolis!*—Ter. *Major sum, quam cui possit Fortuna nocere.*—Ovid. *Genus belli est ejusmodi, quod maxime vestros animos excitare debet.*—Cic. *Missi sunt, qui (or ut) consulerent.*—Nep. Indeed, it may be added, that in some instances, *quod* does not denote a moving or impelling cause, but is used merely connectively, when a simple event is expressed, as depending upon a preceding verb; thus *Scio jam filius quod amet meus.*—Plaut. for *filium meum amare.* *Ne* is the same as *ut ne* or *ut non*; *quominus* is similar to *ne*, for *quod* is used with comparatives instead of *ut*, and *minus* is merely a negative; and *quin*, which is *quod ne*, is used for *quominus*, *quod non*, or *ut non*; so that *ut*, or the sense of it implied, seems the basis of most of these particles.——As it is impossible to class all words with the respective methods of expressing *that* after them, and as many verbs are followed by different forms, sometimes without any visible difference in the meaning, I shall subjoin to this Rule, from Seyer, an alphabetical list (though not a complete one, one half of the examples of which is, he says, taken from Gesner's Thesaurus) of words followed by the accusative and infinitive, or by certain particles and finite verbs; premising, however, that, upon an examination of his instances, *quod* is evidently often used for *quia* or *quoniam*, and that several words appear to be followed by *ut*; not through their own particular nature, but by means of the verb with which they are connected, or some intensive word expressed or implied in the preceding member of the sentence; and that all the different forms are not always to be used indifferently, but with a general reference to the several explanations which have been given of the nature and use of the infinitive mood, and of the precise meaning and use of *quod* and *ut*. For instance, we may say *Gaudeo te valere*, I am glad that you are well, which is equivalent to *Gaudeo tua salute*, or *valetudine bona*; or *Gaudeo quod tu vales*, or *valeas*, both being expressions of similar meaning; but we cannot, in this sense, say *Gaudeo ut tu valeas*, because this would be supposed to mean I am glad (in order) that you may be well. And although we may say *Vis me uxorem ducere*, Do you wish me to marry. or my marriage, or *Vis ut uxorem ducam*, Do you wish that I should marry, we cannot use *quod* in this sense. We may say *Suadeo tibi fugere*, or *ut fugias otium*, if the intention, aim, and final cause of advising be to induce you to shun idleness, but we cannot say *Suadeo tibi ut* (nor, perhaps, with much propriety, *quod*) *rex venerit*, if we mean to express the mere energy of the verb, equivalent to *regis adventum*,—but *regem venisse*, because, in this instance, we wish, without any precise reference to a past, present, or final cause, only to persuade you of the truth of the information concerning the king's arrival. But although we have endeavoured to point out the principal and prominent difference between *quod* and *ut*, it must be observed, that, in some instances, the shades of difference become so faint, that their respective significations very much approximate each other. We find even *quod*

used for *ut* : as, *Præmoneo nunquam scripta quòd ista legat*—Ovid. *Mos veterum fuit, quòd prætor soleret pronunciare*—Ascon. in Verrin. This is not so remarkable in the last example, since, had *ut* been used, it would have been but as a definitive or connective. *Ut for quòd* : as, *Juro ut ego rempublicam non deseram*—Liv. *Si verum est ut populus R. omnes gentes virtute superárit*—Nep. But notwithstanding these and similar instances, there is a distinction generally observed between *quòd* and *ut* ; for, as Ursinus observes, were we to say *Dic quòd veniat*, we simply relate that the thing is doing ; if *Dic ut veniat*, we mean, that it may be done : if we say *Audiui quòd fuerit prælium*, we simply declare or specify the thing heard ; if *Audiui ut fuerit prælium*, we refer to the manner of the action. We likewise sometimes find *quòd* used as if equivalent to *quia* or *quòd*, and, as well as *quòd*, used also for *ut*<sup>1</sup> ; and, indeed, it is possible that *ut*, *quòd*, *id*, all denoting *that*, may bear some affinity to one another, since *ut*, originally written *uti*, may be *ὅτι* and *quod*, καὶ ὅτι, *qu' otti*, *quoddi*, *quodde*, (hence *quòd*), for we know that, in etymology, *k* and *q*, and *t* and *d* are respectively esteemed convertible letters. Indeed, *ὅτι*, in whatever way it may be used, is, in reality, the neuter gender of *ὅςτις*, as will be evident by observing the way in which it is sometimes used at the end of a sentence : thus, Ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀποδώσεις, εἰδ' ὅτι—Aristoph. “ But you will not restore it, I know *that* ;” or, as we often express the same assertion, “ But I know *that* you will not restore it.” When it does not receive the action of the verb, and signifies *that* or *to the end that*, like the Latin *ut* or *uti*, it is still considered as the pronoun, but governed by *εἰ* or *διὰ*, thus *διὰ ὅτι*, *for that*, or *for that purpose*. And in this way, it likewise denotes the moving or impelling cause, like the Latin *quòd*. Even when the Latin *ut* or *uti* is used as an adverb of likeness, denoting *as*, it may still be considered as having the import of a definitive, since this last is supposed to be the German *es*, signifying *that*, *it*, or *which* : thus, *Illi, ut erat imperatum circumstant*, i. e. They surround him, *as* (or *that*) had been ordered. And, in English, the *that* which was formerly denominated a conjunction, is now almost universally considered as an adjective, a definitive, or demonstrative, and is, like *quòd*, easily resolvable into a relative pronoun, being, as such, a word connecting two parts of a sentence. Thus, if we say *Bene facis, quòd me adjuvas*, You do well that you assist me, we may resolve it into *Adjuvas me, quòd id bene facis*, You assist me, and *that*, or rather, *for that* (*quòd ad id* or *ob id*) you do well<sup>2</sup>. But whether

<sup>1</sup> Thus, Nam in prologis scribendis operam abutitur, Non quòd argumentum narret, sed quòd malevoli Vteris poète maledictis respondeat—Ter. prol. And., in which *quòd* is supposed to be equivalent to *ut*. *Stultus es, quòd huic credas*, in which it is reckoned equivalent to *quia* or *quòd*. *Neque enim hoc feci, quòd tibi molestus essem*—Plin. in which *quòd* is equivalent to *ut*. See also Note 4, (5).

<sup>2</sup> There are a few instances in which *quòd* seems redundant : thus, *Quòd simulatque Gracchus perspexit fluctuare populum*—Auct. ad Herenn. iv 55. *Quòd utinam illum eadem hæc simulantem videam*—Sall. Jug. 14. 21.



*quòd* be generally the relative ; or whether it originally come from the same source as *ut*, — since the respective imports of these two are so generally considered as greatly dissimilar, are matters concerning which perhaps too much has already been said, as they are subjects rather of curious than of beneficial investigation.

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*A LIST of Words having quòd, ut, &c., or the Infinitive Mood, after them'.*

A	
Abnuo acc. and inf.	Auctor est ut, ne, acc. and inf.
Abstineo quominùs.	Autumo acc. and inf.
Absum ut, quin.	B.
Accedo ut, quòd.	Bonum, melius, optimum est, ut.
Accido ut, acc. and inf.	C.
Accipio acc. and inf.	Cadit ut.
Acerbum est acc. and inf.	Cano, Canto acc. and inf. ut.
Addo quòd, ut.	Caput est ut.
Admoneo, see Moneo.	Caveo, Cautio, ut, ne.
Æquitas quæ ut.	Cavillor acc. and inf.
Æstimo ut.	Causa est, quòd, ut, quin.
Æffirmo acc. and inf.	Censeo ne, acc. and inf.
Ago ut, ne, acc. and inf.	Cerno ut (how), acc. and inf.
Alieno quin.	Clamo and comp. ut, acc. and inf.
Alius quàm ut, nisi ut.	Cogitatio ea ut.
Ambigitur quin.	Cogo ut.
Ango acc. and inf.	Cognosco quòd, acc. and inf.
Animadverto quod, acc. and inf.	Committo ut.
Annuo acc. and inf.	Comperio acc. and inf.
Apparet quòd, acc. and inf.	Competit ut.
Appello quòd.	Complector ut.
Arguo acc. and inf.	Concedo ut, acc. and inf.
Argumentum quòd, ut, ne, acc. and inf.	Conditio ista est ut.
Assequor ut.	Conficio ut.
Assentior acc. and inf., ne.	Confido ut, acc. and inf.
Assevero acc. and inf.	Confirmo ut, acc. and inf.
Audio acc. and inf.	Confiteor acc. and inf.
	Congruo ut.

' The classical instances, and their authorities, are here omitted, that the list might not extend beyond the limits necessarily prescribed to a work of this description ; but this circumstance is, comparatively, of no great importance, since the nature of the infinitive mood, and that of *quòd, ut, &c.* have been so fully explained. And, for the same reason, the list itself might have been altogether omitted, without much loss or inconvenience. Indeed, upon a minute inspection, it appears to me both redundant and defective ; and, in some respects, so likely to perplex a learner, that I would advise him to rely chiefly on the general rule, and on his own observation. Some of the other lists occupy a considerable space, but their insertion could not, with propriety, be avoided.

Conor quominus.  
 Consilium esse ut.  
 Consentio acc. and inf.  
 Consentaneum est acc. and inf.  
 Consequor ut ne.  
 Constantia, Inconstantia quæ ut.  
 Constituo ut, acc. and inf.  
 Contendo ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
 Contineo quin.  
 Contingit ut.  
 Convinco acc. and inf.  
 Convenit ut, ne.  
 Credo acc. and inf.  
 Custodio ne.  
 Cura, Curo ut, quodd, ne.

## D.

Decerno ut.  
 Decet, Dedecet acc. and inf.  
 Declaro acc. and inf.  
 Deduco quominus.  
 Definio, Definitio hæc ut, quominus.  
 Defugio see Fugio.  
 Demonstro acc. and inf.  
 Denuntio ut, acc. inf.  
 Deploro, see Ploro.  
 Deprecor ne, ut.  
 Despero acc. and inf.  
 Deterreo ne.  
 Devito ne.  
 Dico-is, acc. and inf. ut and quodd seldom.  
 Dignus est ut.  
 Do ut, acc. and inf.  
 Doceo acc. and inf.  
 Doleo quodd, acc. and inf.  
 Dubium est quin.  
 Dubito, an, num, utrum, acc and inf.  
 Duco (*to lead*) Adduco ut.

## E.

Edico ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
 Edictum ne.  
 Efficio ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
 Enuntio acc. and inf.  
 Eripio quin.  
 Erro quodd.  
 Error hic ut.

Evenio ut, quodd.  
 Evinco ut.  
 Excipio ut, ne.  
 Excogito ut.  
 Excuso quodd (*for quia*).  
 Exigo ut.  
 Existimo acc. and inf.  
 Exoro ut, ne.  
 Expecto ut.  
 Exporior ut.  
 Exploro acc. and inf.  
 Extremum est ut.

## F.

Facio ut, quodd.  
 Fallo acc. and inf.  
 Falsum esse ut.  
 Fama pervenit acc. and inf.  
 Fateor acc. and inf.  
 Fero ut, acc. and inf.  
 Fides est acc and inf.  
 Fingo acc. and inf.  
 Fit ut; Fiebat, factum est, &c. ut.  
 Fleo acc. and inf.  
 Fremo acc. and inf.  
 Fugio, Defugio ne, quin.  
 Fugit quin,

## G.

Gaudeo quodd, acc. and inf.  
 Glorior acc. and inf.  
 Gratia quodd vivo.  
 Gratulor quodd, acc. and inf.

## H.

Habeo hoc ut.  
 Hortor, Cohortor ne, ut.

## I.

Impedio ne, quominus.  
 Impello ut.  
 Impetro ut, ne.  
 Inclamo ut.  
 Inclino ut.  
 Induco ut, ne, quominus.  
 Injicio mentem ut.  
 Instituo ut.  
 Insto ut, ne.  
 Insuesco ut.  
 Integrum erat ut.

**Intercedo** ut ne, quominus.  
**Intelligo** acc. and inf.  
**Interdico** ne.  
**Interest** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Invito** ut.  
**Irascor, Succenseo** quòd.

## J.

**Jubeo** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Juro, Adjuro** acc. and inf.  
**Jus hoc** ut.  
**Juvo** acc. and inf.

## L.

**Laboro, Elaboro** ut, ne.  
**Lætor** acc. and inf.  
**Laus est** acc. and inf.  
**Largior** ut.  
**Lege eâ** ut.  
**Licet** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Liquet** acc. and inf.

## M.

**Mando** ut ne.  
**Memini** acc. and inf.  
**Mente eâ** ne.  
**Mentior** acc and inf.  
**Metuo**, see **Timeo**.  
**Minor** acc. and inf.  
**Miror, mirus** &c. quòd, ut, quin, acc. and inf.  
**Molior** ut.  
**Moneo, Admoneo** ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
**Mos est** ut.  
**Mora est** quin.  
**Moror quominus**, acc and inf.  
**Munus est** quòd, ut.

## N.

**Narro** ut (*for* quemadmodum).  
**Nascor** ut.  
**Necesse est** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Nego, Denego** acc. and inf.  
**Negotium** dat ut.  
**Nitor, Connitor** ut, ne.  
**Nosco** acc. and inf., ut (*how*).  
**Nuntio, Nuntius** acc. and inf.

## O.

**Objicio** quòd.

**Obliviscor** acc. and inf., ut *for* quemadmodum.  
**Obsecro** ut, ne.  
**Observeo** ne.  
**Obsisto, Obsto** ne.  
**Obtestor** ut, ne.  
**Obtineo** ut.  
**Obtrecto** rie.  
**Officium primum est** ut.  
**Omitto** quòd.  
**Opinio**, (with *ea*, ut) acc. and inf.  
**Operam dare** ut.  
**Opto** ut.  
**Oportet** ut, acc and inf.  
**Oro** ut, ne.  
**Ostendo** quòd, acc. and inf.

## P.

**Paciscor** &c. ut, ne.  
**Parum est** quòd, ut.  
**Par est** acc. and inf.  
**Paro** ut.  
**Pateo** acc. and inf.  
**Patior** ut, quin, acc. and inf.  
**Paveo**, see **Timeo**.  
**Peccatum** quòd.  
**Percipio** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Perduco** ut.  
**Perficio** ut.  
**Permitto** ut.  
**Perpello** ut.  
**Persevero** ut.  
**Perspicuum est**, acc. and inf.  
**Peto, Postulo, Precor**, &c. ut.  
**Ploro, Deploro** quòd, acc. and inf.  
**Polliceor**, acc. and inf.  
**Præcipio** ut, ne.  
**Prædico**, -as acc. and inf.  
**Prædico**, -is ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
**Præscribo** ut, ne.  
**Præsto** ut, acc. and inf.  
**Prætereo** ut, ne, quin, acc. and inf.  
**Prætermitto** as **Prætereo**.  
**Prævertor** quòd.  
**Probo** ut, quòd, acc. and inf.  
**Profiteor** acc. and inf.

Prohibeo ne, quin, quominùs, acc. and inf.	Spero, <del>Spe</del> ut, acc. and inf.
Promitto acc and inf.	Statuo ne, acc. and inf.
Prope erat ut.	Sto ne, quominùs.
Propositum tertium est ut.	Struo ut.
Propono ut, acc. and inf.	<del>Studo</del> ut.
Proprium est civitatis ut.	Stupeo acc. and inf.
Prospicio acc. and inf.	Suadeo ut, acc. and inf.
Prodest quòd, quin, acc. and inf.	Subeo, Succurro acc. and inf.
Provideo ne.	Sum, Est ut, (inde est quòd,) acc. and inf.
Pugno ut.	Supplex ut.
Puto acc, and inf.	Suscipio ut.
	Suspicio ut ne, acc. and inf.

## Q.

Quàm with comp. degree ut.  
Queror quòd (*because*), acc. and inf.

## R.

Rarum est ut.  
Recuso ne, quin, quominùs.  
Refero quòd.  
Relinquitur ut.  
Reliquum ut, quominùs.  
Renuntio acc. and inf.  
Reor acc. and inf.  
Repeto ut.  
Restat ut.  
Resisto ne.  
Respondeo ut.  
Rogo ut, ne.

## S.

Sancio ne, acc. and inf.  
Sapientia quòd.  
Scelus est quòd.  
Scio (quòd *rarely*) acc. and inf.  
Scribo ut, ne, acc. and inf.  
Senatùs consultum ne, ut.  
Sententia una ut.  
Sequitur ut, acc. and inf.  
Signum ne, acc. and inf.  
Simulo acc. and inf.  
Sino ut.

## T.

Tango ut.  
Tempus est ut.  
Teneo ut, ne, quin.  
Tento ut.  
Testis quòd.  
Testor acc. and inf.  
Timeo &c. ne, ut, quin, acc. and inf.  
Metuo, see Timeo.  
Trado acc. and inf.  
Tribuo ut.

## V.

Vereor ne, ut.  
Verisimile est ut, acc. and inf.  
Verum est ut, acc. and inf.  
Veto ne, quominùs, acc. and inf.  
Video acc. and inf.  
Visum est mihi ut.  
Video for Caveo, ne, ut.  
Vincio. Vicit sententia ut, acc. and inf.  
Vis parva naturæ est quòd.  
Vim hanc habuit ut.  
Vitium est quòd.  
Volo ut, acc. and inf.

## U.

Utilis ut ne.

## LISTS.

*Neuter Verbs variously construed under the same  
Signification.*

- Accedere muris, *Liv.* ad urbem, *Sall.* in oppidum, *Cic.* accedere domos infernas, *Virg.* accedere alicui, *i. e.* assentiri, *Quinct.*<sup>1</sup>
- Accidit auribus, *Plin.* ad aures, *Liv.* genibus, *Id.* ad genua, *Suet.* in te isthuc verbum, *Ter.*
- Accubare horreis, *Hor.* scortum, *Plaut.* alicui in convivio, *Cic.* apud aliquem, *Id.* *Sic.*
- Accumbere epulis, *Virg.* in epulo, *Cic.*
- Acquiescere rei alicui, *Sen.* aliquā re, *Cic.* at *sæpius*, in aliqua re, *Id.*
- Adambulare lateri alicujus, *Apul.* ad ostium, *Plaut.*
- Adequitare portæ, *Plin.* adequitare Syracusas, *Liv.*
- Adesse pugnæ, *i. e.* præsentem esse, *Cic.* in pugna, *Sall.* ad exercitum, *Plaut.* adesse amicis, *i. e.* auxiliari, *Cic.*
- Adhærere lateri, *Liv.* ad turrin, *Cæs.* in me, *Cic.* fronte, *pro* in fronte, *Ovid.* *Sic.*
- Adhærescere justitiæ, *Cic.* ad saxum, *Id.* in hanc materiam, *Id.*
- Adhinnire equæ, *Ovid.* equam, *Plaut.* ad orationem, *Cic.*
- Adjacere mari, *Liv.* mare, *Nep.*
- Adnare navibus, *Liv.* naves, *Cæs.*
- Adnatare insulæ, *Plin.* ad manum, *Id.*
- Adrepere virorum animis, *Tac.* ad amicitiam alicujus, *Cic.*
- Adstare mensis domini, *Mart.* trabes, *V. Flac.* ad Achillis tumultum, *Cic.* in conspectu, *Id.*
- Adstrepere alicui, *Tac.* aures alicujus, *Plin.*
- Adsultare vallo, *Sil.* moras portarum, *Stat.*
- Advenire alicui, *Tac.* urbem, *Virg.* ad urbem, *Ovid.* *Sic.*
- Adventare alicui, *Tac.* portis, *Stat.* locum, *Tac.* ad Italianam, *Cic.*
- Adversari alicui, *Cic.* aliquem, *Tac.*
- Advigilare alicui, *Tib.* ad custodiam ignis, *Cic.*
- Adulari alicui, *Curt.* aliquem, *Cic.* *Col. Tac.*
- Advolare rei, *vel* homini, *Plin.* *Virg.* ad equites, *Liv.* advolat rostra *Cato, Cic.*
- Afflare alicui rei, *vel* personæ,

<sup>1</sup> Also, in the same sense, *Accedere ad sententiam alicujus*—*Plaut.* But when the noun denotes a person, the dative is used; for with an accusative of a person and *ad*, *accedo* signifies to go. When it signifies to be added to, either construction may be used: as, *Hoc accedit damnis*—*Ovid.* *Ad hæc mala hoc mihi accedit.* In this sense, also, the dative of a person is usually preferred. When it denotes to happen to, the dative only is used: as, *Hinc nihil possit offensionis accedere*—*Cic.* To arrive at, the accusative with *ad*: as, *Quis ita ad venustatem Æsopi accedat.*

- Hor.* aliquem vel aliquid, *Virg.*  
aliquid alicui, *Virg.*  
*Affluere* alicui, *Ovid.* ad aliquid,  
*Cic.*  
*Allabi* oris, *Virg.* ad exta, *Liv.*  
aures alicujus, *Virg.*  
*Allatrare* alicui, *Aur. Vict.* ali-  
quem *sæpius*, *Liv. Plin. Col.*  
*Alludere* alicui, *Plin.* ad mulie-  
rem, *Ter.*  
*Anniti* hastæ, *Virg.* ad aliquid,  
*Cic.* aliquid, *i. e.* conari perficere, *Plin.*  
*Antecedere* alicui rei, *Cic.* ali-  
quem, *Id.* antecedere aliquem  
ætate, nobilitate, magnificen-  
tiâ, *Justin. Suet. rârø* alicui.  
*Antecellere* alicui, *Cic. rarissimè*  
aliquem.  
*Anteire* alicui, *Cic.* aliquem,  
*Tac.* alicui ætate, *Cic.* om-  
nes gloriâ, *Sall.* cæteros vir-  
tute, *Cic.*  
*Antestare* cæteris virtute, *Gell.*  
cæteros robore, *Apul.*  
*Antevenire* rei alicui, *Plaut.* ali-  
quem, *Sall.* tempus, *Claud.*  
*Antevertere* alicui, *i. e.* ante eum  
venire, *Ter. Sic.* antevertere  
damnationem veneno, *i. e.* præ-  
venire, *Tac. At,* antevertere  
rem rei, *est præponere, Plaut.*  
*Apparere* alicui, *i. e.* officii aut  
obsequii causâ præsto esse: *ut,*  
*Lictores apparent Consulibus,*  
*Liv.* *Apparent* ad solium Jo-  
vis, *Virg.*<sup>1</sup>  
*Appropinquare* Britanniæ, *Cæs.*  
portam, *Hirt.* ad portam, *Id.*  
appropinquat alicui pœna, *Cic.*  
*Arridere* alicui, *i. e.* placere, *Hor.*  
*Arridere* ridentibus, *Id.* ali-  
quid, *Gell.*  
*Aspirare* cœptis, *Ovid.* ad ali-  
quem, *i. e.* pervenire, *Cic.* ad  
laudem, *i. e.* contendere, *Id.*  
in curiam, *Id.*  
*Assidere* ægro, *Senec.* *Assidet*  
nsano, *i. e.* proximus est,  
*Hor.* *Assidere* aliquem, *Sall.*  
*Assistere* alicui, *Plin.* ad fores,  
*Cic.* super aliquem, *Virg.*  
contra aliquem, *Cic.* *Assistere*  
equos, *i. e.* sistere, *Stat.*  
*Assuesto, assuefacio, assuefio* re  
aliquâ: *Genus* pugnæ quo as-  
sueverant, *Liv.* *Puro sermo-*  
*ne assuefacta* domus, *Cic.* *As-*  
*suescere* rei alicui, *Liv.* *Operi*  
*assuefecit, Id.* *Assuescere* ad  
homines, *Cæs.* *In hoc assues-*  
*cat, Quinct.* animis bella, *Virg.*  
*Attendere* Cæsari, *Plin.* juri,  
*Suet.* aliquem, *Cic.* res hos-  
tium, *Sall.* animum, *Ter.*  
animum ad rem aliquam, *Cic.*  
*Auscultare* alicui, *Ter.* aliquem,  
*Plaut.*  
*Blandiri* sensibus, *Cic.* igneam  
sævitiâ, *Colum.*  
*Colludere* alicui, *Hor.* cum ali-  
quo, *Cic.*  
*Confido, Vid.* Fido.  
*Congruere* alicui, *Ter.* cum re  
aliqua, *Cic.* inter se, *Id.*  
*Constare* sibi, *Cic.* secum, *Id.*  
*Constat* inter omnes, *Nep.*  
*Res* mihi cum aliis constat,  
*Auct. ad Her.*  
*Consuescere* alicui, *Ter.* cum ali-  
quo, *Plaut.* libero victu, *Co-*  
*lum.* juvenum aratro, *pro con-*  
*suesfacere, Id.*  
*Consulere* alicui, *Ter.* famæ ali-  
cujus, *Cic.* de salute sua, *Id.*  
durius in aliquem, *Tac.* in  
longitudinem, *Ter.* in com-  
mune, in medium, in publi-  
cum, *Ter. Lucan. Plin.* boni,  
*Ovid.*  
*Convenire* alicui, *Cic.* cum re  
aliqua, *Id.* *Convenit* in eum  
hæc suspicio, *Id.* *Cothurnus*  
convenit ad pedem, *Id.* *Con-*

<sup>1</sup> When it denotes to be conspicuous, or to be clear, it is generally followed by the dative only: as, *Apparet mihi res*—*Hor.* *Cui non apparere, affectum eum imperium in Latinos*—*Liv.*

- veniunt mores, *Ter.* Majestas et amor non conveniunt, *Ovid.* Aliquid mihi convenit cum adversariis, *Auct. ad Her.* Convenimus inter nos, *Plaut.* Inter omnes convenit, *Cic.* Sævis inter se convenit ursis, *Juv.*
- Deficiunt mihi vires, *Cæs.* me vires, *Cic.* Deficior viribus, *Senec.* omnibus rebus, *Col.* ab arte, *i. e.* destituor, *Ovid.*
- Degenerare patri, *Claud.* aliquem, *Ovid.* a virtute, *Cic.*
- Derogare alicui, *Cic.* legi, *Auct. ad Her.* de lege, *Cic.* ex æquitate, *Id.* fidem alicui, *Id.* de fide alicujus, *Id.*
- Desperare saluti alicujus, *Cic.* de republica, *Id.* pacem, *Id.* rempublicam, *Id.*
- Desuere honori, *Sil.* Desueta bello agmina, *Virg.* *At hoc dativo an ablativo dictum, incertum.*
- Desunt verba dolori, *Ovid.* In Antonio defuit hic ornatus, *Cic.* Paucae ei centuriae ad Consulatum defuerunt, *Id.*
- Dominari cunctis oris, *Virg.*<sup>1</sup> cætera animalia, *Ovid.* in civitate, *Cic.*
- Excellere alicui dignitate, *Cic.* in aliqua re, *Id.* super omnes alios, *Liv.* præter cæteros, *Cic.* inter aliquos, *Id.*
- Facere ad aliquid, *pro prodesse vel convenire, Ovid.* et alii frequenter. *Rare hæc notione, facere alicui, Prop. Hor.*
- Fidere, confidere rei alicui, *Virg.* *Cic.* re aliquâ, *Id.* in re aliqua, *Hirt.*<sup>2</sup>
- Gratulor tibi hanc rem, *Cic.* hæc re, *Cæsar. ap. eund.* de hac re, *Cic.* in hac re, *Id.*
- Hæret lateri, *Virg.* curru, *Id.* alicui in visceribus, *Cic.*<sup>3</sup>
- Ignoscere alicui, *Ter.* vitio, *Ovid.* peccatum suum alicui, *Plaut.*
- Illudere alicui, *Virg.* aliquem, *Ter.* aliquid, *Virg.* in aliquem, *Ter.* in aliquo, *Id.*
- Illabi rei alicui, *Virg.* in rem aliquam, *Cic.* Pernicies illapsa civium animos, *Id.* ad eos illabi, *Id.*
- Illuxit dies alicui, *Liv.* aliquem, *Plaut.*
- Imminere rei alicui, *Ovid.* in fortunas alicujus, *Cic.*<sup>4</sup>
- Immorari rei alicui, *V. Max.* in re aliquâ, *Quint.*
- Immori studiis, *Hor.* in vino, *Plin.*
- Impendere alicui, *Cic.* aliquem, *Ter.* in aliquem, *Cic.*

<sup>1</sup> Some have supposed this case to be the dative; and some the ablative. Alvarez conceives it to be the dative, and in the following it certainly is this case; *Toti dominare mundo*—Claudian. Diomedes and Vossius have imagined it to be the ablative. Alvarez considers such expressions as *Dominatus est Alexandriæ, Victis dominabitur Argis*, as similar to *Natus est Romæ, Athenis*. *Dominor* is often followed by *inter*.

<sup>2</sup> When the following noun is a person, the dative only is used; as *Confido tibi*, not *te* unless *te* depend upon some infinitive. *Fido* is often followed by the dative, and often by the ablative, but perhaps by the latter, oftener. *Confido* is construed in like manner: as, *Sibi confidere*—*Cic. causæ*—*Cic. firmitate corporis*—*Cic.* in which last there is an ellipsis of *in*. It is often construed with the infinitive: as, *Confido fore*; and thus also *diffido*. When this last denotes to distrust, it governs the dative only: as, *Prudentiæ alicujus diffidere*—*Cic.* But we say *Confidere* or *Diffidere de salute alicujus*, and the like, in which the former seems to denote to have hopes of, and the latter to despair of.

<sup>3</sup> *Hære in amorem*—*Plaut.* *Ad radices linguæ hærens stomachus*—*Cic.* *In Pæret pede pes*—*Virg.* either *pede* is an old dative, or it may be an ablative governed by *cum* or some other preposition.

<sup>4</sup> Also, *Imminere fortunis*—*Cic.* *ad cædem*—*Id.*

- Incessit** cura, cupido, timor alicui, *Liv. V. Max. Sall.* in aliquem, *Liv. Tac.* in aliquem, *Ter.*
- Incubare** ovis, *Col.* ova, *Plin.* pecuniæ, thesauris, *Cic. Liv.*
- Incumbere** toro, *Virg.* gladium, *Plaut.* in gladium, *Cic.* labori, *Sil.* ad laudem, *Cic.* ad studia, *Id.* in studium, curam, cogitationem, *Id.*<sup>1</sup>
- Incurro** et incursorei alicui, *Suet.* rem aliquem, *Liv.* in rem aliquam, *Cic.*
- Indulgeo** illi, *Ter.* me, *Id.* aliquid alicui, *Suet.*<sup>2</sup>
- Ingemere**, ingemiscere rei alicui, *Liv.* re aliquâ, *Curt.* in re aliquâ, *Cic.* Ingemuere jacentem Inachidæ, *Stat.* interitum, *Virg.*
- Inhæreo** et inhæresco rei alicui, *Ovid.* in re aliqua, *Cic.*
- Inhiare** auro, *Flor.* bona alicujus, *Plaut. Virg.*
- Innare** aquæ, *Liv.* fluvium, *Virg.*
- Innasci** rei alicui, *Ter.* in re aliqua, *Cic.* Innati eodem solo, *Just.*
- Innatare** flumini, *Plin.* undam, *Virg.* in concham, *Cic.*
- Inniti** rei alicui, *Stat.* re aliquâ, *Liv.* in re aliqua, *Cic.* in aliquem, *Plin.*
- Insidère** rei alicui vel personæ, *Virg.* cellem, *Plin.* locum, *Liv.* in memoria, in animo, in medullis, *i. e.* firmiter inhære, *Cic.*
- Insidunt** apes floribus, *Virg.* pardi insidunt condensâ arbore, *Plin.*
- Insilire** rei alicui, *Lucan.* in equum, *Liv.* tauros, *Suet.* supra lignum, *Phædr.*
- Insistere** curæ rerum, *Plin.* vestigiis alicujus, *Cic.* viam, *Ter.* viâ, *Id.* in re aliqua, *Cic.* in dolos, *Plaut.* negotium, *Id.*
- Instare** operi, *Virg.* victis, *Liv.* rectam viam, *Plaut.* curram Marti, *i. e.* instanter fabricare, *Virg.* urum, *i. e.* instanter urgere, *Ter.*
- Inspuerere** rei alicui, *Plin.* aliquid, *Id.* in aliquid, *Id.*
- Insuere** rei alicui, *Ovid.* pelle juveni, *Id.* culeo, *V. Max.* in culeum, *Cic.*
- Insuêscere** rei alicui, *Tac.* re aliquâ, *Colum.*
- Insultare** alicui rei vel personæ, *Suet. Cic.* fores, *Ter.* patientiam alicujus, *Tac.* in miseriam alicujus, *Auct. ad Her.* bonos, *Sall.*
- Insum** rei alicui, *Sen.* in re aliqua, *Cic.*
- Insurgere** regnis alicujus, *Ovid.* in miseros, *Stat.*
- Insusurrare** alicui, *Cic.* in aurem alicujus, *Id.*
- Intercedit** mihi tecum amicitia, *Cic.* inter nos, *Id.*<sup>3</sup>
- Interdicere** alicui provinciâ, *Suet.* aquâ et igni, *Cic.* fœminis u-

<sup>1</sup> When this word is not used figuratively, the dative according to Valla is used: as, *Incumbere remis*, not *in remos* nor *ad remos*. *Incumbere alicui*, in *illum* and *in illo*, referring to a person, are all mentioned as having been used. But when, figuratively, the mind is referred to, it is followed by an accusative with *ad* or *in*: as, *Omni studio ad bellum incumbere*—*Cic.* *Incumbere in hanc curam*—*Cic.* In this signification it hardly admits a dative: but *Incumbere philosophicæ*, vel *juris studio*, and a few similar expressions are noticed.

<sup>2</sup> It is sometimes used absolutely: as, *Unus et alter dies intercesserat*—*Cic.* *i. e.* *inter hoc et illud factum*; or, as we say in English, *had intervened*. *Senatus auctoritas intercessit*—*Cic.* *i. e.* *medium se interposuit*, vel, *impedivit*; in which last sense it seems that Seneca says *Quoties poterit, sapiens fortuna intercedet*. *Intercedere pro aliquo*, for to supplicate in behalf of, or to intercede for, does not seem to be allowed.



- sum purpuræ, *Liv.*<sup>1</sup> de vi hominibus armatis, *Cic.*  
 Interesse rei alicui, *Cic.* in re aliqua, *Id.*<sup>2</sup>  
 Interjacere sulcis, *Col.* duas Syrtes, *Plin.* Hæc inter eam et Rhodum interjacet, *Id.*  
 Intervenire alicui rei, *Tac.* cognitionem, *Id.*  
 Invasit timor improbis, *Cic.* Vis avaritiæ in animos invaserat, *Sall.* Invadere urbem, *Virg.* in fortunas alicujus, *Cic.* in arcem causæ, *Id.*  
 Invidere honori alicujus, *Cic.* honorem alicui, *Hor.* aliquem, *Ovid.* in re aliqua, *Cic.*<sup>3</sup>  
 Latet res mihi, *Lucan.* Latet me, *Virg.*<sup>4</sup>  
 Mederi alicui, *Cic.* cupiditates, *Ter.* contra serpentum ictus, *Plin.*  
 Medicari alicui, *Virg.* ictum cuspidis, *Id.*  
 Moderari animo, *Cic.* gentibus, *Sall.* navim, *Cic.* omnia, *Id.*  
 Nocere alicui, *Cic.* rarissimè aliquem, *Plaut.*  
 Nubere alicui, *Cic.* in clarissimam familiam, *Id.* Nupta cum aliquo, *Id.* Una nupta apud duos, *Gell.*<sup>5</sup>  
 Obambulare muris, *Liv.* ante portas, *Id.* Ætnam, *Ovid.*  
 Obequitare castris, *Liv.* agmen, *Curt.*  
 Obrepere alicui, *Cic.* in animos dormientium, *Id.* ad honores, *Id.* Tacitum te obrepet fames, *Plaut.*  
 Obtrectare alicui, *Cic.* laudibus alicujus, *Cic.* vires, *V. Mar.*  
 Obversari oculis, *Liv.* ante oculos, *Id.* ad aures, *Lucr.* somno, *Liv.* in somnis, *Id.*  
 Obumbrat sibi vinea, *Plin.* Obumbrant Solem nubes, *Id.*  
 Occumbere morti, *Virg.* mortem, *Cic.* morte, *Liv.*  
 Palpari alicui, *Plaut.* Palpare aliquem, *Juv.*  
 Parcere alicui, *Cic.* labori, *Ter.* pecuniam, *Plaut.* Ut parcerent sibi vitam, *Gell.* Talenta natis parce tuis, *Virg.* Ut à cædibus parceretur, *Liv.* Parcite oves nimium procedere, *Virg.*  
 Pepigit mihi aliquid, *Ovid.* Pepigit cum aliquo, *Suet.* Pepigerunt inter se, *Auct. ad He-*

<sup>1</sup> *Interdico te hac re is very uncommon*; but this case seems to be sanctioned by such phrases as *Philosophi urbe et Italiâ interdicti sunt*—*Gell.* Its usual construction seems to be with the dative, and an ablative: as, *Vos interdictis patribus commercio plebis*—*Liv.* *Interdixit histrionibus scenam* is written by *Suetonius*; and *Omnî Galliâ Romanos interdixisset* is attributed to *Cæsar*; but some read *Romanis*. *Interdico aqua et igni* does not seem to be sanctioned by authority. And in *Cicero's Ut M. Tullio aqua et ignis interdicatur*; and *Ut mihi aqua et ignis interdiceretur*, it is thought by the best critics that *aqua* and *ignis* are mistaken for *aquâ et igni*.

<sup>2</sup> Here *intersum* signifies to be present; but when it signifies to come between or to differ, a different construction is used: as, *Inter primum et sextum consulatum 46 anni interfuerunt*—*Cic.* *Hoc pater et dominus interest*—*Ter.* *Stulto intelligens quid interest?*—*Ter.*

<sup>3</sup> This verb is commonly construed with the dative of the person, and the accusative of the thing. That it may have been construed, especially by the antients, with the accusative of the person appears from *Horace's Ego car acquirere pauca Si possum, invidetur*.

<sup>4</sup> *Latet* has commonly the dative in *Cicero*; as *Nihil moliris quod mihi latere valeat*; and this case seems more consonant with the analogy of the Latin language than the accusative, which seems an imitation of Greek construction.

<sup>5</sup> Thus also *Denubere alicui*—*Tac.* And *Denubere in domum alicujus*—*Tac.* It is very probable, that as *nubo* seems to signify properly *velare*, to cover, or, to veil, an accusative is always understood to it.

- renn. Sic. Paciscor alicui, Cic. cum aliquo, Id. Pacisci vitam ab aliquo, Sall. vitam pro laude, Virg.*
- Præcedunt vestræ fortunæ meis, Plaut. Præcedere aliquem virtute, Cæs. omnes in re aliqua, Plin. Præcedere agmen, Virg. Præcurrere alicui, Cic. aliquem, Id. ante omnes, Cæs.*
- Præire alicui, Stat. i. e. præcedere aliquem. Præire alicui verba, sacramentum, Liv. Tac. i. e. dictare. Præire verbis, Plaut. voce alicui, Cic. descripto, Plin.*
- Præjacens Asiæ vastum mare, Plin. Præjacere castra, Tac. Præminere omnibus, Sen.<sup>1</sup> malos, Tac.*
- Præsidere urbi, imperio, Cic. exercitum, Italiam, littora Oceani, Tac.*
- Præstare alicui, Cic. omnibus humanitate, Id. omnes eloquentiâ, Nep.<sup>2</sup>*
- Præstolari alicui, Cic. aliquem, Ter.<sup>3</sup>*
- Prævertere aliquid rei alicui, Liv. uxorem præ republicâ, Plaut. Cursu pedum prævertere ventos, Virg. Et passivè, Præverti hoc certum est rebus aliis omnibus, Plaut. Ut bellum præverti sinefent, Liv. Volucremque fugâ prævertitur Hebrum, Virg.*
- Procumbere terræ, Ovid.<sup>4</sup> genibus alicujus, Id. ad genua, Liv. ante pedes, Ovid. in armos, Mari.*
- Providere rei frumentariæ, Cæs. rem frumentariam, Cæs. de re frumentariâ, Cæs.*
- Quadrare alicui, Cic. in aliquem, Id. ad multa, Id. acervum, i. e. in quadrum redigere, Hor.*
- Respondere alicui, Cic. his, Cæs. ad hæc, ad postulata, Id. ad nomen, Liv. votis alicujus, i. e. satisfacere, Virg. adspem, Liv. Servire, inservire alicui, Hor. Cic. rarissimè aliquem, Plaut. Turpil.*
- Studere alicui rei, i. e. operam dare, Cic. literas, Id. aliquid, i. e. cupere, Cic. in eam rem, Quinct. in eâ re, Gell. Studere alicui, i. e. favere, Cic.*
- Subesse rei alicui, Cic. in re aliquâ, Id.*
- Subire muro, Virg. feretro, Id. Subeunt mihi cunctarum fastidia, Ovid. Subire tecta, Virg. limina, Id. ad mœnia, Liv. ad portas, Id. in locum alicujus, Ovid. in cælum, Plin. sub acumen styli, Cic. At subire onus, labores, pœnam, periculum, &c. item, subiit animum, mentem, ferè semper dicuntur.<sup>5</sup>*
- Subjacere monti, Plin. ad aliquid, Quinct.*
- Succedere penatibus, Virg. muro, Liv. murum, Sall. ad urbem, Liv. sub primam aciem, Cæs. in pugnam, Liv. Succedere alicui et in locum alicujus, Cic.*

<sup>1</sup> Some read *penitere*.

<sup>2</sup> Also, *Præstitit inter suos æquales*—Cic.

<sup>3</sup> Cicero often construes this verb with a dative; but almost every other writer uses the accusative.

<sup>4</sup> *Terræ* may here be perhaps the genitive, as in *Procumbit humi bos*, in solo being understood to both.

<sup>5</sup> *Subeo* is often used absolutely: as, *Subiit cogitatio, memoria, cura*; &c. in which *animum* or *mentem* is understood; indeed, it is generally expressed. In the same sense, *Subiit regem sera penitentia*—Curt. and, with the accusative suppressed, *Subiit cari-gatoris imago*—Virg. In this sense the dative is found: as, *Subeant animo Latini saxa tuo*—Ovid.

Superstare alicui rei, *Liv.*  
 Supervenire alicui, *Liv.* Unda  
 supervenit undam, *Hor.*  
 Venire alicui, *Ovid.* multo fre-

quentius ad aliquem, *Cic.* sub-  
 sidio alicui, *Cic.* suppetias,  
*Hirt. B. Afr.* adversum alicui,  
*Plaut.* subiectum telorum, *Liv.*

*To these may be added the following List of Verbs sometimes employed as Active or Neuter<sup>1</sup>, in the same Sense, or in one a little different from the primary Signification.*

Abhorreo. N. (usually.) A. Omnes illum abhorrent et aspernantur, *Cic.*

Abnuo, Annuo. N. Annuit his Juno, *Æn.* 12, 841. A. Jam abnuentes omnia, *Sall. Jug.* Omen abnuat Æneas, *Æn.* 3, 531. Cœli quibus annuis arcem, *Æn.* 1, 250.

Aboleo. A. Corpus non igni abolitum, *Tac.* N. Memoria cladis nondum aboleverat, *Liv.* perhaps se understood.

Adolesco or Adoleo. A. Igne puro altaria adolentur, *Tac. hist.* 2, 3, 5. N. Adolescunt ignibus aræ, *Georg.* 4, 379. And in a different sense, Simul atque adoleverit ætas, *Hor. sat.* 1, 9, 34.

Adulor. N. Potenti adulari, *Nep.* 25, 8, 6. A. Adulari fortunam alterius, *Cic. de divin.* 2. plebem, *Liv.* 23, 4.

Æquo. A. (us.) N. Libros, qui jam illis ferè æquarunt, studiosè legas, *Cic. off.* 1, 1, al. 3. Ita signis carpentisque et spoliis fermè æquabat, *Liv.* 33, 24. perhaps se is understood.

Æmulor. A. Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari, *Hor. od.* 4, 2, 1. N. Tanquam mihi ab infimo quoque periculum sit, ne mecum æmuletur, *Liv.* 28, 43.

Æstuo, Exæstuo. N. (us.) A. Pisænumque domus non æstuat annum, *Stat. (i. e. æstutando exhibet annum.)* Omnes exæstuat æstus, *Lucr.* 6, 816. But this is a cognate Acc.

Ambulo. N. (us.) A. Ambulare maria, *Cic. de fin.* 2, ad fin. Si ambulantur stadia bina, *Plin.* 29, 1.

Anhelo. N. (us.) A. De pectore frigus anhelans, *Cic. nat. d.* 2. Anhelare crudelitatem, *Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 55. Anhelati ignes, *Ovid. Her.* 12, 15.

Appello, -is. A. (us.) N. Eo anno Alexandrum in Italianam classe appulisse constat, *Liv.* 8, 3. perhaps se understood.

Appeto. A. (us.) N. Jam appetebat tempus, *Liv.* 25, 2.

Applaudo. N. (us.) A. Applaudit manu caput, *Nemes. ecl.* 3, 33. Cavis applauso corpore palmis, *Ovid. met.* 4, 352.

Ardeo. N. (us.) A. Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Virg.*

Arrideo. N. (us.) A. Quum aut non adhibeantur ad causas, aut adhibiti derideantur: nam si arrideantur, esset id Atticorum, *Cic. de opt. gen. orat.*

Ascendo. A. Ascendere jugum, *Cæs. b. G.* 1, 21. N. Ascendisset ad honores, *Cic. de cl. orat.* 241, c. 58.

<sup>1</sup> In the same manner we sometimes find, in English, such expressions as "To cease a noise," for "To make a noise cease." Thus also "To run a horse," "to dance a child," "to sleep away sorrow, a surfeit, &c.," with many similar examples.

**Assuesco, Consuesco, Insuesco.**

N. Ut aliis parere consuescerent, *Cic. de inv.* 1, 2. A. Consuescere rusticos circa larem domini epulari, *Colum.* 11, 1. Sic insuesci debent, *Colum.* 1. (*See the preceding List.*)

**Audeo.** N. Aude, hospes, contemnere opes, *Æn.* 8, 364. But here hoc seems understood, or contemnere opes supplies the place of an accusative. A. Periculum audebant, *Tac. ann.* 3, 76. In regnis hoc ausa tuis, *Æn.* 5, 792.

**Cachinno or Cachinnor.** N. (us.) A. Exitium meum cachinnat, *Apul. met.* 3.

**Careo.** N. (us.) A. (antiquated) Collum collaria caret, *Plaut.* Carendus is used by the best writers: as, Virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, *Ov. pen. ul.*—But this is no proof of its being active.

**Cavillor.** A. Tribunos cavillans, *Liv.* 2, 58. N. Sæpe cum populo cavillatus est, *Suet. Tit.* 8.

**Cedo, Concedo.** A. Eam provinciam collegæ cessit, *Val. Max.* 4. Perizonius imagines quod ad understood. Concedere dolorem, *Cic.* N. Tu ne cede malis, *Virg.* Concedam hinc intro atque expectato, *Ter.*

**Celero.** N. or, rather, absolutely. Celerare statuit, *Tac.* Si accelerare volent, *Cic. Cat.* 2, 4. A. (us.) Celerare fugam, *Virg.* Iter accelerare, *Cæs. b. G.* 3, 39. magistratum, *Tac.* Itineribus celeratis, *Ammian.* 31, 11.

**Certo.** N. (us.) A. Si res certabitur unquam, *Hor.* Certare rem, *Sedig. ap. Gell.* 15, 24.

Certatam lite deorum Ambra-ciam, *Ov. met.* 13, 713. Thus also, Concertare quid, *Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 2. Quæ non sunt concertata, *Cic. part.* c. 28.

**Cesso.** N. (us.) It is used passively only as an impersonal, or in the perfect participle: thus, Largaque provenit cesso, satis messis arvis, *Ov. fast.* 4, 617. But this is no proof of cesso being active.

**Clamo, Clamito, and comp.** N. (us.) A. Clamare morientem nomine, *Æn.* 4, 674. Conclamat socios, *Ov. met.* 13, 73. Inclamavit comitem suum, *Cic. inv.* 2, 4. Exclamat uxorem, *Plaut. Amph.* Inclamitor quasi servus, *Plaut. Epid.* 5, 2, 46. Clamitare calliditatem videntur, *Cic. pro Rosc. com.* 20, 7. Clamata palma, *Ov. fast.* 5, 189. Corpora conclamata, *Lucan.* 2, 22.

**Coëo.** N. (us.) A. Coire societatem, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 10. Societas coitur, *Cic. pro Sext. Rosc.* c. 7. Societas and societatem are the only words thus used.

**Cœno.** N. (us.) A. Ut aprum cœnem ego, *Hor. sat.* 2, 3, 235. Eum odorem cœnat Jupiter, *Plaut. pseud.*

**Cogito.** A. (us.) N. Mihi de amicitia cogitanti, *Cic. Amic.* 1. De me cogites, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 114. In these it is only absolute.

**Conflagro.** N. (us.) A. Conflagravit Semelen Jupiter, *Hygin. fab.* 129. Urbs incendio conflagrata, *Auct. ad Herenn.* 4, 8. But, neither these nor the deflagrata domus in Cæsar Strabo ap. Prisc. 6, will prove the use of conflagror and defla-

gror, *nor an active signification in flagro.*

Contingo. A. (us.) N. (*and perhaps impers.*) Id in magnis animis contingit, *Cic. off.* 1, 74, c. 22.

Consisto. N. (us.) A. (*for constituo*) Et per quæ vitam possunt consistere tutam, *Lucr.* 6.

Contendo. A. (us.) N. Plato in Ægyptum contendit, *Cic.* Contendere armis, *Cic. Att.* 7, 9. nobilitate, *Lucr.* *It appears to me always active, cursum, iter, or nervos, being, according to the sense, understood.*

Convenio. N. (us.) In urbem crebro convenio, *Plaut. Truc.* 3, 2, 14. i. e. *I go.* A. Puerum conveni, *Ter. And.* 2, 2, 31, i. e. *I met.* Non est a me conventus, *Cic. Att.* 15, 1, i. e. *met.* Pax conventa, *Sall. b. Jug.* 112, i. e. *agreed upon.* (*See the preceding and the following List.*)

Corusco. N. Flamma inter nubes coruscat, *Cic. de orat.* 3, 155, c. 39. *It is said to be usually Neuter; but may not the reflexive pronoun be understood?* A. (*In the sense of to brandish or shake.*) Strictumque coruscat mucronem, *Æn.* 10. Coruscate hastam, *Æn.* 12, 431. *Also neuter or absolute in the same sense: as, Longa coruscat sarraco veniente abies, Juv.* 3, 254. Coruscandis nubibus, *Apul. de deo Socr.* p. 675.

Crepo, Contrepo. N. Quando esurio, [intestinal] crepant, *Plaut. Men.* 5, 5, 26. Sed ostium concrepuit, *Ter. Hec.* 4, 1, 6. A. Sulcos et vineta crepat mera, *Hor. ep.* 1, 7, 84, i. e. *chatters of.* Con-

crepat æra, *Mart. i. e.* makes them ring, or jingle. Digtos concrepare, *Petron. i. e.* to snap the fingers; *al. digitis.*

Credo. A. Num puero summam belli, num credere muros, *Æn.* 10, 70. N. Crede mihi, benè qui latuit benè vixit, *Ov.* *Credo is followed also by a genitive: as, Duarum rerum credere, Plaut. Truc.* 2, 2, 52, i. e. *quod attinet.* — Niniurn ne crede colcri, *Virg. ecl.* 2, 17.

Cunctor. N. (us.) A. Ut dubium et pugnas cunctanter Eteoclea vidit, *Stat.* 11, 268.

Curro and comp. N. (us.) A. (*but generally cognate accusative.*) Currit iter tutum, *Æn.* 5, 862. stadium, *Cic. off.* 3. Cuncta decurrere possum, *Virg. vitam, Prop. inceptum laborem, Virg. Geo.* 2, 39: Recurrere cursum, *Plaut. Cist.* 2, 3, 50. Cælum transcurrere, *Æn.* 9, 110. cursum, *Cic. de cl. orat.* 281. divisiones, *Quinct.* 4, 2, 2. Decursa ætas, *Cic. pro Quinct. c.* 31.

Declino. A. Urbem unam declinavi, *Cic. pro Planc.* 97. v. 41. me, *Plaut. Aul.* 4, 8. Declinantur contraria, *Cic. nat. d.* 3, 13. N. Declinare à proposito, *Cic. orat.* 40. *Se seems understood.*

Desino. N. (us.) A. Mulier telam desinit, *Ter. Heaut.* 2, 3, 64. Artem desinere, *Cic. fam.* 7, 1. Orationes legi desitæ, *Cic. Brut. c.* 32.

Despero. N. (us.) A. Pacem desperavi, *Cic. Att.* 7, 20. Desperabantur prælia, *Mart. Spect.* 22.

Despicio. A. (us.) N. Neque in

- vias sub cantu querulæ despicere tibiæ, *Hor. od.* 3, 7, 29.  
**Differo.** A. Rem differre et procrastinare cœperunt, *Cic. pro Sex. Rosc.* 9. N. (in a different sense.) Cogitatione differunt, re copulata sunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 4.  
**Doleo.** N. (us.) A. Meum casum doluerunt, *Cic. pro Sext. c.* 69. Pœna dolenda, *Ovid. Her.* 5, 8.  
**Dubito.** N. (us.) A. Turpe est dubitare philosophos, quæ ne rustici quidem dubitant, *Cic. Dubitare aliquid, Ovid. met.* 6, 194. Ne auctor dubitaretur, *Tac. ann.* 14, 7, 1.  
**Duro.** A. Frictio durat corpus, *Cels.* 2, 15. N. Asinius penè ad extremum duravit, *Cic. dial. de orat.* 17, i. e. lasted.  
**Ebullio.** N. Ubi ebullit vinum, *Cato.* A. Virtutes ebullire et sapientias, *Cic. Tusc.* 3, 18, i. e. to vaunt of. Animam ebullit, *Sen. in Apocol.*  
**Edormio.** N. (us.) A. Edormi crapulam, et exhalo, *Cic. Phil.* i. e. sleep off or away.  
**Emergo.** N. (us.) A. Quibus ex malis ut se emergerat, *Nep. Attic.* 11, 1. Ex flumine emersus, *Cic. div.* 2, 68.  
**Emineo.** N. (us.) A. Moles aquam eminebat, *Curt.* 4.  
**Equito.** N. Equitare in arundine, *Hor.* A. Atque etiam [camelii] equitantur, *Plin.* 8.  
**Erumpo.** N. Erumpunt portis, *Virg.* A. Erumpere stomachum in aliquem, *Cic. Att.* 16, 3. Portis se erumpunt, *Cæs. b. c.* 2. May not be understood in the first example? Prorumpit ad æthera nubem, *Æn.* 3, 572. Erupti ignes, *Lucr.* 1, 724.  
**Erro.** N. (us.) Errata retrorsum littora, *Æn.* 3, 690. But neither does this, nor the impersonal erratur, prove error to be active, or errare terras to be allowable.  
**Erubesco.** N. (us.) A. Affinē te erubescunt, *Cic.* Erubescendi ignes, *Hor. amores, Sen. controu.* 2.  
**Evado.** N. In loca tuta evasit, *Liv.* 28. A. Me evasit, *Suet. Tib.* Evasum se esse, *Liv.*  
**Evigilo.** N. Evigilavit in undis, *Stat. sylv.* 5, 3, 128. A. Quos studium cunctos evigilavit idem, *Ov. trist.* 1, 1, 108. Evigilata consilia, *Cic. Attic.* 9, 12.  
**Exeo.** N. Postquam e portu piratae exierant, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71. A. Jam ut limen exirem, *Ter. Hec.* 3, 3, 17, but this is unusual. It is used in the sense of to avoid, with an accusative: as, Corpore telam odè atque oculis vigilantibus exit, *Æn.* 5, 438.  
**Exerceo.** A. (us.) Exercentes and Exerendo are used absolutely: as, Exercentes ephebi, *Suet. Aug.* 98.  
**Exhalo.** N. Exhalant vapore altaria, *Lucr.* A. Exhalant flumina nebulas, *Ov. met.* 13, 602. Exhalata anima, *Ov. met.* 11, 43.  
**Exubero.** N. Pomis exuberet annus, *Virg. georg.* 2, 516. A. Quæ herbae favorum ceras exuberant, *Colum.* 9, 4.  
**Facesso.** A. (us.) Matris præcepta facessit, *Georg.* 4, 548. And it is found especially in old writers in the signification of to take away. Dictum facessas tum, *Plaut. Men.* 2, 1, 24. Facesse hinc Tarquinius, *Liv.* 1, 47. And hence the following. N. Ni faces-

- serent properè urbe finibusque, *Liv.* 4. Hæc hinc facessat, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 3, 30, i. e. go away. Perhaps se is understood.
- Fastidio.** A. Si te hic fastidit, *Virg.* Dum nullum fastiditur genus, *Liv.* N. Fastidit mei, *Plaut. Aut.* 2, 2, 67. Factis sæpè fastidiunt, *Cic. pro Milon.* 43.
- Festino.** N. Festinate, viri, *Æn.* 2, 473. A. Festinare vestes, *Ovid. Met.* 11, 575. Festinare in se mortem, *Tac. ann.* 4, 28, 3. Animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, *Sall. Jug.* 64, 6.
- Fleo.** N. (us.) A. Fleere funera, *Ovid. aliquem*, *Æn.* 7, 760. Longo quod flebitur ævo, *Sil.* 5, 187.
- Flo and comp.** N. Bellè nobis flavit Auster, *Cic. Att.* 7, 2. Etsi Etesiae valde resarint, *Cic. Att.* 6, 6. A. Flaret e corpore flammam, *Lucr.* 5, 984. al. efflaret. Lætos efflaret honores, *Virg.* Tibia flatur, *Ov. fast.* 4, 341. Aer ducitur atque reflatur, *Lucr.* 4, 936. Sufflare ignem, *Plin.* 34, 8. Sufflata cutis, *Plin.* 8, 38.
- Fugio and comp.** N. Fuge, nate, propinquant, *Æn.* 2. Effugit rex e manibus, *Cic. pro L. M. c.* 9, 22. A. Fugere aliquem, *Ovid. met.* 3, 384. Paupertas fugitur, *Lucan.* 1, 165. Effugere periculum, *Cæs. b. G.* 4, 35. Defugere administrationem reipub. *Cæs. b. c.* 1, 32.
- Gemo, Ingemo.** N. (us.) A. Gemere casum alicujus, *Æn.* 1, 221. Hic status gemitur, *Cic. Att.* 2. Ingemuisse leones interitum, *Virg.* Clades ingemiscenda, *Annian.* 30, 7.
- Gratificor.** A. Decus atque libertatem gratificari, *Sall. Jug.* 3. tibi hoc, *Cic. fam.* 1, 10. N. Aliis gratificari volunt, *Cic. fin.* 5, 15. But, probably, an accusative is understood.
- Habito.** A. Centum urbes habitabant, *Æn.* 3, 106. N. or Absol. Habitabant vallibus imis, *Æn.* 3, 110, i. e. they lived in. Duabus urbibus habitabat populus idem, *Liv.* 8, 22. But, perhaps, in these also, the sense is inhabit, domos, or some such word, being understood.
- Hiemo.** N. Atrum defendens pisces hiernat mare, *Hor. A.* Decoquant aquas; mox et illas hiemant, *Plin.* 19, 4. Hiemato lacu, *Plin.* 9.
- Horreo.** N. (us.) A. Horrere pauperiem, *Hor. sat.* 2, 5, 9. conspectum, *Cic.* Horrenda diluvies, *Hor. car.* 4, 14, 27. Nomen horrescunt, *Apul.* 6.
- Increpo.** N. (us.) A. Sonitum increpuit tuba, *Æn.* 9, 503. socios, *Æn.* 10, 830. Quæ in victoriam Sullanam increpabantur, *Sall. ep. de rep.* ord. 1, 5.
- Ineo, Ingredior.** N. Intra munitiones ingredi, *Cæs. b. G.* 5, 9. Ineunte ætate, adolescentiâ, &c. passim. A. Colles ingreditur, *Ov. met.* 14, 846. Taurus init cælum, *Ov. fast.* 5, 617.
- Inolesco.** N. (us.) A. Inolevit nobis natura amorem nostri, *Gell.* 12, 5. In moribus inolescendis, *Gell.* 12, 1.
- Insanio.** N. (us.) A. Insanit amores, *Prop.* 2. Quam me stultitiam --- insahire putas, *Hor.* So Bentley reads; others have quâ stultitiâ.
- Irascor.** N. (us.) A. (with an

- accusative of the thing*) Istud dictum tibi irascor, *Plaut. Merc.* 4, 5. Nostram ne vicem irascaris, *Liv.* 34, 32.
- Irrumpō.** N. In castra irruerunt, *Cæs. b. G.* 4, 14. A. Milites oppidum irrumperent, *Cæs. b. G.* 1, 27.
- Juro, Adjuro.** N. or Absol. (*us.*) A. (*with an accusative of the thing sworn by*) Stygiās juravimus undas, *Ov. met.* 2. Jurare Jovem, *Cic. fam.* 7, 12. Aræ jurandæ, *Hor. ep.* 2, 1, 16. *An accusative of the thing sworn to;* Qui denegat et juravit morbum, *Cic. Att.* And with hoc id &c.: as, Hoc idem jurant reliqui, *Cæs. b. c.* 3. Hæc adjurarent, *Liv.* 43, 16.
- Laboro.** N. (*us.*) A. Ad quid laboramus res Romanas, *Cic. Att.* arma tibi, *Stat. Theb.* 3, 279. Propter quæ hæc laborantur, *Cic. fam.* 3, 13. Vestes arte laboratæ, *Virg.*
- Lacrymo, Lacrymor.** N. (*us.*) A. Lacrymare casum alicujus, *Nep.* 7, 6, 4. Casum collacrymavit, *Cic. pro Sext.* Lacrymatæ cortice myrrhæ, *Ov. fast.* 1, 339.
- Lapido.** A. (*us.*) N. Reate imbrī lapidavit, *Liv.* 43, 13. *It is here used impersonally.*
- Latro.** N. (*us.*) A. Latrent illum canes, *Hor. epod.* 5, 57. Hunc habentes negant latrari a canibus, *Plin.* 25, 10.
- Luceo.** N. (*us.*) A. Lucebis novæ nuptæ facem, *Plaut. Cas.*
- Ludo.** N. (*us.*) A. Ludere aleam, *Suet. Aug.* 70, 5 bella latro-num, *Mart.* civem bonum, *Cœl. ad Cic.* 8, 9. Luditur alea pernox, *Juv.* 8, 10.
- Maneo.** N. or Absol. (*us.*) A. Manere aliquem, *Liv.* 10, 35. Manebat ætas negligentiam, *Ter. Phorm.* 4, 1. Ætas manenda, *Lucr.* 3, 1068.
- Mano, Emano, Stillo.** N. or Absol. (*us.*) A. Manat picem, *Plin.* lacrymas, *Ov. met.* 6, 312. Calor permanat argentum, *Lucr.* 1, 495. Emanare sanie, *Plin.* 23, 3. Stillabit ex oculis rorem, *Hor. ar. poet.* 429. Electra de ramis stillata, *Ovid. met.* 2, 364.
- Maturo.** N. or Absol. Maturantque celeritèr, sicut morus, *Plin.* 16, 25. A. Maturate fugam, *Æn.* 1, 137. Maturatur opus, *Justin.* 2, 15, 7.
- Mentior.** N. or Absol. In virum bonum mentiri non cadit emolumentum sui causæ, *Cic. off.* 3, 20. A. Mentiri auspicium, *Liv.* 10, 40. colores, *Virg.* Mentitæ sortes, *Val. Fl.* 3, 616.
- Metuo, Timeo.** A. Calamitatem metuo, *Cic. Verr.* 3. Et quæ sibi quisque timebat, *Æn.* 2. N. Syre tibi malè timui, *Ter.* Hei! metui a Chryside, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 79. *But here some accusative is certainly understood.*
- Moderor.** N. Qui non moderabitur iræ, *Hor. ep.* 1, 2, 59. A. Moderari cantus numerosque, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 104, c. 36.
- Mœreo.** N. Dolore alterius mœrere, *Cic. fam.* 4, 5. A. Filii mortem mœreret, *Cic. Tusc.* 1.
- Muto.** A. (*us.*) N. or Absol. Mortis metu mutabant, *Sall. Jug.* 28. Mores populi R. quantum mutaverint, *Liv.*
- Nato.** N. (*us.*) A. Natæ aquas, *Mart.* 14, 196. Aquæ nantantur, *Ov. art.* 1, 48.
- Navigo.** N. (*us.*) A. Navigare æquor, *Æn.* 1, 67. Enavigare Itidum, *Plin.* 6, 17. Oceanus navigatus est, *Plin.* 2, 67.



- Enavigatus sinus, *Plin.* 9, 3. Unda omnibus enaviganda, *Hor. od.* 2, 14, 11.
- Nitor. N. (us.) A. Alternos longa nitentem cuspide gressus, *Æn.* 12, 386.
- Obeo. A. Is obiit mortem, *Ter. And.* 1, 3, 18. diem supremum, *Nep. Dion.* Morte obiit, *Æn.* 10, 641. N. Obiit morte, *Suet. Aug.* 4. morbo, *Plin.* 11, 37.
- Obstrepo. N. Obstreperere laudialicujus, *Senec. Herc. fur.* 1031. A. Avium vox obstreperit aures, *Virg. Cul.* 104.
- Oleo, Redoleo. N. (us.) A. Ceram et crocam olere, *Cic.* Olent illa supercilia malitiam, *Cic.* Redolet antiquitatem, *Cic. de cl. orat.* 21.
- Palleo. N. (us.) A. Pallere colores, *Prop.* 1. Et scatentem bellulis pontum mediasque fraudes palluit audax, *Hor. od.* 3. Fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *Hor.*
- Palpo, Palpor. N. Observatote quam blandè mulieri palpabitur, *Plaut.* A. Qnem munere palpat Carus, *Juv.* 1, 35. Virgineà palpanda manu pectora, *Ovid. met.* 867, al. plaudenda.
- Pascor. N. Pascitur in vivis livor, *Ovid.* A. Pascuntur sylvas, *Georg.* 3, 314. Artus depascitur, *Æn.* 2.
- Paveo. N. Et pavet pectus, *Qv. met.* 9, 581. A. Pavere pugnam, *Lucan.* 7. lupos, *Hor.* Pavescere prodigia, *Sil.*
- Penetro. Absol. Tumultus e castris et in urbem penetrat, *Liv.* Se seems understood. A. Nil tamen Tiberium magis penetravit, *Tac.* 5. Penetrant se in fugam, *Plaut.* Ut penitus nequeat penetrari, sc. In dia, *Lucr.* 2, 539.
- Pereo, Depereo. N. (us.) A. Tres unam pereunt adolescentes mulierem, *Plaut. Truc.* Illum deperit impotente amore, *Catull.* Puppis pereunda est probè, *Plaut. Epid.* 1, 1, 70.
- Pergo. N. (us.) A. Pergo præterita, *Cic. Att.*
- Perrepto, Perrepto, N. (us.) A. Tellurem genibus perrepere, *Tibull.* 1, 2, 87. Perreptavi usque omne oppidum, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 6, 3.
- Persono. N. Cum domus cantu personaret, *Cic. in Pis.* 10. A. Personare aures vocibus, *Cic. fam. ep.* 6, 19, 6. regna, *Æn.* 6, 417.
- Persevero. N. (us.) A. Quatriduo perseverata est inedia, *Justin.* 12, 6, 15. Persevera diligentiam is quoted by Gesner from Symmachus, but such an accusative has no classical authority. Perseverare aliquid, *Cic. pro Quinct. c.* 24.
- Pervolo, Pervolito. A. Pervolitat loca, *Æn.* 8, 24. Pervolet urbem, *Juv.* 6, 397. N. Per dissepta domorum saxea voces pervolitant, *Lucr.* 6, 952. Animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 21, 9.
- Plaudo. N. (us.) A. plaudere fratrem, *Slat. Silv.* 5, 3, 140. choreas, *Æn.* 6. Explosit hoc genus divinationis, vita communis, *Cic. divin. c.* 41. Histrio exploditur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2. Supplodo and Circumplaudo are active; but whether they are ever neuter, does not appear. Nemo pedem supposit, *Cic. de orat.* Quàque ibis, manibus circumplaudere tuorum, *Ovid.*
- Ploro. N. & Absol. Date puero

- panem, ne ploret, *Quinct.*  
 Deplorare apud aliquem de  
 miseriis, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 45. A.  
 Juvenem raptum plorat, *Hor.*  
*od.* 4, 2, 23. Deplorare cala-  
 mitates, *Cic. Phil.* 11, 6, c. 2.  
 Quæ de altero deplorantur,  
*Cic. de orat.* 2, 211.
- Pluo. N. (*us.*) A. Hæc illa est  
 tempestas mea - - - quam mi-  
 hi amor et cupido in pectus  
 perpluit meum, *Plaut. Most.*  
 1, 2, 30. Lacrymas depluit,  
*Prop.* 2. Et carnem pluit,  
*Liv.* 3, 10. *Other MSS.*  
*have carne. That both con-*  
*structions were in use, see*  
*Drakenborch ad Liv.* 3, 10.
- Prævenio. N. in the sense of to  
 come before. A. in the sense  
 of to prevent. Prævenire  
 desiderium plebis, *Liv.* 8, 16.  
 Miles præventam gloriam in-  
 telligit, *Tac. hist.* 1, 5, 2.
- Prandeo. N. (*us.*) A. Si pran-  
 deret olus, *Hor.* Lusciniæ  
 soliti impenso prandere co-  
 emptas, *Hor.*
- Propero, Appropero. N. (*us.*)  
 A. Properare arma alicui, *Æn.*  
 12, 425. Hæc properantur,  
*Juv.* 3, 264. Intercisis venis,  
 mortem approperavit, *Tac.*  
*ann.* 16, 14, 5.
- Propinquo. N. (*us.*) A. Propin-  
 quare augurium, *Æn.* 10,  
 254. mortem, *Sil.* 2, 281.
- Prorumpo, Perrumpo. A. Atram  
 prorumpit ad ætheræ nubem,  
*Æn.* 3, 572. Proruptum  
 mare, *Æn.* 1, 246. Ut rates  
 perrumperet, *Cæs. b. c.* 1, 26.  
 N. Fluvio Tiberinus ameno  
 - - - in mare prorumpit, *Æn.*  
 7, 32. Perrumpere per aciem,  
*Liv.* 3, 70. in vestibulum,  
*Liv.* 3, 18.
- Provoco. A. Crispinus me pro-  
 vocat, *Hor.* N. Provoco ad  
 populum, *Liv.* 1, i. e. I ap-  
 peal.
- Pulvero. A. (*us.*) N. Nolo hoc  
 pulveret, *Plaut. ap. Gell.* 18,  
 12. i. e. be dusty.
- Quadro N. Conjunctionem ver-  
 borum numerosè cadere, et  
 quadrare, et perfici volumus,  
*Cic. orat.* 3, 44. A. Quadra-  
 re acervum, *Hor. ep.* 1, 6,  
 35. Quadrantæ orationis in-  
 dustria, *Cic. orat. c.* 56. *This*  
*word signifies both to make*  
*square, and to become square,*  
*or perfect.*
- Quiesco, Requiesco. N. (*us.*)  
 A. Quiescent laudes tuas  
 populi, *Senec. Herc. Oct.* 15.  
 Quieta urbs, *Æn.* 12, 558.  
 Et mutata suos requierunt flu-  
 mina cursus, *Virg. ecl.* 8, 4.  
 Requiescat ager, *Ovid. art.* 2,  
 351. Requiescat militibus,  
*Sall.*
- Queror, Conqueror. N. Sæpe  
 de luxuriâ questus sum, *Sall.*  
*Cat.* 52. A. Audivi Milonem  
 queri injuriam meam, *Cic.*  
*Att.* 5, 8. Conqueri fortunam  
 adversam decet, *Cic.*
- Radio. N. (*us.*) A. Scuta sed et  
 galeæ gemmis radiantur et  
 auro, *Op. Pont.* 3, 4, 103.
- Redundo. N. (*us.*) A. Redun-  
 dat talia rancis faucibus Vul-  
 turnus, *Stat. silv.* 4, 3, 71.  
 i. e. profert, loquitur. Redun-  
 datas flumine cogit aquas,  
*Ovid. trist.* 3, 10, 52. *But*  
*these are not sufficient autho-*  
*rity for redundo active.*
- Regno. N. (*us.*) A. Trans Lygi-  
 os Gothones regnantur, *Tac.*  
*Germ.* 25, 4. Terra regnata  
 Philippo, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 15,  
 15. Albam regnantam, *Æn.*  
 6, 770. *But these are not suf-*  
*ficient authority for regno ac-*  
*tive.*

- Resideo.** N. (us.) A. Venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 8. i. e. sedendo agunt. Denicales feriæ a nece appellatæ sunt, quia residentur mortui, *Cic. de leg.* 2, 22.
- Respicio.** A. (us.) N. Et quum Latinis studebimus literis, non respiciamus ad Græcas, *Quinct.* 2, 12.
- Resultio.** N. (us.) A. Saxa cautesque parilem sonum resultarent, *Apul. met.* 5.
- Rideo.** N. (us.) A. Ridere aliquem, *Cic. fam.* 2, 9. portenta Thessala, *Hor.* Ridear, *Ovid. Pont.* 4, 12, 16.
- Roro.** N. (us.) A. Lacrymis oculi rorantur obortis, *Ovid. Her.* 15, 97. Roratâ mane pruina, *Ovid. fast.* 3.
- Ruo, Proruo, Corruo, Irruo.** N. Quid si cælum ruat. *Ter.* Ipsâ vi molis et iræ proruit, *Val. Flac.* 7, 600. Corruit in vulnus, *Virg.* A. Cæteros ruerem, *Ter. Ad.* Ruere cumulos arenæ, *Virg. Georg.* 1, 105. Ruta cæssa—*ap. J. Ctos et Cic. orat.* 2, 55. Multâ proruat integrum cum laude victorem, *Hor. od.* 4. Corruere divitias, *Plaut. Rud.* 2, 6, 58, i. e. congregare. Spicæ corruuntur in corbem, *Varro.* Vide ne ille huc intro se irruat, *Ter. Ad.* 4, 2, 11.
- Rumpo.** A. (us.) N. Cesso huc intro rumpere, *Ter. Eun.* 5, 6, 26.
- Rutilo.** N. (us.) A. Rutilare capillos cinere, *Val. Max.* 2, 1, 5. comam, *Suet. Cal.* 47. Promissæ et rutilatæ comæ, *Liv.* 38, 17.
- Salto.** N. (us.) A. Cheironomon Ledam molli saltante Bathyllo, *Juv.* 6, 63. Carmina nostra saltari scribis, *Ovid. trist.* 5, 7, 25. Poemata saltata, *Ovid. trist.* 2.
- Satisfacio.** N. (us.) A. (obsol.) Donicum pecuniam satisfecerit, *Cato r. r. c.* 149. Satisfacto jurejurando, *Gell.* 7, 18. It is conjectured from this last, that the antients said satisfacere jusjurandum. *Pe-rixenius* is of opinion, that, in such constructions there are two accusatives, of which one, satis, is governed by the verb, the other by *xatâ*, or quod ad, understood.
- Sibilo, Exsibilo.** N. [Serpens] sibilat ore, *Æn.* 11, 754. A. Populus me sibilat, *Hor.* Verba anguina exsibilat, *Prudent. Peristoph.* 5, 175. Histrio exsibilatur, *Cic. Parad.* 3, 2.
- Sileo.** N. (us.) A. Silere rem aliquam, *Senec. Hipp.* 876. Ea res siletur, *Cic. pro Flac.* c. 3.
- Sitio.** N. (us.) A. Sitire sanguinem, *Cic. Phil.* 5, 7. honores, *Cic.* Aquæ sitiuntur, *Ovid. fast.* 1, 215.
- Somnio.** N. Nec mihi magis usquam videor somniare, *Cic. de divin.* 2, 142, c. 68. A. Me somniet, *Ter. Eun.* 1, 2, 114. Somniare ineptias, *Colu.* 1, 8.
- Sono, Insono, Circumsono, Reboo.** N. (us.) A. Sonat vitium fidelia. *Pers.* 3, 21. Alcyonum questus ad surdas tenui voce sonantur aquas, *Albinov. eleg.* 1, 108. Verberaque insonuit, *Æn.* 7, where *Servius* notes pro verberibus insonuit aut per verbera.—Finitimè quamvis circumsoner armis, *Ovid.* Scopulique omnes ac lustra ferarum Pireneæ reboant, *Sil.* 3, 439.

**Specto.** A. Spectat acervos, *Hor. od.* 2, 2, 24. N. Spectare in septentriones, *Cæs. b. G.* 1, 1, ad concordiam, *Cic.*

**Spiro, Expiro, Suspiro, Respiro.**

• N. or Absol. Aræ spirant floribus, *Stat. silv.* 2, 2, 27. Inter primam curationem expiravit, *Liv.* 2, 20. Ingemit et tacite suspirat pectore, *Ovid. ep.* 21, 201. Respiraro, si te videro, *Cic. Att.* 2, 24. To some, at least, of these, an accusative is understood. A. Tetrum odorem spirare, *Colu.* 1, 6. deam, *Ov. met.* 3. Hominem tribunatum spirantem, *Liv.* 3, 46. Confixi animas expirant, *Æn.* 11, 883. Suspirat amores, *Tybull.* 4. Eandemque [animam] a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, *Cic. de nat. de.* 2, 135. •

**Stupeo.** N. (us.) A. Pars stupet donum, *Æn.* 2. Stupenda penetralia, *Nannor. paneg. Constant.* c. 6.

**Subsisto.** N. (us.) A. Et postquam --- Romanum, nec acies subsistere ullæ nec castra nec urbes poterant, *Liv.* 9, 31.

**Sudo.** N. (us.) A. Sudent electra myricæ, *Virg. ecl.* 8, 54. Thura balsamæque sudantur, *Tac. Germ.* 45, 9. In sudatâ veste durandum, *Quinct.*

**Sufficio.** A. Ipse pater Danaïd animos viresque secundas sufficit, *Æn.* 2, 617. In ejus locum suffectus, *Liv.* 5, 31. N. Sufficere laboribus, *Plin. jun.* Nec sufficit umbo ictibus, *Æn.* 9, 810.

**Suppedito.** N. Ea quæ suppeditant ad victum, *Cic. off.* 1, 4. Cui si vita suppeditavisset, Consul factus est, *Cic.* Perhaps an accusative is under-

stood. A. Sicilla frumentum suppeditat, *Cic. Ver.* 2, 2. Fistulis aqua suppeditabatur templis, *Cic. pro Rabir. perduell. c. ult.*

**Supero.** A. (us.) Phœbum superare canendo, *Virg. ecl.* 5, 9. N. Et captæ superavimus urbi, *Æn.* 2, 643, i. e. outlived. Supero signifies not only to come over and to overcome, and is used for vincere, but to be over or remain, as equivalent to superesse or superstitum esse. In the former sense it governs the accusative, in the latter it takes the dative.

**Surgo.** N. (us.) A. (absol.) Lumbos surgite, *Plat. Epidic. ult.* Surrecta mucrone, *Liv.* 7, 10.

**Suspicio.** A. Et castra suspexit, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 63, c. 25. N. Suspiciere in ocelum, *Cic. Somn. Scip.* 1.

**Taceo, Obticeo.** N. (us.) A. Taceo te, *Plant. Mil. multa,* *Cic. Amor tacetur, Ovid. amor.* 2, 18, 36. Et queritur nugas obticuisse meas, *Mart.* 10, 17.

**Tardo.** A. (us.) N. An tardare et commemorari te melius esset tibi, *Cic. ad Brut.* 18. Markland says that this is the only example of *tardo* being used intransitively in Cicero or in any other classical writer, except once retardando the gerund in a neuter sense in *Cic. nat. d.* 2, 20. It was common, he observes, in the decline of the language. This is one of his arguments against the authenticity of the *Ep. to Brutus.* It is, at best, but a suspicious example.

**Tempero.** A. Temperat iras,

*Æn.* 1, 61. N. Usque mihi temperavi. *Cic. fam. ep.* 10, 7. Quis temperet a lacrymis, *Æn.* 2, 8.

**Tendo.** A. Iter ad naves tendebat Achates, *Virg.* N. Tendimus in Latium, *Æn.* 1, 205. But here iter, or a similar word, may be understood. Illic *Æacides*, illic tendebat Ulysses, *Ov. Pen. Uly.* i. e. encamped; and here perhaps tentorium is understood.

**Tono, Intono.** N. (us.) A. Tercentum tonat ore deos, *Virg.* Laudes tonas, *Plin. præf.* Cum hæc intonuisset, *Liv. de Virginiâ.* Minas intonare, *Ov. amor.* 1, 7, 46.

**Tremo.** N. (us.) A. Tremere varios casus, *Senec. Troad.* 262. Tremendi oculi, *Ovid. met.* 3, 577. Unde periculum fulgens contremuit domus Saturni veteris, *Hor.* Non contremiscamus injurias, *Sen. ep.* 66.

**Transgredior.** A. Ut Alpes transgrederer, *Cic. fam.* 11, 20. Transgressus Danubium, *Tac. ann.* 2, 63, init. N. Inde in Latinam viam transgressus, *Liv.* 2, 39. Transgredior ad vos, *Tac. hist.* 4, 66, 4.

**Transvolo, Transvolito.** A. Transvolat in medio posita, *Hor.* N. Transvolat inde in partem alteram, *Liv.* 3, 63. Et clausa domorum transvolitant, *Lucr.* 1, 355.

**Trepido.** N. (us.) A. Ac trepidant divina præsentia, *Apul. met.* 6.

**Triumpho.** N. (us.) A. Terram triumphabit, *Lactant.* 6, 23. Triumphatæ gentes, *Virg. georg.* 3, 33. Triumphatis dare jura Medis, *Hor. od.* 3. But notwithstanding these two

examples, an accusative of the thing conquered is not found in any author truly classical.

**Turbo, Conturbo.** A. (us.) N. or Absol. Turbant trepida ostia Nili, *Æn.* 6, 801, where *Servius* notes turbant pro turbantur. Indeed, where turbans seems to be used for turbatus, and turbo for turbor, there seems to be an ellipsis of some accusative. Conturbo, used absolutely, signifies to be distressed in circumstances, or to have one's affairs in confusion: thus, *Pedo conturbat, Matho deficit, Juv.* 7, 129, in which probably there is an ellipsis of rationes.

**Vagor.** N. (us.) A. Terras vagari, *Prop.* 2, 28, 19.

**Vaporo.** A. Et templum thure vaporant, *Æn.* 11. Vaporatas aras, *Virg.* Oculos vaporari præcipiunt, *Plin.* 28, 11. N. Aquæ vaporant et in ipso mari, *Plin.* 32, 2.

**Veho, Inveho, Gesto.** A. (us.) N. The participles vehens, invehens, gestans, are often used absolutely in the same sense as vectus and invectus: thus, *Ei consuli pater proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Gell.* 2, 2. Triton --- nantibus invehens belluis, *Cic. nat. d.* 1, 28. Idem classi præfectus circumvehens Peloponnesum --- classem eorum fugavit, *Nep. Timoth.* Leticâ per urbem vehendi jus, *Suet. Claud.* 28. Simul gestanti, *Suet. Domit.* 12. It probably arises, from this manner of using veho, that its derivative vector signifies not only a carrier but a passenger.

**Vergo.** N. (us.) A. (in the sense of pouring) Vergere vena,

- Lucret.* 5, 1008. Frontique invergit vina sacerdos, *Æn.* 6. Spumantes mero pateræ verguntur, *Stat. Th.* 6, 211.
- Vescor.** N. (us.) A. Ut infirmissimos suorum vescerentur, *Tac. Agr.* Qui absinthium vescuntur, *Plin.* 11.
- Vigilo, Evigilo, Pervigilo.** N. (us.) A. Vigilare noctes, *Hor. sat.* 1, 3, 17. Vigilatæ noctes, *Ov. art.* 1, 735. Noctes vigilantur, *Ov. Med. Jus.* (See *Evigilo in List.*) Pervigilare noctem, *Cic. pro S. Rocc.* c. 35. In multo nox est pervigilata mero, *Ovid. fast.* 6, 326.
- Ululo.** N. (us.) A. Ululârunt tristia Galli, *Lucan.* 1. Hecate triviis ululata, *Æn.* 4, 609.
- Undo, Inundo.** N. or Absol. Ad cælum undabat vortex, *Æn.* 12, 673. Inundant sanguine fossæ, *Æn.* 10, 24. A. Quam tuus Æacides sanguine undabit campos, *Stat. Achil.* 1, 86. Sanguine Enna inundabitur, *Liv.* 24, 30.

*Among the foregoing will be found several Neuter Verbs, which are rendered transitive, through the Preposition with which they are compounded:—of the same Description are the following.*

- Afflo.** Afflat vittas anhelitus oris, *Ovid. met.* 5, 617. Afflata est tellus, *Ovid. met.* 6, 707.
- Adeo.** Adire aliquem, *Virg. Æn.* 3, 456. Adiri prætores non potuerunt, *Cic. ad Q. Fr.* 1, 2.
- Anteo.** Anteire nives candore, *Æn.* 12, 84. Ne ab aliis anteirentur, *Tac. hist.* 2, 101, 2.
- Circumteo.** Circumire hostem, *Curt.* 3, 8, 27. Se belli fluctibus circumiri maluit, *Cic. Phil.* 13, 9.
- Circumsono.** Circumsonat orbem Nereus, *Ovid. met.* 1, 187. Geticis circumsonor armis, *Ovid. trist.* 5, 3, 11.
- Circumsisto.** Circumsistunt hostes impeditum, *Cæs. b. G.* 5, 43. Ne ab omnibus circumstisteretur, *Cæs. b. G.* 7, 43.
- Circumsideo.** Circumsidere urbem, *Tac. ann.* 3, 38. Cum a se Cæcilius circumsederetur, (*sedeo.*) *Cic. Att.* 14, 9.
- Circumstrepo.** Circumstrepentibus vitam humanam tot minis, *Senec. de vit. beat.* c. 11. Vedius clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, *Tac. hist.* 2, 44, 3.
- Circumvenio.** Circumvenire aliquem, *Sall. Cat.* 58. Circumvenior iudices, nisi subvenitis, *Cic. Brut.* c. 75.
- Incubo.** Incubare ova, *Plin.* 9, 10. Ova incubantur, *Plin.* 10, 54.
- Perambulo.** Perambulat artus frigus, *Ovid. Her.* 9, 135. Perambulatus Niphates, *Sidon. car.* 23, 93.
- Percurro.** Percurrere polum, *Hor. car.* 1, 28, 6. Questiones percursæ, *Cic. de orat.* 2, 32.
- Pererro.** Pererrare locum, *Æn.* 5, 441. Orbe pererrato, *Ovid. met.* 3, 6.

- Petresco.** Petrescere orbem. *Lucan.* 2, 418. Petrescente amine, *Ammian.* 24, 2 extr.
- Pervado.** Pervasis urbem famo, *Liv.* 2, 23. Pervasa urbe, *Ammian.* 24, 2.
- Prætereo.** Præterit ira modum, *Ovid. fast.* 5, 304. Cum bonus vir suffragiis præteritur, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 19.
- Subeo.** Subire pericula, *Ovid. Her.* 20, 175. Inimicitie subeantur, *Cic. Verr.* 5, 71.
- Supersedeo.** Supersedere operam, *Gell.* 2, 29. Istis supersessis, *Apul. Florid.* 18.
- Transco.** Transire flumen, *Cic. Att.* 8, 12. Rhodanus vado transitur, *Cæs. b. G.* 1, 6, &c.

Some grammarians have denied the existence of neuter verbs; others have termed every verb neuter, which is used, as active verbs often are, without its regimen's being expressed: and hence, in a great measure, it arises, that we have been furnished with such ample lists of verbs used as active and neuter. It was this consideration which prevented me from transcribing, according to my original intention, Sanctius's list *De Verbis falso neutris*, along with Vossius's two lists. From the definitions which have been given of active and neuter verbs, and from some remarks which have been made in regard to their construction, under Rules XXVIII. and XXXIII., the learner will have little difficulty to ascertain, when he considers the nature and essential signification of a verb, whether it be *really* active, or *apparently* neuter; and, although he may find, *moveo*, *servo*, *ago*, and many similar verbs, characterized, not only as active, which they unquestionably are, but as neuter also, because there are such constructions as *Postquam ille Canisio moverat*—*Cic. Solus Sannio servat domi*—*Ter. Agere inter homines desiit*—*Tac.*, yet, let him attend to the nature of the subject, and his own mind will suggest the elliptical words to which the energy of these words passes, and he will easily perceive to what description of verbs they really belong. Neither, on the other hand, are those verbs to be considered as real active verbs, which admit after them an accusative of the same, or of a cognate signification; nor such as are followed only by the accusatives *hoc*, *id*, *quod*, *nihil*, *aliquid*, &c. These have been generally omitted in the preceding list. The learner should likewise distinguish between real neuter verbs, and such active verbs as are often used in an absolute manner, which happens, especially, when the sense requires only the mere energy of the verb to be; *generally*, expressed, without any application of it to a specified object, as, when speaking of reading and writing, *gene-*

rally<sup>1</sup>; we say *Nec legit, nec scribit*. Sometimes part of the sentence supplies the place of an accusative; sometimes, also, the reciprocal *se*, the pronoun *me*, or some similar word, is omitted after an active verb<sup>2</sup>, when, from the sense or the nature of the action, its insertion is altogether unnecessary: as, *Tum prora avertit*—Virg. *Tresque vibrant linguæ*—Ovid. The active verb *incipio* has been denominated neuter, because we may say *Ver incipit*, in the same way as Virgil says *Vix prima inceperat æstas*, and, in the same manner, in English “The spring begins,” or “The summer had begun.” But, I have little doubt, that, in such instances, *se* is understood. In speaking of this phraseology, an intelligent writer on the Syntax of the Latin verb, remarks, that in the sentence “The moon turns, round its axis,” the verb *turn* is neuter, and adds, “that he should make it a question, which was the more antient kind, the verb active, or the verb neuter.” Such verbs I consider as active, or, as some have named them, reflective. *Moon* and *spring*, though inanimate subjects, undergo a sort of personification, and are so generally considered to be vested with a self-influencing power, that it is unnecessary to particularise *themselves* as the objects upon which that power is exerted. And, although the agent and object be one and the same, and although, consequently, the action does not, in a strict sense, *pass* from the agent, yet it is evident that the subject is spoken of in *two* distinct characters, as *agent*, and *recipient of action*; and, therefore, the verb has precisely the same import and nature which it would universally be allowed to possess, were they individually different and distinct<sup>3</sup>. The same kind

<sup>1</sup> Thus Cæsar says, in his Iacohic epistle, *Veni, vidi, vici*, in which two active verbs follow a neuter verb, with no object or regimen expressed to them. The reason is obvious.—Cæsar did not wish to say *whom* he conquered, but to intimate that wherever he came, conquest, *generally*, was the immediate consequence. But such verbs are not, for this use of them, to be characterized as neuter, since it is in the very nature of things, that if there be a person who *sees* or *conquers*, there must be *objects* which he *sees* or *conquers*. A verb is not neuter, because it may not be followed by an object, but because it generally *admits none*.

<sup>2</sup> Indeed, I will not assert that some of the verbs in the preceding list, which have been exemplified as neuter, may not, even when they appear to be thus used, be still in reality active, some pronoun, or other word, being understood as their regimen.

<sup>3</sup> To express such actions seems to have been the original character of the Greek middle voice. When an action had a double relation to the same subject or object, that is, when the same person was both active and passive, this voice was generally used. But in other languages, the verb retains its active form, *se*, *himself*, or a similar word, expressed or understood, denoting the subject of the verb, in its passive character, as acted upon.



of phraseology obtains in languages derived from the Latin, with this difference, however, that the reciprocal is *not* so frequently omitted in them. Thus, in French, they say "Les jours commencent à s'allonger," the days begin to lengthen (*themselves*). In Spanish, "Se acaba la riña," the quarrel ends (*itself*). And, in both, "Le soleil se couche," "Se pone' el sol," the sun sets (*itself* or *himself*). All such verbs, in English, as well as in Latin, have been denominated, by some, neuter verbs, as may be seen, by referring to Dr. Johnson's English Dictionary, *passim*, and to the numerous lists made by Latin grammarians. Indeed, were I inclined to hazard a conjecture, it would be the reverse of the opinion which seems to be sanctioned by the ingenious writer alluded to above, and I should say, that, the substantive verb, perhaps, excepted, active verbs were the first invented, and that most verbs, if not all, were, very probably, originally active, that is, admitted after them an objective or accusative case of some kind or other. The Spaniards, whose language, as has been just mentioned, is derived from the Latin, construe, as active, verbs which we consider as neuter or intransitive: thus they say "Tu te duermes," thou fallest (*thee*) asleep. "Tu te paseas," thou walkest (*thee*). "Tu te ibas," thou wast going (*thee*) away. The French, too, say "Il s'endort," he sleeps. "Il se promene," he walks. I am aware, however, that, although some of these verbs are interpreted neuterly, their original, etymological signification, may, perhaps, have been active. Why the accusative is usually omitted, after such verbs, in Latin, and in some other languages, it would not be difficult to ascertain; perspicuity does not require its continuance; and philologists are well acquainted with the tendency to abbreviation, so easily discoverable in most languages.

In the foregoing list, the use of a passive voice is admitted as a proof of the active signification of verbs in *o*, except with respect to passive impersonals, such as *curritur*, *favetur*, &c. But a perfect participle must not be deemed unquestionable evidence of the existence of a passive voice, for we find *Ventum est*, *stundum*, *pugnatum est*, &c. al-

<sup>1</sup> The pronoun is often omitted after the Latin *pono*: as, *Quam venti posuere*—Virg. *Æn.* 7, 27. *Jam venti ponent*—Ov. *Did.* Thus used, this seems a sea term. Indeed, technical phrases are generally elliptical; thus *solvo* is used absolutely, for to set sail, or weigh anchor, as in *Nos eo die cernati solvimus*—Cic. *fam. ep.* 16, 9. *Naves ex superiore portu solverunt*—Cæs. b. G. 29, the accusative *anehoras* being, probably, understood.

though there are no such words as *venior, stor, pugnor*. The passive voice of verbs usually neuter is very uncertain; and even, although there be authority for the third person, the other persons are not, on that account, allowable.

*Verbs which vary their Construction according to their Sense.*

Accedo tibi, <i>I assent.</i>	Consulo boni, <i>I take in good part.</i>
Accedo ad te, <i>I come or go to you.</i>	Convenit hoc mihi, <i>this suits me.</i>
Huc accedebat, <i>to this was added.</i>	Convenit mihi cum illo, <i>I agree with him.</i>
Æmulor tibi, <i>I envy you.</i>	Conveniam hominem, <i>I will meet, or accost, the man.</i>
Æmulor te, <i>I imitate you.</i>	Cupio tibi, <i>I favour you,</i>
Animadverto aliquid, <i>I observe a thing.</i>	Cupio aliquid, <i>I desire something.</i>
Animadverto in aliquem, <i>I punish one.</i>	Deficit mihi, <i>it is wanting to me.</i>
Auscullo tibi, <i>I obey you.</i>	Deficit me, <i>it forsakes or leaves me.</i>
Auscullo te, <i>I hear you.</i>	Deficere ab aliquo, <i>to revolt.</i>
Caveo tibi, <i>I take care of you, or for you, as my friend.</i>	Detrahere alicui, <i>to detract from, backbite, depreciate.</i>
Caveo te, <i>I am on my guard against you, avoid you, as my foe.</i>	Detrahere aliquem, <i>to lower, to take one down (in reference to place).</i>
Cavere de re aliqua, <i>to give caution or security concerning<sup>1</sup>.</i>	Do tibi literas, <i>I give you a letter (not for yourself).</i>
Cedere alicui, <i>to give place to, to comply with one.</i>	Do ad te literas <sup>2</sup> , <i>I give a letter for you, or I write to you.</i>
Cedere suo jure, <i>to yield or give up his right.</i>	Fœnero or fœneror tibi, <i>I lend out to you at usury.</i>
Consulo tibi, <i>I give you advice, or I consult your interest.</i>	Fœneror abs te, <i>I borrow from you at usury or interest.</i>
Consulo in te, <i>I am-contriving for or against you.</i>	Horrere alicui, <i>(Plin.) to shudder for one.</i>
Consulo te, <i>I consult you, ask advice.</i>	

<sup>1</sup> *Cavere aliquid alicui*—Plaut. To watch over the preservation of any one, that no harm may happen to him. *Obsidibus de pecuniâ cavere*—Cæs. To give security for the money, by hostages. *Pecuniâ alicui cavere*; i. e. To give security for its payment. *Obsidibus inter se cavere*—Cæs. To consult their security by mutual hostages. *Mihi tecum cavendum est*—Plaut. i. e. There must be a proper surety in this suit which I have with you. *Nisi prius te cavero*—Cic. Unless I shall first get security from you.

<sup>2</sup> Thus, *Do servo literas ad te*, I give your servant a letter for you.

**Horrere** aliquem, *to be much afraid of one as an enemy.*

**Imponere** alicui, *to deceive one, put a trick upon one.*

**Imponere** aliquid alicui, *to put one thing upon another; or, to lay any thing as a burden upon any one.*

**Manere**, *to tarry, stay, or abide. (Absolute.)*

**Manere** aliquem, *to wait for one, or expect one.*

**Metuo** tibi, *I am afraid for you, anxious about you, as my friend.*

**Metuo** te, or a te, *I dread you, or fear you, as my foe.*

**Peto** aliquid alicui, *I ask something for (to be given to) some one.*

**Peto** abs te, *I ask of or from you.*

**Peto** poenas de aliquo, *I inflict punishment upon one.*

**Peto** aliquem gladiô, *I strike or attack one with a sword.*

**Peto** locum, *I go to, or direct my steps to, a place.*

**Præire** alicui, *(literally) to go before one; (figuratively) to excel, seldom.*

**Præire** verba, *to speak first what may afterwards be rehearsed by another.*

**Præstare** alicui silentium, benevolentiam, *to afford silence, show kindness.*

**Præstare** aliis or alios virtute, *to excel others in virtue or courage.*

**Præstare** se virum, *to show or prove himself a man.*

**Præstare** culpam or damnum, *to*

*take on ohimself the blame or loss.*

**Præstabo** eum facturum, *I will engage that he shall perform.*

**Prospicio**, provideo, tuæ salutis, *I provide for, take care of, your safety.*

**Prospicio**, provideo periculum, *I foresee danger.*

**Recipio** tibi, *I promise you. Thus also, Recipio in me, I undertake.*

**Recipio** me in locum, *I betake myself to a place.*

**Refero** tibi, *I relate to you.*

**Refero** ad senatum, *I lay before the senate (for discussion).*

**Referre** aliquem, *to resemble one.*

**Renuncio** muneri, hospitio, *to renounce or refuse a present, or act of kindness.*

**Renuncio** consulem, *I declare, proclaim, or announce as consul.*

**Solvo** tibi aliquid, *I pay you something.*

**Solvo** aliquem<sup>1</sup>, *to discharge or liberate one.*

**Sufficere** alicui, *to be sufficient for one, to satisfy.*

**Sufficere** alicui arma, *to furnish or supply one with arms.*

**Sufficere** aliquem, *to choose or put one into the place of another.*

**Temperare** linguæ, manibus; *to restrain, or keep within bounds, the tongue or hands.*

**Temperare** cædibus, or à cædibus, *to abstain or refrain from murders.*

**Temperare** orbem, vires, ratem, *to govern the world; to mode-*

<sup>1</sup> *Solvere obsidionem urbis, et urbem obsidione*—Liv. To raise a siege. *Solvere fœdera*—Virg. To break a league. *Solvere fidem*—Ter. is erroneously, according to Ainsworth, Stephanus, and Turner in his Exercises, to break a promise; but, according to Ruddiman, to discharge, fulfil, or perform a promise, in which sense, he says, Pliny uses *Fidem exsolvere*, and Suetonius *Fidem liberare*. This last is also attributed to Cicero, in the same sense.

<i>rate strength, might or power; to regulate or direct a ship.</i>	<i>quam rem, to study or apply to a thing.</i>
<b>Timeo tibi, I am afraid for you as my friend.</b>	<b>Vacare ab officio, to be exempt from, or to leave off, business.</b>
<b>Timeo te, I fear you as an ene- my. (Same as Metuo<sup>1</sup>).</b>	<b>Vacare culpâ, to be without fault.</b>
<b>Vacare rei alicui, in, or ad ali-</b>	<b>Vacat mihi, I am at leisure.</b>

*Verbs Deponent, which use the voice in o, in the same sense.*

[The following Lists are taken from Vossius de Analogiâ, lib. 3,  
to which work the learner is referred for the examples].

<b>Adulo for Adulor, Attius, Lucr., &amp;c. Alterco for. Altercor, Pacuv., Ter. Assentio and Assentior are both used, ac- cording to Gell., Non., and Diomed. Amplecto for Am- plector, and Amplexo for Amplexor, Q. Claud., Cic., Attius. Aucupo for Aucu- por, Titin., Plaut., Pacuv., &amp;c. Auguro for Auguror, Att., Enn., Virg., &amp;c. Au- spico for Auspikor, according to Priscian, Cato, Nævius. Auxilio for Auxilior, Grac- chus.</b>	<b>Contemplo for Contemplor, Att., Næv., Enn., &amp;c. Con- vivo for Convivor, Enn., Pompon. Crimino for Cri- minor, Enn. Cuncto for Cunctor, Att., Enn. Demolio for Demolior, Alfenus. Delucto. See Lucto. Digno for Dignor, Pacuv., Attius. Ejulo for Ejulor, according to Priscian. Expergisco, Pom- pon. Exsecro for Exsecror, Afranius. Frustror for Frustror, Pom- pon., Plaut., Cæs. Frutico, Colum., Plaut. Fruticor, Cic. Horto for Hortor, according to Priscian. Imito for Imitor, Liv. trag., Varr. Impertio and Imper- tior, Cic. Insidio for Insidior, Callistratus. Jurgo for Jurgor, Lex 12 tab. Lachrymo, Ter., Ov. Lachry- mor, Cic. Læto for Lætor, according to Prisc. Largio for Largior, Sall., Lucil., Ca-</b>
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<sup>1</sup> *Formido mihi*—Plaut. I am afraid for myself, that is, lest some harm be-  
fall me. *Formidat aurum*—Plaut. He is afraid for the gold, that is, lest it  
should be stolen. *Formidare alicujus iracundiam, aliquem, and ab aliquo,*  
that is, To dread his passion, or him, are attributed to Cicero.

- to. *Lucto for Luctor, and Luctito for Luctitor, according to Priscian, Ennius. Ludifico, Plaut. Ludificor, Plaut., Ter., Cic., Liv. Luxurio, Tubero, Virg. Luxurior, Colum., Plin.*
- Medico, Virg. Medicor is used both actively and passively. Mereo for Mereor, Plaut., Turpil., &c. Thus also Promereo, Plaut. Minito for Minitor, Næv., Plaut. Mirro for Miror, Varr. Pompon. Misero for Miseror, Attius. So Misereo and Misereor, whence Miseret and Misereatur. So also Miseresco, Virg., and Commiseresco, Enn. Modero for Moderor, Att., Pacuv., Plaut., Ulpian., and according to some MSS., Salust. Molio for Molior, according to Priscian. And Demolio, Varr., Næv. Moror, Nævius. Munero for Muneror, Turpil. Mutuo for Mutuor (to borrow), Cæcilius.*
- Obsono and Obsonor, active, according to Priscian. Opino for Opinor, Plaut., Pacuv., Enn., Cæcil. Opitulo, Liv. trag. Osculo, Titin.*
- Pacisco, Næv. Palpo, Juv. Palpor, Lucil., &c. So Expalpor, Plaut. Partio for Partior, Lucil., Plaut., Att., Enn. So Impertio for Impertior. Patio for Patior, Næv. Per-*
- conto for Percontor, Novius, Næv. Polliceo for Polliceor, Varr. Populo for Populor, Plaut., Cæcil., Enn., &c. Prælio for Prælior, Enn. Præstolo for Præstolor, Turpil., Liv. trag. Proficisco, Turpil. Progredio. See Congredio. Promereo. See Mereo.*
- Recordo, Quadrig. Refrago for Refragor, according to Nonius. Suffrago for Suffragor, Sisenna. Reminisco. Rufus, Sanct. August. Revertor for Revertor, Pomponius. This is common in classical writers. Rhetorico for Rhetoricor, Novius. Rixor for Rixor, Varr. Rumino, Virg.*
- Scruto for Scrutor; Perscruto for Perscrutor, according to Nonius, Plaut. Sortio for Sortior, Enn. Stipulo, Gloss. Cyrill. Suavio for Suavior, Pompon., Nov. Suffrago. See Refrago.*
- Testo for Testor, according to Priscian. Tuto for Tutor, Plaut., Næv., &c.*
- Vago for Vagor, Plaut., Seren., Prudent., &c. Velifico, Plin., Propert. Juvenal has velificatus Athos passively. But Cicero uses Velificor as a deponent. Venero for Veneror, Plaut. Vocifero for Vociferor, San. Bonifac.*

### *Verbs Passive used as Deponents.*

There are some verbs passive (having a regular active voice) which are used, or were antiently used, as deponents, i. e. in an active signification.

- Affector for Affecto. Affectatus est regnum, Varro.*
- Bellor for Bello. Pictis bellantur Amæzones armis, Virg.*
- Censor for Censeo. Est inter comites Martia censa suos, Ovid.*
- Communicor for Communico.*

*Cum quibus spem communi-*  
*cati sint, Liv.*

**Copulor** for **Copulo**, according  
to Prisc. and Non. *Adeunt,*  
*consistunt, copulantur dex-*  
*teras, Plaut.*

**Erumpor** for **Erumpo**. *Vis ex-*  
*agitata foras erumpitur, Lucr.*

**Fabricor** for **Fabrico**. *Capitolii*  
*fastigium - - - necessitas ipsa*  
*fabricata est, Cic.*

**Feneror** for **Fenero**, Gell.

**Fluctuor** for **Fluctuo**, *Fluctu-*  
*atus animo fuerat, Liv.*

**Juratus sum** for **Juravi**. *Judici*  
*demonstrandum est, quid ju-*  
*ratus sit, Cic.*

**Multor** for **Multo**. *Rebellantes*  
*- - - graviore multatus est poe-*  
*na, Suet.*

**Objurgor** for **Objurgo**. *Curio-*  
*nem objurgatus, Coel. ad Cic.*

**Muneror te** for **Munero**, accord-  
ing to Gell. and Diomed. So  
**Remuneror** for **Remunero**.

**Murmuror** for **Murmuro**, Apul.

**Nutrior** for **Nutrio**. *Hoc pin-*  
*guem et placitam paci nutri-*  
*tor olivam, Virg.*

**Nutricor** for **Nutrico**. *Mundus*  
*omnia nutricatur, Cic.*

**Peragror**. *Peragratu est regi-*  
*onem. Vellei.*

**Perlinor** for **Perlino**. *Ab imis*

*unguibus sese totam ad usque*  
*summos capillos perlita, Apul.*  
But neither this instance, nor  
that of copulor above, is es-  
teemed sufficient proof.

**Pigneror** for **Pignero**, Gell. and  
Non.

**Prævertor** for **Præverto**, Plaut.,  
Liv., Curt., Tac., Apul.,  
Virg. But only the præter-  
perfect active, præverti, is used,  
there being no præversus sum.

**Punior** for **Punio**, Cic. in three  
places.

**Quiritor**, Varr. **Quirito**, Plin.,  
Quinct.

**Ruminor**, Varr., Liv. **Andron.**  
**Rumino**, Virg.

**Sacrificor** for **Sacrifico**, Varr.

**Spector** for **Specto**. *Spectatus*  
*est suum, Varr.*

**Significor** for **Significo**, accord-  
ing to Gellius. To these may  
be added, **Adjutor**, **Conver-**  
**tor**, **Emungor**, **Excalceor**,  
**Fatiscor**, **Focillor**, **Fruticor**,  
**Gliscor**, **Ignescor**, **Labascor**,  
**Ludificor**, **Manducor**, **Com-**  
**manducor**, **Commurmuror**,  
**Palpor** and **Expalpor**, **Præsa-**  
**gior**, **Spolior**, **Urinor**, all  
which Nonius confirms by an-  
tient authorities.

### *Verbs Common, and such as were formerly Common.*

It may be questioned whether any of these were used pas-  
sively in the ordinary language of the classical age.

**Abominor**. **Verrius Flaccus.**  
*Abominatus* (passive.) Liv.,  
Hor.

**Adipiscor** (passive.) Boëth.,  
Justinian., Fab. Max., &c.

**Adminiculor**. *Adminiculati*  
(passive.) Varr.

**Admiror** (to be admired.) Ca-  
nutius.

**Adorior**. *Adortos* (attacked.)  
Aurel.

**Adulor**. *Adulati erant* (they  
were flattered.) Cassius.

**Aggredior** (passive.) Cicero.  
*Aggressus* (undertaken.) Ter.  
Maur.

**Amplector** (to be embraced.) Pe-  
tron., Lucil.

- Antestor (passive.) Liv.  
 Arbitror (passive.) Cœl., Gell.  
 Architector. *Architectata* (built.)  
 Nep.  
 Argumentor. *Argumentata* π-  
 ῥωθέντα. Aufusius ap. Prisc.  
*But, perhaps, he wrote A. Fu-*  
*rius.*  
 Aspernor (to be despised.) Cic.  
 Assector (to be followed.) Enn.,  
 Alpheus philol.  
 Auguror (to be foretold.) Luc.,  
 Cæs. Virgil uses the active  
*auguro, to foretell; and Ci-*  
*cero, auguror, in the same*  
*sense as a deponent.*  
 Auxilior. *Auxiliatus* (assisted.)  
 Lucil.  
 Blandior. *Blanditus* κολακευ-  
 θής. Verrius.  
 Calumnior (to be blamed.) Sta-  
 verius de proportionē.  
 Carnificor (to be tortured.) Si-  
 senna.  
 Cavillor. *Cavillatus*, (teased.)  
 Appul.  
 Cohortor. See Hortor.  
 Comitor (passive.) Justin., Ovid.,  
 Virg.  
 Commentor. *Commentus* π-  
 πλασμένος. Appius Cæcus.  
 Complector (passive.) Virg.,  
 Cic., Scævola.  
 Confiteor (passive), according  
 to Priscian. *Confessus* (pas-  
 sive.) Optatus Afer.  
 Consequor, Consector (to be  
 followed.) Orbilius, Varr.,  
 and Laverius.  
 Consolor (passive.) Quint. Me-  
 tell. Numid., and Asinius  
 Pollio.  
 Conspicor (to be seen.) Plaut.,  
 Varr., Sall.  
 Contestor (passive.) *Contestatur*  
 συμμαρτυρεῖται. P. Aufidius.  
 Criminator (passive.) Cic., Ap-  
 pul., and Boëth.  
 Demolior, Immolior (passive.)  
 Curio pater, Liv.  
 Delargior (passive.) C. Græc-  
 chus.  
 Depeculor (to be plundered.)  
 Lucius Cœlius.  
 Despicor (to be despised.) Qu.  
 Pompeius.  
 Detestor (to be hated.) Apul.  
 Apol. *Detestata* (hated.)  
 Hor.  
 Dignor (to be thought worthy.)  
 Cic. and Gell. *Dignate* (pas-  
 sive.) Virg.  
 Dilargior. See Largior.  
 Dominor (to be ruled.) Nigidius  
 Figulus, poet. vet. ap. Cic.  
 Ementior (passive.) *Ementita*  
 ἐψευσμένα. C. Memmius.  
*Ementitis* (falsified.) Cic.  
 Enitor. *Enixum puerum* (born.)  
 Sulpic. Severus.  
 Exsector. *Execrati* κατα-  
 θέντες. Cato.  
 Exhortor. See Hortor.  
 Exorior. *Res . . . a raro ini-*  
*tio exorsæ, i. e. initæ.* Visel-  
 lius. Here it may be called  
 a verb neuter deponent.  
 Experior (passive.) *Experienda*  
*(to be tried.)* P. Nigid. *Ex-*  
*perta* (tried.) Cic., Attius,  
 and Asin. *Expertus* (tried.)  
 Statius.  
 Exsequor (passive.) Ulpian. and  
 Emporius rhetor.  
 Fari (to be pronounced.) Sue-  
 ton.  
 Fateor (to be confessed.) Cic.  
 Frustror (to be disappointed.) Fe-  
 nestella. *Frustratus* παρα-  
 θής, Laverius.  
 Furor. *Furatis* (being stolen.)  
 Appuleius.  
 Hortor (passive.) Gell., and  
 Tac. *Adhortati* (exhorted.)  
 Cassius. *Cohortatum* (en-  
 couraged.) Marc. Cato. *Ex-*  
*hortatus.* Cic. Senec. *al. exo-*  
*ratus. Exhortato.* Ausonius.  
 Jaculor. *Jaculatus* (struck with  
 an arrow.) Victor Uticensis.

**Immoliōr.** See **Moliōr.**

**Interpretor** (passive.) Paull. jurisoon. Hierony. Augustin. *Interpretata* (interpreted.) Cicero.

**Largior** (passive.) *Dilargitis* (being given away.) Sall.

**Loqui** (passive.) Cœlius.

**Machinor.** *Machinata* (contrived.) Sall.

**Meditor** (passive.) Minutius Felix. *Meditata* μεμελετημένα. Ter., Cic., Ovid., Gell. *Emeditatos.* Appul.

**Metior** (to be measured.) Arnob.

**Metor** (passive.) *Metata* & *metato.* Hor.

**Moderor.** *Moderata* (passive.) Epigr. vet.

**Modulor** (passive.) *Modulata* (modulated.) Gell.

**Moliōr** (to be contrived.) Appul. So **Immoliōr.** *Immolitum.* Liv.

**Nanciscor.** *Nacta* (gotten.) Hyginus, Appul.

**Obliviscor** (passive.) Scholiast. Juvenalis. *Oblita* (forgotten.) Virg. and Boëth.

**Ordior.** *Orsa* (begun.) Colum. *Ordita.* Diomedes.

**Osculor**, usually set down, wants authority.

**Paciscor.** *Pacta erat* (was promised.) Tac.

**Percontor** (to be asked.) *Percontatum pretium.* Appul.

**Polliceor** (passive.) Metellus Numidicus.

**Populor** (to be plundered.) *Populati, populatam.* Cic. But

*populo* is used, whence *populatus* is regularly passive.

**Potior**, with a gen. case (to be possessed by.) Plaut., Ter., &c. **Precor.** *Precandus* (to be prayed to.) Auson. *Ara precanda,* Prudent.

**Queror** (passive,) according to Priscian.

**Remoror** (passive,) according to Hegesippus.

**Reor** (passive,) according to Priscian.

**Sector** (to be followed.) Varro. So **Consector.**

**Solor** (passive,) according to Priscian. See **Consolor.**

**Stipulor** (passive.) Sueton., Liv., and Plaut. **Stipulor** (active.)

Juvenal. **Instipulor** (passive.) Plaut. Active. Plaut.

**Testor.** *Testata* μαρτυρηθέντα. Cic.

**Tueor** and **Tutor** (passive.) Varro.

**Vador** (passive,) according to Priscian.

**Velificor** (passive.) *Velificatus* Athos, Juven.

**Veneror** (passive.) Cæsar Germanicus, Virg.

**Venor** (active and passive,) according to Priscian.

**Vereor** (passive.) Afranius.

**Ulciscor** (passive.) Sall. and Porc. Latro. *Ultus.* Valer, Flaccus.

**Vociferor** (active and passive,) according to Priscian.

**Utor** (passive.) Novius. So also **Abutor.** Varro and Q. Hor-tensius.

These last three lists might have been, perhaps, without impropriety, omitted, since it is evident that they are compiled, chiefly from authors who wrote either before or after the times of classical Latinity. I shall conclude with an enumeration of certain participles which have something peculiar in their nature.



## PARTICIPLES.

The following perfect participles come from neuter verbs, and are used in a passive sense.

*Erratus, festinatus, juratus, laboratus, vigilatus, certatus, cersatus, clamatus, conclamatus, ovatus, sudatus, triumphatus, ululatus*: as, *Errata littora*—Virg. *Festinati honores*—Lucan. *Arte laboratæ vestes*—Virg. *Vigilatæ noctes*—Ovid. &c. Some perfect participles, coming from neuter verbs, are used in a sense which is either neuter, or apparently active: as, *Adultus, coalitus, concretus, conflagratus, deflagratus, conspiratus, dolitus, defectus, emersus, exitus, exoletus, interitus, juratus*, (mentioned also before,) *obsoletus, obitus, occasus, penetratus, placitus, complacitus, præteritus, rebellatus, redundatus, requictus, senectus, suctus, asuetus, consuetus, titubatus*: as, *Adulta virgo*—Liv. i. e. *quæ adolevit*. *Emersus e cæno*—Cic. i. e. *qui emersit*. Cicero and others use *juratus* for *qui juravit*: thus also, actively, *Juratus est mihi*—Plaut. for *juravit mihi*, and, passively, *Quod juratum est*—Cic. &c. To the above-mentioned may be added the following, having an active signification; *Cautus, circumspectus, consideratus, desperatus, effusus, profusus, tacitus, consultus, promptus, argutus, disertus, notus, (qui novit,) ignotus, (qui ignorat;)* also *fluxus, falsus, scitus*, whence *inscitus*, which have assumed the nature of adjectives.

Lastly, there are some participles in *ns* which signify passively; such as *vehens* for *qui vehitur*; *vertens* for *qui vertitur*; *volvens* for *qui volvitur*: as, *Quadrigis vehens*—Cic. for *vectus*. *Ora vides Hecates in tres vertentia partes*—Ovid. i. e. *versa* or *vergentia*. *Annus vertens*—Cic. *Volventibus annis*—Virg. i. e. *dum volvuntur*. But to these, and to others, formed from verbs thus used, it is probable, as has been already stated, that the objective case of a pronoun is understood<sup>1</sup>.

There are certain words compounded with *in*, which have either an affirmative or a negative signification, in which latter sense they must be considered as participials; as *indictus, invocatus, immutatus*, &c. Many, by being divested of their time, or by a change in their construction, become nouns; as *sapiens, doctus, adolescens, animans, abditus, patiens, amans*, &c.

<sup>1</sup> *Volens* seems sometimes to have a passive signification, denoting what is *willed, welcome, or acceptable*: as, *Volentia fuerit plebi hæc et talia*—Tac. *Volentia de ambobus acceperant*—Sall.

## OF THE ARRANGEMENT OR POSITION OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

THE English is an analogous language, in which the words of a sentence are generally arranged in an order according with the natural succession of ideas. The nominative, or the subject of the action, appears first; then the action with its several modifications or accessory circumstances; and, lastly, the object to which it has a reference. This is the natural order of construction. The Latin, on the contrary, is a transpositive language, in which the order of the words is very arbitrary, depending, in a great degree, upon the taste or fancy of the composer, or some particular purpose which he may have in view, sometimes the object, sometimes the action, and sometimes the modification of the action, being made to precede or follow the other parts. Thus, by its having greater variety of inflexions to express different relations, we can, without producing ambiguity, say *Alexander vicit Darium*, *Darium vicit Alexander*, *Alexander Darium vicit*, or *Darium Alexander vicit*, for "Alexander conquered Darius." This variety of arrangement in Latin gives it an advantage over the English, not only in energy and vivacity of expression, but often also in harmony and perspicuity. It is true, that, in English, a similar inversion of words is sometimes admitted: as, "Him the Eternal hurl'd"—*Milton*; "Silver and gold have I none"—*Acts* iii. 6; but this occurs chiefly in poetry, or in impassioned language.—While, however, no certain rules can be given for the order of Latin words, which are applicable to every instance, it may be observed, that, in general,

- 1st. The word governed is placed before the word which governs it:
- 2dly. The word agreeing is placed after the word with which it agrees<sup>1</sup>.

*To these two leading principles shall be subjoined a few particular rules and notes.*

**RULE I.** The adjective or participle is commonly placed

<sup>1</sup> A little attention to these two leading principles, with the following rules, and to the usual order of the English language, will readily suggest what have been named the rules of construing or analysis, that is, the rules for reducing, previously to translation, the Latin into the English order.

after the substantive with which it agrees: as, *Pulverem majorem videri*—Cæs. *Sabin flumen ab castris suis abesse*—Cæs. *Ad exercitum transportandum*—Cæs.

*Note 1.* When the adjective is a short word, and the substantive a long one; or to avoid the *hiatus* occasioned by the concurrence of vowels, the adjective is frequently placed first; as *Hæ disciplinæ, has causas, ea tempestas, innuba puella*.

*Note 2.* The following adjectives, *primus, medius, ultimus, extremus, infimus, inus, summus, supremus, reliquus, cæterus*, when joined to a noun, to denote *pars prima, media, &c.*, are generally placed before their substantives: as, *Prima fabula*—Ter. *Media nox*—Cæs. *Reliqua Ægyptus*—Cic.

*Note 3.* When the substantive, with which the adjective agrees, has a genitive depending on it, the adjective is generally placed first: as, *Ulla officii præcepta*—Cic. in which the substantive on which the genitive depends is placed last.

*Note 4.* When the substantive, with which the adjective agrees, is a genitive governed by another substantive, then also the adjective may be placed first: as, *Tantularum rerum occupationes*—Cæs.

*Note 5.* The adjective is frequently placed first, merely to gratify the ear; as *Bonus puer, magna parte, celer equus*.

*Note 6.* A preposition, or other word, is frequently put between the substantive and adjective; as, *Tota in urbe, Quem in locum, Rem verò publicam amisimus*, in which last a compounded word is divided by the intervention of *verò*.

**RULE II.** The finite verb is usually placed after its nominative, several words often intervening: as, *Neque ulla nostris facultas aut administrandi, aut auxiliandi datur*—Cæs.

*Note 1.* In short sentences, or to contribute to harmony and emphasis, the nominative is often put after the verb: as, *At sectabantur multi*—Cic. *Quem ad finem sese effrænata jactabit audacia?*—Cic. *Stat sua cuique dies*—Virg. *Manet alta mente repostum judicium Paridis*—Virg. It may be observed that, in the two preceding examples, the action of the verb is a principal object of attention, which seems, on that account, placed first; and that the fatal day, and the fatal decision, are likewise so placed as to make a strong and a lasting impression.

*Note 2.* The nominative is put after the verb, when it is the antecedent to a relative that cannot properly come before that verb, nor yet be separated from its antecedent by the intervention of other words: as, *Mittitur ad eos, colloquendi causâ, C. Arpinus eques Romanus, et Q. Junius ex Hispaniâ quidam, qui jam antè,*

missu Cæsaris, ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat—Cæs. *Erat* in Carnutibus summo loco natus *Tasgetius*, *cujus* majores in sua civitate regnum obtinuerant—Cæs.

**RULE III.** The relative is commonly placed after, and as near as possible to, its antecedent : as, Neque conditiones accipiendas arbitrabatur ab *iis*, *qui*, per dolum petita pace, ultro bellum intulissent—Cæs.

**Note 1.** It sometimes happens that the real antecedent is omitted, in which case the substantive is subjoined to the relative, which then agrees with it in case : as, Populo ut placerent *quas* fecisset *fabulas*—Ter. *i. e.* Populo ut *fabulæ* placerent, *quas* [fabulas] fecisset.

**Note 2.** To prevent ambiguity, the relative and its clause are sometimes placed first : as, Hæc *qui* faciat, non ego *eum* cum summis viris comparo, sed simillimum deo judico—Cic. Had the relative clause been placed after *eum*, to which it refers, it would have occasioned too great a separation between the antecedent and the terms of honour intended to be associated with it. Had it been placed after *comparo*, it would have divided the terms of honour. And had it been placed after *judico*, ambiguity would have been produced, since either *eum* or *deo* might have been taken for the antecedent.

**RULE IV.** A noun in an oblique case is commonly placed after the word which governs it : as, *Laudis avidi*, *pecuniæ liberales* erant—Sall. *Cunctis* esto benignus, *nulli* blandus, *paucis* familiaris, *omnibus* æquus—Senec. *Adolescentis* est majores natu revereri—Cic.

**Note 1.** The substantive governed by an adjective in the neuter gender is generally placed after the adjective : as, Nec tibi *plus cordis*, sed *minus* *oris* inest—Ovid.

**Note 2.** This rule, like the others, is frequently neglected, to facilitate utterance and produce harmony.

**Note 3.** It often happens that one or more words intervene between the word governed and the word governing ; but when the words *one* and *another* are rendered in Latin by a repetition of the substantives to which they refer, they closely follow each other ; as *Cuneus* *cuneum* trudit. Thus, also, *Alius aliud* dicit, for *One* man says one thing, and another a different thing.

**RULE V.** The finite verb is commonly placed last in its own clause, and the principal verb is generally placed last in the sentence : as, *Quorum* per fines *ierant*, *his*, *uti* con-

*quitterent et reducerent, si sibi purgati esse vellent, imperavit—Cæs.*

*Note 1.* This rule is often violated for the sake of harmony, and especially when the verb is a monosyllable. Yet, we find many sentences concluding with a word of one syllable, and apparently under the influence of the figures synalepha and ecthipsis: as, *Quæ cædes per hosce annos sine illo facta est—Cic.* *Altera occisa, altera capta est—Cæs.*—*Diu atque acriter pugnatum est—Cæs.* *Intus inclusum periculum est—Cic.* This frequently occurs also, when, the preceding word ending with a consonant, and the final word beginning with a vowel, or *vice versa*, the two syllables are as closely connected in pronunciation as if they belonged to the same word: thus, *Atque unus è filiis captus est—Cæs.* *Quoties consulem interficere conatus es—Cic.* *Impedimentis castrisque potiti sunt—Cæs.* *Adventu tuo ista subsellia vacua facta sunt—Cic.* When the last syllable but one is short, this is named the Iambic cadence. Both poets and prose writers terminate a sentence with a monosyllable, when they intend to express indignation, abruptness, astonishment, or contempt.

**RULE VI.** A verb in the infinitive is usually placed before the verb which governs it, or on which it depends: as, *Jugurtha, ubi eos Africâ decessisse ratus est, neque propter loci naturam Cirtam armis expugnare possit, moenia circumdat—Sall.*

*Note 1.* When the governing verb is understood, infinitives occupy the same place as finite verbs: thus, *Cæterum, quæ pergebat, urbes, agros vastare, prædas agere, suis animum, hostibus terrorem, augere—Sall.*

*Note 2.* To prevent a *hiatus*, for the sake of harmony, or to end a sentence with an emphatic word, the infinitive is frequently placed after the verb on which it depends: as, *Nam servitutum quidem quis vestrum audebat recusare? Ex quibus neminem mihi necesse est nominare; vosmet vobiscum recordamini; nolo enim cujusquam fortis atque illustris viri ne minimum quidem erratum cum maxima laude conjungere—Cic.* *Nam impunè quælibet facere, id est regem esse—Sall.*

**RULE VII.** Dependent clauses, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb, upon which such clauses do chiefly depend: as, *Quibus rebus Micipsa tumetsi initio lætus fuerat, existimans virtutem Jugurthæ regno suo gloriæ fore, tamen postquam hominem adolescentem, exactâ ætate suâ, et parvis liberis, magis magisque crescere intelligit, vehementer eo negotio permotus, multa cum animo suo voluebat—Sall.*

*Note 1.* This rule may, in a great degree, be inferred from Rule V. In the preceding quotation it may be observed, that *volvebat*, being the principal verb, is placed last; and that all the clauses which induced Micipsa's *pondering*, expressive of joy, hope, and alarm, are consistently placed before that verb, whose action they produced, upon which they depend, and with which they are so intimately connected.

*Note 2.* The chief exception to this rule occurs, when the sentence is long and complicated, so that, were all the dependent clauses introduced between the nominative and principal verb, the connection subsisting between these two would either be lost or rendered obscure. When this is the case, the principal verb and its nominative, with the words immediately depending, are placed either first or last in the sentence: thus, *Bellum scripturus sum, quod populus R. cum Jugurtha rege Numidarum gessit; primum, quia magnum et atrox, variaque victoriâ fuit; dein, quia tum primum superbiz nobilitatis obviam itum est*—Sall. Here it may be observed that the *writing* is the principal action in the sentence. The nature of the war is assigned as the *inducement* to write; which two circumstances are, consequently, closely connected. Yet, had the words *scripturus sum*, as being expressive of the chief action, been placed after the dependent clauses, it is obvious that the arrangement would have been not only unharmonious, but perplexed, since the object *bellum*, which, as an antecedent, must precede *quod*, would have been too far removed from its governing word *scripturus*. The following passage is quoted from Seneca, *De Benef. l. 6, c. 31*, as containing striking instances of the propriety, beauty, and energy, produced by placing the principal verb and its nominative at the end of a clause, or the conclusion of the sentence; *Divina atque humana impellentem, et mutantem quicquid obstiterat trecenti stare jusserunt. Stratusque per totam passim Græciam Xerxes intellexit, quantum ab exercitu turba disaret.*

**RULE VIII.** Adverbs are generally placed immediately before the words to which they belong: as, *Nihil tam asperum, neque tam difficile esse, quod non cupidissimè facuri essent*—Sall.

*Note 1.* When the adverb is an emphatic word, it is often placed after; as, *Ut tibi necesse esset in conspectu P. R. vomere postredic*—Cic.

*Note 2.* Words intimately connected with the word to which the adverb refers are generally placed between them: as, *Semperque his aliena virtus formidolosa est*—Sall. *Sed maximè adolescentium familiaritates appetebat*—Sall. *Non tam in bellis et in præliis, quàm in promissis et fide, firmiorem*—Cic.

*Note 3.* *Antequam, postquam, and priusquam* are elegantly di-

added, one part being often put in one member of the sentence, and the other in another : thus, *Ita bello intra dies xxx perfecto, ante cognitum est Gentium victum, quam ceptum bellum nunciaretur*—Eutrop. *Filius anno post Quæstor fuit, quam Consul Mummius*—Cic. *Atque ita perterritos egerunt, ut non prius fugâ desisterent, quam in conspectum agminis nostri venissent*—Cæs.

**RULE IX.** Prepositions usually precede the cases governed by them : as, *Ad lucem dormire*—Cic. *Nihil est ab omni parte beatum*—Hor.

*Note 1.* This rule is contrary to the first general maxim.

*Note 2.* Prepositions are often placed after the relative pronoun; as *Quam circa, quem penes, quos inter*, &c. : thus, also, *Si quos inter societas aut est, aut fuit*—Cic. *Hæc aiunt probari a Stoicis quos contra disputant*—Cic.

*Note 3.* We generally find *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*; and *quicum, quocum, quacum, quibuscum*, are much more frequent than *cum quo*, &c.

*Note 4.* *Tenus* and *versus* are set after their cases; *usque* is sometimes placed before and sometimes after : as, *Daciam tenus venit*—Flor. *Aurium tenus*—Quinct. *Cum Arretium versus castra movisset*—Cic. *Usque Ephesum*—Plin. *Tharsum usque*—Cic. Many other prepositions are placed, both by poets and prose writers, after as well as before their cases : as, *Saxa per et scopulos*—Virg. *Te propter*—Virg. *Hunc adversus*—Nep. *Urbem juxta*—Tac. &c.

*Note 5.* The preposition is elegantly placed between the adjective and substantive : as, *Quam ad suavitatem*—Cic. *Suos inter æquales*—Cic. *Paucos post dies*—Liv. *Hoc ex loco*—Cic. *Nulla in re*—Cic. ; thus also the compounds *quemadmodum, quamobrem*.

*Note 6.* The poets, probably for the sake of the metre, sometimes place one or more words between the preposition and its case : as, *Vulneraque illa gerens quæ circum plurima muros Accipit patrios*—Virg. *Qui faciunt solem certa de surgere parte*—Lucret.

**RULE X.** Certain conjunctions are placed first in a clause or sentence ; some, after the first word ; and others, in the first or second place, indifferently.

*Note 1.* *Autem* and *enim* are sometimes found in the third place : as, *Quid tu autem, asine, hic auscultas?*—Ter. *Odiosa illa enim fuerant, legiones venire*—Cic. *Etiam* is found in the fourth place ; as, *At juvenis nihil etiam sequius suspicatus*—Apol. *Tamen* is sometimes found after the second or third word of its clause : as, *Tu moriere tamen*—Propert. *Tu, si tuis blanditis tamen*—Cic.

**Note 2.** The poets sometimes join *que* to a different word from what the natural order of the sentence requires: as, *Ore pedes tetigitque crura*—Hor. for *tetigit pedes cruraque*.

**Note 3.** The poets also sometimes change the position of the prepositives, *et, atque, nec, neque, sed, siquidem, vel, &c.*: as, *Suspiciens altam lunam, et sic voce precatur*—Virg. *Nec deus hunc mensâ, dea nec dignata cubili est*—Virg. *Ipsa sed in somnis inhumati venit imago Conjugis*—Virg. &c.

**RULE XI.** Words connected in sense should not be separated by words that are extraneous.

**Note 1.** The violation of this rule is named Synchysis; of which the following are examples: *Vidi ego qui juvenem seros desisset amores*—Tibull. for *Vidi ego juvenem, qui. Quisquis erit vitæ, scribam, color*—Hor. Here *scribam* constitutes no parenthetical clause; neither is it connected by sense, government, or concord, with either of the words between which it stands. Its place seems to be before *quisquis*, or, rather, after *color*. *Sed bona si quis Judice condiderit, laudatur Cæsare*—Hor. The place of *judice* seems to be in the clause with *laudatur*. *Penè arsit macros dum turdos versat in igne*—Hor. instead of *Dum versat macros turdos, penè arsit in igne*. To these may perhaps be added such inversions as *Per ego te deos oro*—Ter. *Per ego te, inquit, fili, quæcunque jura liberos jungunt parentibus, precor quæsoque*—Liv. 23, 9.

**RULE XII.** In general, there should be neither a redundancy of long measures or long words, nor of short measures or short words; and, as far as perspicuity and the general system of arrangement will permit, when the foregoing word ends with a vowel, let the next begin with a consonant, and *vice versâ*; taking care, at the same time, that the last syllables of the foregoing word be not the same as the first syllables of the word following, and that many words, which bear the same quantity, which begin alike or end alike, or which have the same characteristic letter in declension or conjugation, do not come together.

Perhaps the following sentence from Cæsar may be considered, according to the way in which it is commonly read, as deficient in some of these particulars; *Quæ pars ut ante dictum est, et regionum latitudine, et multitudine hominum, ex tertia parte Galliæ est æstimanda*; in which there are, within a small compass, three words terminating in *um*, the last two in *num*; two words ending in *itudine*; one word ending in *e*, and another beginning with it; one ending in *æ*, and another beginning with it; six monosyl-



lables almost close together, and two of them, *est* and *et*, of nearly the same sound; a *hiatus* in *latitudine et*, and another in *Galliæ est*; and an alliteration, or a repetition of the concluding syllable of the former word in the commencement of the following, in *est æstimanda*.

These few Rules, aided by practice, and attention to the arrangement adopted by the best classical writers, may, perhaps, be found of some utility. It is almost needless to observe, that, in Latin, as well as in English, a principal object is to avoid such a collocation of words as may lead to ambiguity, or a confusion of ideas; this being done, the ear will be a tolerable guide with respect to the beauty of cadences, and the harmony of periods, as the judgment will be, in regard to a strong, and an emphatic arrangement. As Quintilian observes, "*Felicissimus sermo est, cui et rectus ordo, et apta junctura, et cum his numerus opportunè cadens contingit.*" And again; "*Optimè autem de illa [compositione] judicant aures; quæ et plena sentiunt, et parùm expleta desiderant, et fragosis offenduntur, et lenibus mulcentur, et contortis excitantur, et stabilia probant, clauda deprehendunt, redundantia et nimia fastidiunt.*"—Inst. 9, 4.

## OF FIGURATIVE SYNTAX.

The figures of Syntax are reduced to four kinds, *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, *Enallage*, and *Hyperbaton*.

### OF ELLIPSIS.

*Ellipsis* is the omission, in a sentence, of some word, or words, necessary to supply the regular syntax.

It is termed *strict*, when the word to be supplied is not to be found in any part of the sentence. It affects all the parts of speech; thus,

1. The Noun; as  *Aiunt, supply homines. Non est oneri ferendo, supply aptus.* 2. The Pronoun; as  *Arma virumque cano, supply ego.* 3. The Verb; as  *Quid multa? supply dicam.* 4. The Participle; as  *Saturno rege, supply ente or existente.* 5. The Adverb; as  *Vulcanantur amplius sexcenti—Cæs. supply quam.* 6. The Preposition;

<sup>1</sup> Such as wish to see this subject thoroughly discussed, are referred to the writings of Cicero and Quintilian. Learners may likewise, with considerable advantage, consult Mr. Valpy's "*Elegantiz Latinæ*," and Mr. Lyne's "*Latin Primer*," two school-books containing much useful information.

as *Es Roman*, supply *ad*. 7. The Interjection: as, *Me miserum*, supply *O* or *heu*. 8. The Conjunction, as will be seen under *Asyndeton*.

The ellipsis is named *lax* or *loose*, when the word omitted may be supplied from some part of the sentence: as, *Virtus (cogebat), et honestas (cogebat), et pudor cum consulibus esse cogebat*—Cic. The former kind of ellipsis contains the figures, *Apposition*, *Synecdoche*, and *Asyndeton*. The latter contains *Zuegma*, *Syllepsis*, and *Prolepsis*.

*Apposition* is, when, in putting two substantives together in the same case, *existens*, or the obsolete *ens*, or some other part of *sum*, with a relative, is understood: as, *Urbs Roma*, i. e. *urbs existens, ens, or, quæ est, Roma*.

*Synecdoche* is, when, instead of an ablative of the part, or of the adjunct, an accusative is used, the Greek *κατα*, *secundum*, *quod ad*, or *quoad*, being understood: as, *Expleri (quod ad) mentem nequit*—Virg.

*Asyndeton* is the omission of a conjunction: as, *Abiit, excessit, euasit, erupit*—Cic. supply *et*. *Sex septem dies*—Hor. supply *vel*.

*Zuegma* is, when an adjective or verb referring to different substantives is expressed to the last only, with which it agrees, being understood to the rest: as, *Et genus, et virtus, nisi cum re, vilior algâ est*—Hor. *Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit*—Virg. *Quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses*—Virg. *Zuegma* is found in the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. And sometimes the adjective or verbs agree with the more remote substantive; sometimes with the principal substantive; and sometimes with another.

*Syllepsis* is, when the adjective or verb, joined to different substantives, agrees with the more worthy.

A syllepsis of *gender* is, when an adjective, joined to two substantives of different genders, agrees with the more worthy gender. It is termed *explicit*, when substantives of different genders are expressed: as, *Attoniti novitate pavent, manibusque supinis Consipiunt Baucisque preces timidusque Philemon*—Ovid. It is called *implicit*, when they are suppressed: as, *Ut templi tetigere gradus, procumbit uterque Pronus humi*—Ovid. i. e. *Deucalion et Pyrrha*.

It is also named *direct* or *indirect*. The *direct* is produced by a copulative conjunction: as, *Pater mihi et mater mortui*—Ter. The *indirect*, by a preposition: as, *Dux hostium cum urbe Valentia et exercitu deleti*—Sall. Note 1. When the substantives express things inanimate, the adjective is generally put in the neuter gender: as, --- *arcum* --- *et calamos*; *quæ*—Virg. Note 2. When with two substantives of different genders, a plural substantive is placed in apposition, the more worthy gender is preferred: as, *Ptolemæus et Cleopatra reges Egypti*—Liv. i. e. *rex et regina*.

A syllepsis of the *persons* is, when a plural verb, joined to two substantives of different persons, agrees with the more worthy. It

is named *explicit*, when the persons are expressed : as, *Sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus*—Cic. *Implicit*, or *implied*, when they are not expressed : as, *Quem per urbem uterque defessi sumus querere*—Plaut. It is also *direct* : as, *Ego et Cicero valemus*—Cic. *Indirect* : as, *Ipse cum fratre Capuam ad consules adesse jussi sumus*—Cic. A *syllipsis* of the *numbers* is, when the substantives being of different numbers, the adjective or verb is put in the plural : as, *Phrygii comites, et lætus Iulius, Incedunt*—Virg. *Projectisque amiculo et literis*—Curt. It is sometimes *indirect* : as, *Equites cum Æmilio subvenientes periculo cæteros eximere*—Tacit.

*Prolepsis* is, when the parts, differing in number or in person from the whole, are placed after it, the verb or the adjective not being repeated : as, *Boni quoniam convenimus ambo, tu calamum inflare leves, ego dicere versus*—Virg. i. e. *tu convenisti bonus calamum inflare, ego conveni, &c.* It is named *explicit* when the whole and the parts are mentioned : as, *Consules, Sulpicius in dextro, Petilius in lævo cornu, consistunt*—Liv. *Implicit*, when the whole, or the parts are omitted : as, *Curemus æquam uterque partem; tu alteram, ego item alteram*—Ter. i. e. *nos uterque, ego meam, tu tuam partem curemus. Vestras quisque redite domos*—Ovid. i. e. *vos redite domos, tu tuam, alius suam.*

#### OF PLEONASM.

*Pleonasm* adds unnecessary words : thus, 1. The Noun : as, *Sic ore locuta est*—Virg. 2. The Pronoun : as, *Pater tuus, is erat frater patruelis meus*—Plaut. 3. The Participle : as, *Postquam primus, amor deceptam morte fefellit*—Virg. 4. The Adverb : as, *Præsensit prius*—Plaut. 5. The Conjunction : as, *Itaque ergo amantur*—Ter. *Etsi quamvis*—Cic. Under *Pleonasm* are comprehended, *Parecon*, *Polysyndeton*, *Hendiadys*, and *Periphrasis*.

*Parecon* is the addition of an unnecessary syllable or particle to pronouns, verbs, or adverbs, chiefly, perhaps, for the sake of emphasis ; as *egomet, agedum, agetis, fortassean*.

*Polysyndeton* is a redundancy of conjunctions : as, *Unà Eurusque Notusque ruunt, creberque procellis Africus*—Virg. This use of the conjunctions by Virgil, is noticed under the examination of the Hexameter.

*Hendiadys* (i. e. *ἑν διὰ δύοιν*) expresses one thing, as if it were two things : as, *Pateris libamus et auro*—Virg. instead of *pateris aureis*.

*Periphrasis* is a circuitous manner of expression : as, *Teneri foetus ovium*—Virg. i. e. *lambs*.

#### OF ENALLAGE.

*Enallage*, in a general sense, is the change of words, or of their accidents, one for another. There are various kinds of it : viz. *Antimeria*, *Enallage*, strictly so called, *Heterosis*, and *Antiptosis*.

To Enallage may likewise be referred *Synesis*, *Anacoluthon*, *Hellenismus*, and *Archaismus*.

*Antimeria* puts one part of speech for another: thus, 1. The Noun for the Pronoun: as, *Si quid in Flacco viri est*—Hor. instead of *in me*, for Horace himself is speaking. For the Verb: as, *Tua indicatio est*—Plaut. for *tuam est indicare*. For the Participle: as, *Populum late regem*—Virg. for *regnantem*. For the Adverb: as, *Sole recens otto*—Virg. for *recenter*. For the Interjection: as, *Navibus, infandum! amissis*—Virg. 2. The Pronoun for the Noun: as *suus* for *unicuique proprius*, in *Mittunt sua thura Sabæi*—Virg. For the Conjunction: as, *Huic conjuncta beneficentia est, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellare licet*—Cic. for *quam etiam*. 3. The Verb for the Noun: as, *Nostrum istud vivere triste*—Pers. for *nostra vita*. For the Interjection: as, *age* used in exhortation; *apage* as a token of aversion. For the Conjunction: as *licet* for *quavis*. 4. The Participle for the Noun: as, *amans* for *amator*; *inedentes* for *medici*. For the Verb: as, *Torpedo octogenos fœtus habens invenitur*—Plin. for *habere*. For the Adverb: as, *Lubens fecero et solens*—Plaut. for *libenter et consuetè*. 5. The Adverb for the Noun: as, *Aliud cras*—Pers. for *alius dies crastinus*. Thus also, *benè est, rectè est*, for *bonum est, rectum est*. For the Pronoun *Qui*, with some preposition expressed or understood: as, *Copiant prædones navem illam, ubi vectus fui*—Plaut. for *qua*, or *in qua*. For the Preposition: as, *Intus templo divûm*, (for *in*)—Virg. For the Conjunction: as, *Dum, jam, nunc*, adverbs of time, used, the first as a conditional conjunction, the second as a continuative, and the third as an adversative. Thus also, *quando* for *quoniam*. 6. The Preposition for the Noun: as, *super* for *superstes*, in *O mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago*—Virg. For the Adverb; as *ante, post, infra*, instead of *anted, postea, inferius*. 7. The Interjection for the Noun or Adverb: as, *Hei mihi*, for *malum vel malè mihi est*. 8. The Conjunction for the Adverb: as, *sed* for *imo* in Plaut. *Habet gladium, sed duos*, *Si* for *an* in Ter. *Visam, si domi est*.

*Enallage*, strictly so named, is when one word is substituted for another, the part of speech not being changed; as Noun for Noun, Verb for Verb, &c.: thus,

1. The Substantive for the Adjective: as *Exercitus victor* for *victoriosus*. Thus also the Abstract for the Concrete: as, *conjugium* for *conjug* in Virgil, *Æn. ii. 579*.

2. The Adjective for the Substantive: as, *Possum falli, ut humanus*—Cic. for *ut homo*. Thus also the Concrete for the Abstract: as *verum, bonum, æquum*—for *veritas, bonitas, æquitas*. The Noun proper, instead of the Appellative: as, *Omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones fert*—Senec. in which *Clodios* is put for *homines improbos*, and *Catones* for *viros probos*. The Noun appellative for the Proper: as, *Urbs* for *Roma*. The Primitive for the Derivative: as, *Dardana arma* for *Dardania*; *Laticem Lyæum*, for *Lyæium*, in Virgil. The Derivative for the Primitive: as,

*Ter denis navibus ibant, for ter decem.* The Simple for the Compound: as, *avus* for *abavus*; *nepos* for *pronepos*. The Compound for the Simple: as, *consceleratus* for *sceleratus*.

2. One Pronoun used for another; as the Relative for the Reciprocal, &c. (See Pronouns). The Primitive for the Derivative: as, *Voluntas uestrum*, for *vestra*. *Labor mei*, for *meus*. The Derivative for the Primitive: as, *Desiderium tuum*, *Odium tuum*, for *tui*. (See Pronouns.) The Simple for the Compound: as, *Quis* for *aliquis*. The Compound for the Simple: as, *tibimet* for *tibi*. *Memet* for *me*, in Seneca, Agam. v. 798, and Œdip. v. 847, where *met* is evidently redundant.

4. In the Verb, the Active voice used for the Passive: as, *Jam uerterat fortuna*—Liv. for *versa est*; unless, in such sentences as this, there is an ellipsis of *se*. The Passive for the Active: as, *Placitam Paet nutritor oliuam*—Virg. for *nutrito*. The Primitive for the Derivative: as, *Qui Syracusis habet*—Plant. for *habitat*. *Cernere ferro*—Virg. for *certare*. The Derivative for the Primitive: as, *Ductare exercitum*, *Agitare lætitiā*, *Objectare periculis*, in Sallust, for *ducere*, *agere*, *obicere*. The Simple for the Compound: as, *Maestumque timorem mittite*—Virg. for *omittite*. The Compound for the Simple: as, *Deprecor* for *precor*. Justin. xi. 9. *Retine me*—Ter. Heaut. iii. 4. 23. for *tene*.

4. In the Participle, the Active for the Passive: as, *Tondenti larba cadebat*—Virg. for *tonso*. The Passive for the Active: as, *Dido, vultum demissa, profatur*—Virg. for *demittens*. In the former there is an ellipsis of *me*; in the latter, of *ad*, or *quod ad*.

5. In the Adverb, with regard to its signification: as, *ubi* for *quando*; *ibi* for *tum*, &c. Thus also, the adverbs of quality *bene* and *male* are used for the purpose of intension, instead of *valde*: as, *Sermo bene longus*—Cic. And a determinate number is used for one uncertain: as, *Millies audiri*, for *sæpissime*. *O terque, quaterque beati*, for *maxime beati*. Likewise in respect to their form, the Simple are used for the Compound: as, *quò, quà*, for *quòcunque, quòcunque*.

7. In the Preposition and Conjunction, Enallage occurs, when one is used for another: as, *Ad judicem agere*—Cic. for *apud*. Thus also, *et* is used for *etiam*; *si* for *quamvis*; *dum* for *dummodo*, &c.

1. *Heterosis* uses one Accident, especially of a noun, pronoun, or verb, for another: as, *Ego quoque una, pereō, quod mihi est carius*—Ter. for *qui mihi sum carior*, in which the neuter gender is used for the masculine. *Romanus, Scotus, Gallus*, for *Romani, Scati, Galli*, in which the singular is used for the plural. *Colla, corda, ora*, &c. are used among the poets for *collum, cor, os*, &c. Thus also *nos* and *noster* for *ego* and *meus*.

2. In the Verb, the Indicative is used for the Subjunctive: as, *Me truncus illapsus cerebro sustulerat*—Hor. for *sustulisset*. For the Imperative: as, *Tu hoc silebis*—Cic. for *sile*. For the Infinitive: as, *Verum ego illum, spero mutari potest*—Plaut. for *posse*. The Subjunctive for the Indicative: as, *Uti socordiae te atque ig-*

*navia tradideris, nequidquam deos implores*—Sall. for *implorabis*. For the *Imperative*: as, *quiescas* for *quiesce*—Ter. and *passim*. The *Imperative* for the *Indicative*: as, *Si fastura gregem suppleverit, aureus esto*—Virg. for *eris*. The *Infinitive* for the *Imperfect* of the *Indicative*: as, *Facile omnes perferre ac pati*—Ter. for *perferrebat ac patiebatur*. For the *Subjunctive*: as, *Bona censuerunt reddi*—Liv. for *ut redderentur*.

In regard to the *Time*, the *Present* for the *Imperfect*: as, *Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias*—Ter. for *esses, sentires*. For the *Preterite*: as, *Quamuludum in portum venis?*—Plaut. for *venisti*. For the *Future* of the same mood, or of a different: as, *Quam mox navigo Ephesum*—Plaut. for *navigabo*. *Quem neque gloria, neque pericula excitant, nequidquam hortere*—Sall. for *hortaberis*. The *Imperfect* for the *Present*: as, *Persuadet Castico, ut regnum occuparet*—Cæs. for *occupet*. For the *Pluperfect*: as, *Neque diutius Numidæ resistere quivissent, ni pedites cum equitibus permixti, magnam cladem in congressu facerent*—Sall. for *fecissent*. The *Perfect* for the *Present*: as, *Magnum si pectore posset Excussisse deum*—Virg. for *excutere*. For the *Pluperfect*: as, *Jam flammæ tulerint, inimicus et hausserit ensis*—Virg. for *tulissent* and *hausisset*. For the *Future*: as, *Si hoc bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, vicistis*—Liv. for *vincetis*. The *Perfect Subjunctive* for the *Future Indicative*: as, *Si paululum modo quid te fugerit, ego perierim*—Ter. for *peribo*. The *Pluperfect* for the *Imperfect*: as, *Si saniora consilia pati potuisset, contentus patrio cederet alieni imperii finibus*—Curt. for *posset*. The *Future* for the *Present*: as, *Verbum hercle hoc verum erit*—Ter. for *est*. *Respirâro, si te videro*—Cic. for *respirabo*. For the *Imperative*: as, *Luant peccata; neque illos Javeris auxilio*—Virg. for *juvato* or *juves*.

The *Singular number* for the *Plural*: as, *Quæ loca Numidia appellatur*—Sall. for *appellantur*. The *Plural* for the *Singular*: as, *Moloni Rhodio dedimus operam*—Cic. for *dedi*. The *First person* used indefinitely for the *Third*: as, *Aberat ea regio L. stadia ab aditu quo Ciliciam intramus*—Curt. for *homines intrant*. The *Second* for the *First*, when any one accosts himself, as if another: as, *Impia quid dubitas Deianira mori?*—Ovid. for *ego dubito*. Used also indefinitely for the *Third*: as, *Fidelem haud fermè mulieri invenias virum*—Ter. for *quis inveniat*. The *Third* for the *First*: as, *Si quis me quæret rufus*. DA. *Præsto est*—Ter. for *præsto sum*, for the person himself speaketh.

*Antiptosis* uses one case for another: thus, 1. The *Nominative* for the *Accusative*: as, *Uxor invicti Jovis esse nescis*—Hor. for *te esse uxorem*. For the *Vocative*: as, *Advis letitiae Bacchus dator*—Virg. for *Bacche*. 2. The *Genitive* for the *Nominative*: as, *Expediti militum*—Liv. for *milites*. For the *Dative*: as, *Ut civitates Asiæ, quæ Attali stipendiariæ fuissent, Eumeni vectigal penderent*—Liv. for *Attalo*. 3. The *Dative* for the *Nominative*: as, *Cui nunc cognomen Iūlo*—Virg. for *Iūlus*. For the *Genitive*: as, *Cui dextra trisulcis Ignibus armata est*—Ovid. for *cujus*. For the *Accusative*: as, *Nobis non licet esse iam disertis*—Mart. for *disertos*.

For the *Ablative* with *a* or *ab*: as, *Neque cernitur ulli*—Virg. for *ab ullo*. 4. The *Accusative* for the *Nominative*: as, *Meam uxorem, Libane, nescis qualis siet*—Plaut. for *nescis qualis sit mea uxor*. For the *Dative*: as, *Ut arma sua quisque stantes incurberent*—Sall. for *armis suis*. For the *Ablative*: as, *Omnia Mercurio similis*—Virg. for *in omnibus*. 5. The *Vocative* for the *Nominative*: as, *Quibus Hector ab oris Expectate venis?*—Virg. for *expectatus*. 6. The *Ablative* for the *Dative*: as, *Aliquo negotio intentus*—Sall. for *alicui negotio*. For the *Accusative*: as, *Sæpe suo victor lenis in hoste fuit*—Ovid. for *in hostem*.

*Synesis* is, when the construction refers to the sense, rather than to the precise nature of a word: thus, 1. As to *Gender*: as, *Scelus postquam ludificatus est virginem*—Ter. for *scelestus*. 2. *Number*: as, *Clamor inde concursusque populi, mirantium quid rei est*—Liv. for *mirantis*. 3. As to *both*: as, *Pars in crucem acti, pars bestiis objecti*—Sall. for *acta, objecta*.—*Note*. Sometimes, two verbs referring to the same collective noun, one is put in the singular and the other in the plural: as, *Pars stupet innuptæ domum exitiale Minervæ, Et molem mirantur equi*—Virg.

*Synesis* is divided into the *explicit* and the *implicit*. The *explicit* is when the noun is expressed, to which the verb or adjective refers, although it does not agree with it, but with some other of the same sense, as in the preceding examples. The *implicit* is when the substantive is not expressed, but is implied in the adjective going before: as, *Id mea minime refert, qui sum natu maximus*—Ter. in which *qui* refers to *ego* included in *mea*.

*Anacoluthon* is when the *Consequents* do not agree with the *Antecedents*: as, *Nam nos omnes, quibus est alicundè aliquis objectus labor, omne quod est interea tempus, priusquam id rescitum est, lucro est*—Ter. in which the author began, as if he intended to say *lucro habemus*, and ended as if he had said *nobis omnibus*. As the sentence is, there is no verb to which *nos omnes* is a nominative.

*Hellenismus*, or *Græcismus*, is an imitation of Greek construction; thus, 1. When with Substantives of a different Gender, an Adjective is used in the Neuter gender: as, *Triste lupus stabulis*—Virg. 2. When after certain Adjectives and Verbs, a Genitive is used: as, *Præstans animi. Abstine irarum*—Hor. 3. When after verbs of contending, of distance, of coming together, and of warding off, a Dative is used: as, *Solus tibi certet Amyntas*—Virg. 4. When the Accusative, instead of the Nominative, is joined to the verb referring to the whole of the subsequent part of the sentence: as, *Ego te faciam ut miser sis*—Plaut. for *faciam ut tu*. 5. When the Nominative, instead of the Accusative, is used after *esse*, and similar infinitives: as, *Acceptum refero versibus esse nocens*—Ovid. for *me esse nocentem*. 6. When the Dative, answering to the antecedent, is used with the verb *esse*, and the like, instead of the Accusative: as, *Penelope licet esse tibi sub Principe Nerva*—Mart. for *Penelope*. 7. When to Nouns is added an Infinitive, the Latin language requiring a different form of expression: as, *Fruges con-*

*memore nati*—Hor. for *ad fruges consumendas*. 8. When the accusative of part, or of the adjunct, is used after Adjectives or Verbs: as *Fractus membra*—Hor. *Expleri mentem*—Virg. 9. When the neuter gender of Adjectives is used adverbially: as, *Acerba tuens*—Virg. for *acerbè*. 10. To Greek construction may be referred such ellipses as *Urbem quam statuo vestra est*—Virg. for *urbs quam (urbem)*. 11. The following expressions of Horace may be considered as Græcisms: *Mammæ patres, Equina quales ubera*, for *qualia*. Also, *Animæ quales neque candidiores Terra tulit*, for *qualibus*. To Hellenism may likewise be referred many of those changes noticed under *Heterosis* and *Antiptosis*.

*Archaism* is when an obsolete construction is used: as, *Quid tibi hanc curatio est rem*—Plaut. When *Utor, abutor, fruor*, govern an accusative. When the Future Participle active, and perfect passive, are used as indeclinables, with *esse*: as, *Hanc sibi rem præsidio sperant futurum*—Cic. Likewise when such expressions are used, as *Absente nobis, Præsente testibus*.

#### OF HYPERBATON.

*Hyperbaton* is, in a general sense, a transgression of the common order and position of words or sentences. There are seven kinds of it: viz., *Anastrophe, Hysteron proteron, Hypallage, Synchysis, Tmesis, Parenthesis*, and *Hyperbaton*, strictly so called.

*Anastrophe* is the placing of those words last, (chiefly prepositions) which ought to precede: as, *meum* for *cum me*. *Collo dare brachia circum*—Virg. for *circumdare*.

*Hysteron proteron* changes the natural order of the sense: as, *Valet atque vivit*—Ter.

*Hypallage* is an interchange of cases: as, *Dare classibus Austros*—Virg. for *Dare classes Austris*.

*Synchysis* is a confused arrangement of words: as, *Saxa vocant Itali mediis Quæ in fluctibus aras*—Virg. for *quæ saxa in mediis fluctibus Itali vocant aras*.

*Tmesis* divides a compound word: as, *Per mihi gratum feceris*—Cic. for *pergratum*.

*Parenthesis* is an interruption of the sense, by the insertion of some word, or words: as, *Tityre, dum redeo, (brevis est via,) pasce capellas*—Virg.

*Hyperbaton*, strictly so named, is, when the principal verb in a sentence is put at rather a great distance from its nominative: as,

*Interea reges: ingenti mole Latinus*

*Quadrijugo vehitur curru, cui tempora circum*

*Aurati bis sex radii fulgentia cingunt,*

*Solis avi specimen: bigis it Turnus in albis,*

*Bina manu luto crispans hastilia ferro:*

*Hinc pater Æneas Romanæ stirpis origo,*

*Sidereo flagrans clypeo et cælestibus armis;*

*Et juxta Ascanius magnæ spes altera Romæ:*

*Procedunt castris* - - - - - Virg.



in which, between the nominative *reges* and the verb *procedunt*, there are seven whole verses and a hemistich: in some editions, however, the period is concluded at *ferro, vehuntur* being supposed understood after *reges*, so that *Aeneas* and *Ascanius* are then considered as the only nominatives to *procedunt*.

I shall conclude this explanation of the figures of syntax with a brief account of the principal

### TROPES AND FIGURES OF RHETORIC<sup>1</sup>.

A *Trope* is the elegant turning of a word, for the sake of illustration, from its natural and genuine sense, to one that is relative or secondary.

A *Figure* conveys some beauty, or expresses some passion, by a mode of speaking different from, and more beautiful and emphatical than, the usual way of expressing the same sense.

#### PRIMARY TROPES.

1. A *Metaphor* is a *simile* without formal comparison, and puts a word of likeness for the proper word: as, *Cæptis aspirato*—Ovid. l. e. *favete*.

2. A *Metonymy* changes names, or puts a noun of relation instead of the proper word; as the cause for the effect, the subject for the adjunct, the antecedent for the consequent, &c.: as, *Mars* for *bellum*; *Lyæus* for *vinum*. *Implentur veteris Bacchi*—Virg. old wine.

3. *Synecdoche* puts the whole for the part, or *vice versa*: it likewise confounds the singular and plural: as, *Animæque litandum Argolicæ*—Virg. for *homine Argolico*. *Armato milite complent*—Virg. for *militibus armatis*.

4. *Irony* or *Dissimulation* thinks one thing and expresses another, yet so that the real meaning may be discovered; thus it blames when it seems to commend, commends when it seems to blame, &c.: as, *O salve, bone custos, curâsti probe!*—Ter. You have taken extraordinary care, my trusty keeper! *Egregiam vero laudem et spolia ampla refertis, Tuque puerque tuus*—Virg.

#### SECONDARY TROPES.

These are so named because they may, generally, be comprehended under the primary tropes.

1. *Catachresis* is a bolder or harsher metaphor, as when we say a *Wooden tombstone*, a *Glass inkhorn*, &c.: *Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat*—Virg. The husband of the flock, i. e. *dux gregis*.

2. *Hyperbole* magnifies or lessens beyond the strict bounds of

<sup>1</sup> The tropes and figures, properly, belong to the art of Rhetoric; yet, as they may be classed under that branch of syntax which is called *figurative*, it is not inconsistent with the nature of grammar to give some account of them.

credibility : as, *Rivers of blood. Candidior cygnis*—Virg. *Ocyor Euro*—Virg.

3. *Metalepsis* is the advance, or continuation of a trope, through successive significations : as, *Post aliquot aristas*—Virg. in which *arista*, (a beard of corn,) is put for *seges*, *seges* for *messis*, and *messis* for *annus*, i. e. after some years. *Hinc movet Euphrates, illic Germania bellum*—Virg. in which *Euphrates* is put for *Mesopotamia* which is washed by it, and *Mesopotamia*, for the inhabitants.

4. *Allegory* is a chain of tropes : as, *Claudite jam rivos, pueri, sat prata biberunt*—Virg. Swains, stop now your streams, the meadows have drunk their fill, i. e. Leave off your songs, there has been sufficient entertainment.

5. *Antonomasia* puts a proper name for a common one, and vice versa ; as when we call a debauched person, a *Sardanapulus* ; a grave man, a *Cato* ; a poor man, an *Irus*, a beggarly attendant on Penelope's suitors. *Irus et est subito, qui modo Cræsus erat*—Ovid.

6. *Litætes* affirms more strongly, by denying the contrary : as, *Non laudo*—Ter. I blame you much. *Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici spernit*—Hor. There are persons fond of a glass of old Massic wine.

7. *Onomatopœia* coins words from sound : as *rush, squeak, hiss, crash*. Thus also in Latin, *arma stridentia ; tinnitus æris ; rugitus leonum ; grunnitus porcorum, &c.*

8. *Antiphrasis* is a species of irony depending upon one word, names being given contrary to the nature of the things, as calling a dwarf a giant ; a grove *lucus*, because, perhaps, *non lucet*.

9. *Charientismus* gives soft words for harsh : as, *Bona verba quæro*—Ter.

10. *Asteismus* is a witty jest, or facetious jeer : as, *Qui Bavi-um non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi ; Atque idem jungat vulpes et mulgeat hircos*—Virg. Who hates not Bavius, may it be his curse to love thy verses, Mævius ; and may the same person yoke foxes, and milk he-goats.

11. *Diasyrmus* reflects upon a living enemy : as, *Si cantas, male cantas ; si legis, cantas*—Quintil.

12. *Sarcasmus* insults any one in a malicious manner : as, *I verbis virtutem illude superbis*—Virg.

13. *Parœnia* is a proverbial form of expression : as, *Many hands make light work. Lupum auribus teneo*—Ter. I know not how to act.

14. *Ænigma* is a sort of obscure allegory, or an ingenious riddle : as, *Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Tres pateat cæli non amplius ulnas*—Virg.

#### FIGURES LYING IN THE LANGUAGE.

1. *Antanaclasis* is the use of the same word in different senses : as, *Quis neget Æneæ natum, de stirpe Neronem ? Sustulit hic ma-*

*nam; sustulit ille patrem*—Epigr. The latter took off (that is killed) his mother; the former took off (affectionately removed from danger) his father. *Let the dead bury their dead*—Matt. viii. 22. i. e. them that are dead in sin, bury those that are naturally dead, or lifeless.

2. *Ploce* is the repetition of a proper name, or of another noun, in a way in which the quality of the subject is denoted: as, *His wife is a wife* indeed. *Ex illo Corydon, Corydon est Tempore nobis*—Virg.

3. *Anaphora* begins different sentences, or clauses of the same sentence, with the same word: as, *He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies*—Add. Cato. *Te, dulcis conjux, Te, solo in littore secum; Te, veniente die, Te, decedente, canebat*—Virg.

4. *Epistrophe* is a repetition of the same word, at the end of different sentences or clauses: as, *Are they Hebrews? so am I: Are they Israelites? so am I*—1 Cor. xiii. 11. *Namque ego, crede mihi, si te quoque pontus haberet; Te sequer, conjux, et me quoque pontus haberet*—Ovid. It is sometimes called *Epiphora*.

5. *Symploce* is a complication of the two last, beginning the several clauses with one word, and ending them with another: as, *Quis legem tulit? Nullus: Quis majorem populi partem suffragiis privavit? Nullus: Quis comitiis præfuit? Idem Nullus*—Cic.

6. *Epanalepsis* begins and ends a sentence with the same word: as, *Rejoice in the Lord alway, and again I say rejoice*—Phil. iv. 4. *Multa super Priamo rogitas, super Hectore multa*—Virg.

7. *Anadiplosis* ends one clause, and begins another, with the same words: as, *For whether we live, we live unto the Lord; and whether we die, we die unto the Lord*—Rom. xiv. 8. *Quamdiu quisquam erit, qui te defendere audeat, vives: et vives, ita ut nunc vivis*—Cic. *Hic tamen vivit: Vivit? imo vero etiam in senatum venit*—Cic.

8. *Epanados* repeats in an inverted order the same words, in a second clause: as, *Crudelis mater magis, an puer improbus ille? Improbus ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater*—Virg.

9. *Epizeuxis* repeats the same word, for the sake of emphasis: as, *Ah Corydon, Corydon, quæ te dementia cepit*—Virg. *Excitate, excitate eum, si potestis, ab inferis*—Cic.

10. *Climax* is an amplification by steps, in which each part of a sentence, arising above the former, begins with the conclusion of the former, and in this respect it is a continued *Anadiplosis*: as) *Quæ reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, vobis molestum non est*—Cic. When the sense advances without a strict climax, it is called *Incrementum*; when the sense is gradually heightened, it is called *Anabasis*; and when it falls or decreases, *Catabasis*.

11. *Polyptoton* uses the same word in different cases: as, *Jam clypeus clypeis, umbone repellitur umbo; ense minax ensis, pede*

*per, et cuspidē cuspi*—Stat. The same kind of figure may be applied to genders and tenses.

12. *Paregmenon* uses several words of the same origin, in one sentence: as, *Abesse non potest, quin ejusdem hominis est, qui improbos probet, probos improbare*—Cic.

13. *Paronomasia* plays upon the sound of words: as, Who *dares* greatly, *dies* greatly. *Amor, et melle et felle est fecundissimus*—Plaut. *Tibi parata erunt verba, huic verbera*—Ter.

14. *Homoioteleuton* ends several clauses, with the same sound: as, *Cæsar, dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est*—Sall.

15. *Parachesis*, or *Alliteration*, uses letters or syllables of the same sound: as, *Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires*—Virg. The various kinds of alliteration will be noticed under the remarks on the Hexameter verse.

## FIGURES LYING IN THE SENTIMENT.

### 1. For Proof.

1. *Ætiologia* assigns a reason for a proposition previously expressed: as, *Sperne voluptates: nocet emptæ dolore voluptas*—Hor.

2. *Inversion*, or the turning of an argument, is when an orator makes that for his own advantage which was alleged against him: as, *At fratres meos, inquit, quod erant conscii, in vincula conjecit: cum, igitur, eos vinciret, quos secum habebat; te solutum Romam mittebat, qui eadem scires quæ illos scire dicis*—Cic.

3. *Prolepsis* anticipates objections: as, *Verum anceps pugna fuerat fortuna: fuisset: Quem, metui moritura?*—Virg. The objection is called *Hypophora*. The answer is called *Anthypophora*; and if the objection is turned against the adversary, it is named, as in the last, *Inversion* or *Antistrophe*.

4. *Epitrope*, or *Concession*, concedes a point to an adversary, in order to confute him more effectually: as, *Sint sane, quoniam ita se mores habent, liberales ex sociorum fortunis; sint misericordes in furibus ærarii: — ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur*—Sall.

5. *Mimasis* refutes an adversary by repeating his own arguments, with a sneer, as unworthy of a serious answer: as, *Nunc augur Apollo, nunc Lyciæ sortes, nunc et Jove misqus ab ipso Interpres Divum fert horrida jussa per auras*—Virg.

### 2. For Explanation,

1. *Paradiastole*, or *Contra-distinction*, explains more forcibly by comparing opposites: as, *Non sapiens, sed astutus. Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus Ulysses*—Ovid.

2. *Antimetabole* or *Antimetathesis* is a kind of *Epanados*, repeating opposites in an inverted order: as, *Poëma est pictura loquens, mutum pictura poëma*—Hor.

3. *Antithesis* places contraries in opposition to each other : as, *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*—Virg. *Hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire*—Cic.

4. *Oxymoron* is a seeming contradiction, uniting contraries together : as, *Concordia discors*—Hor. *Cum tacent, clamant*—Cic. *She is dead, while she liveth*—1 Tim. v. 6.

5. *Hypotyposis* gives a lively image or description : as, *Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit*—Virg.

6. *Dialyton*, or *Asyndeton*, omits conjunctions : as, *Ferte citò flammæ, date tela, impellite remos*—Virg. The want of the conjunction denotes celerity of action. See *Ellipsis*.

7. *Polysyndeton* is the reverse of the last, being the use of many conjunctions : as, *Somnus, enim, et vinum, et epulæ, et scortæ, balneaque, corpora atque animos enervârunt*—Liv. See *Pleonasm*.

8. *Gnome* is a general sentiment properly introduced : as, *Imbellium est, verbis non armis, bellum gerere*.

9. *Noemæ* is an elegant application of such a sentiment to a particular purpose : as, *Athenienses quidem literis verbisque bellum adversus Philippum gerébant*—Liv.

10. *Epitheton*, or *Epithet*, is an adjective joined elegantly to a substantive, for the purpose of expressing some peculiar circumstance : as, *Arma diu senior desueta tremantibus ævo Circumdat nequicquam humeris et inutile ferrum Cingitur*—Virg.

### 3. For Amplification.

1. *Incrementum* is an amplification without a strict climax, rising or decreasing in terms of increasing energy : as, *Facinus est vincere civem Romanum; scelus verberare; propriè parricidium necare; quid dicam in crucem tollere?*—Cic.

2. *Synonymia* uses different words, or forms of expression, having the same import : as, *Quem si fata virum servant, si vescitur aurâ Ætheræ, nec adhuc crudelibus occubat umbris*—Virg. for *if he liveth*.

3. *Paralipsis* pretends to omit a charge, in order, thereby, to render it more observed : as, *Nonne etiam alio incredibili scelere hoc scelus cumulasti? quod ego prætermitto et facile patior silei; ne in hac civitate tanti facinoris immanitas aut extitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur*—Cic.

4. *Periphrasis* uses many words in description, where fewer would be sufficient, often expressing an object by circumstances : as, *Fabricator mundi*, for *Deus*. *I must put off this tabernacle*—2 Pet. i. 14. that is, *I must die*. *Et jam summa procul Villarum culmina fument, Majoresque cadunt de montibus umbræ*—Virg. for *it is near sunset*.

5. *Paradigma* draws a comparison from some historical example : as, *Saxa et solitudines voci respondent; testicæ sæpe immanes cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos instituti rebus optimis non poetarum voce moveamur?*—Cic.

6. *Parabola*, or *Simile*, enforces an argument by a judicious

comparison : as, *Repent enim te, tanquam serpens e latibulis, oculis emittentibus, inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, intulisti*—Cic.

7. *Merismus*, or *Epimerismus*, instead of mentioning the whole, enumerates the parts : as, *Senatus odit te ; videre te equites Romani non possunt ; plebs Romana perditum cupit : Italia cuncta exse- cratur*—Cic.

8. *Diaphora* illustrates by comparing or contrasting things un- like : as, *Dissimilis est pecuniæ debitio et gratiæ : nam qui pecu- niam dissolvit, statim non habet id, quod reddidit ; qui autem de- bet, is retinet alienum : gratiam autem et qui refert, habet ; et qui habet, in eo ipso quod habet, refert*—Cic.

#### 4. Pathetic Figures.

1. *Erotesis*, or *Interrogation*, asks a question in an earnest or urgent manner : as, *Creditis avectos hostes ? aut ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum ? sic notus Ulysses ?*—Virg.

2. *Ecphonesis*, or *Exclamation*, shows some violent transport of the mind : as, *My God ! My God ! why hast thou forsaken me ?*—Math. xxvii. 46. *O tempora ! O mores !*—Cic.

3. *Epanorthosis*, or *Correction*, recalls a word, in order to place a stronger or more significant one in its stead : as, *Filiam unicum adolescentulum habeo : ah ! quid dixi ? me habere ? Imo habui*—Ter.

4. *Aposiopesis*, or *Suppression*, leaves the sentence unfinished, through some violent agitation of mind : as, *Quos ego — sed præ- stat motus componere fluctus*—Virg.

5. *Epiphonema*, or *Acclamation*, is a grave reflection on some- thing said before : as, *Tantæne animis cœlestibus ?*—Virg. *Tan- tum Religio potuit suadere malorum !*—Lucret.

6. *Anacœnosis*, or *Communication*, is, when, relying on the ex- pediency or merits of the cause, a forcible appeal is made to the adversary's own conscience : as, *Si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis*—Cic.

7. *Aporia* doubts what is to be said or done : as, *Quos accedam, aut quos appellem ? Nationesne an reges*—Sall. *Revocat ; redeam ? non, si me obsecrat*—Ter. When a Figure thus objects and an- swers, it is said to be in *Dialogismo* ; otherwise in *Logismo*. *Apo- ria* is sometimes named *Diaporesis*.

8. *Apostrophe*, or *Aversio*, is, when, to excite strong attention, the narrative is interrupted by an appeal suddenly made to some person or thing : as, *Vi potitur : Quid non mortalia cogis, Auri sa- cra fames*—Virg.

9. *Prosopopœia*, or *Personification*, represents inanimate objects as living and speaking. Thus Ovid introduces the Earth saying to Jupiter, *Hosne mihi fructus. hunc fertilitatis honorem, Officiique refers*, &c. According to this figure, an absent person may be introduced speaking, or one who is dead, as if he were alive and present. This and the preceding figure are sometimes conjoined : as, *Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres*—Virg.

Other figures, less common, and of inferior note, might be enumerated; instead of which a few general remarks shall be added, on the beauties and blemishes of style.

1. Purity of style is violated chiefly by a *Barbarism* or a *Solæcism*. *Barbarism* is the use of a word not Latin; as *stavi* instead of *steti*, the preterite of *sto*. *Solæcism* is a construction contrary to the rules of syntax; as *Acuta gladius: Faveo te: Scribo cum calamo*. It is further violated by *Archaism*, *Neoterism*, and *Idiotism*. *Archaism* is the use of obsolete words or constructions; and has been already noticed. *Neoterism* is the use of words or phrases not used by authors living in the best ages of Latinity; as *breviarium* instead of *summarium*; *usualis* for *solitus* or *vulgaris*: *Plenum vino: Adulari alicui*;—instead of which the best writers used *Plenum vini: Adulari aliquem*. *Idiotism* is the use of words or phrases not purely Latin, but conformable to the usage or idioms of other languages.

2. *Perspicuity* of language requires that it should be clear and intelligible, and free from the ambiguity or *amphibology* observable in such expressions as *Aio te, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse*.

3. *Equality* of language consists in using neither *more* nor *fewer* words than the subject requires. When the same thing is repeated in different words, this error is called *Tautology*: as, *Ipse egomet venio*. Where a superfluous addition is made, it is called *Perissology*: as, *Ibant quâ poterant; quâ non poterant non ibant*. *Tapi-zosis* is saying less than the subject requires: as, *Saxea verruca in summo montis vertice*.

4. *Propriety* uses suitable words. This is violated by *Acyrologia* or *Catachresis*; as *sperare* for *timere*, in Juvenal, *Jam quartanam sperantibus ægris*. *Vir gregis ipse caper*—Virg. *vir* being applicable only to the human species.

5. *Harmony* consists in the use of such letters and syllables as are grateful to the ear. This is destroyed by *Cacophaton* or the disagreeable position or repetition of letters; as *conlaudo* for *collaudo*. *Sola mihi tales casus Cassandra canebat*—Virg. in which *ca* is thrice repeated; and by *Cacosyntheton*, or a bad arrangement of the words: as, *Versâque juvenum Terga fatigamus hastâ*—Virg.

6. *Simplicity* consists in the avoiding of affectation. It is opposed by *Cacozelia*, or an excessive desire of elegance; as in *Aureus axis erat, temo aureus, autea summæ Curvatura rotæ, radiorum argenteus ordo*—Ovid.

## OF PROSODY<sup>1</sup>.

### THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

By the quantity of a syllable is meant, the duration or continuance of the voice, in pronouncing it.

A syllable is either short, long, or common.

A short syllable is sounded rapidly, like the *a* in the English word *orator*, or the *e* in the Latin word *legere*; and is thus marked, *orātor*, *lēgērē*.

A long syllable is pronounced slowly, and occupies twice the time used in pronouncing a short one, as in the *a* of the English word *mediator*, or of the Latin word *orator*; and is thus marked, *mediātor*, *orātor*.

A common or doubtful syllable may be made long or short, at the option of the poet, as in the first syllable of *patres*, or the middle syllable of *tenebræ* and *volucris*, which are pronounced either *pātres* or *pātres*; *tenēbræ* or

<sup>1</sup> Prosody is commonly defined, to be that branch of grammar, which treats of the quantity of syllables; of their accent, or the tone of voice in pronouncing them; and of versification. The quantity of syllables merits the chief attention. The accents are little attended to, being now used chiefly in a way, in which they denote the distinction of words, or the difference of quantities, rather than variation of tone; but the common rules for placing them will hereafter be given; and also a concise view of the usual kinds of verse, with some remarks on versification.—The question has been much agitated lately, whether Latin poetry should be read chiefly according to quantity, or accent; and it is as yet very far from being determined. Some, however, seem in favour of reading by quantity; while others, perhaps not without reason, incline to the opinion, that quantity may be observed, without the utter neglect of accents, the observance of which, they contend, produced, both in the Greek and Roman languages, the same metrical effect as those prominent syllables (which are commonly called accented) do in the English language, and in other modern languages. But, as Quintilian observes of accents, *Exempla eorum tradi scripto non possunt*.



*tenēbræ* ; *volūcris* or *volūcris* : and when they are marked as common or doubtful, it is done by a conjunction of the two preceding marks, thus—*pātres*, *tenēbræ*, *volūcris*. In prose, however, these are short.

The quantity of a syllable is either natural, that is dependent on the intrinsic nature of the vowel itself, as the *re* of *rēsisto*, in which the *e* is short by nature ; or accidental, as the *re* in *rēstiti*, which becomes long, because it happens to be followed by two consonants.

The quantity of syllables is determined by certain established rules, or, when they fail, by the authority of the poets.

Rules are either General, that is, applicable to all syllables, whether first, middle, or last ; or Special, that is, applicable to particular syllables.

## GENERAL RULES.

### RULE I.

#### A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A vowel before another (or, which is the same thing, before an *h* followed by a vowel, or before a diphthong) in words of Latin origin, is short : as, *pūer*, *nihil*, *egregiæ*.

O Melibœe, *dēus* nobis hæc *olīa* fecit—Virg.

De *nihilō nihil*, in *nihilum* nil posse reverti—Pers.

Ipse etiam *eximīæ* laudis succensus amore—Virg.

#### Exceptions.

1. The *i* of *fio* is long, when it is not followed by *e* and *r* ; as *fīunt*, *fiebant*<sup>1</sup>.

Omnia jam *fient*, *fieri* quæ posse negabam—Ovid.

2. The *e* of the genitive and dative of the fifth declension, when it comes between double *i*, is long ; as *faciēi*.

Ventum erat ad Vestæ quarta jam parte *diēi*—Hor.

3. The *i* is common in genitives in *ius* ; but the *i* of *alterius* is always short, of *alius* always long<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In one line it is long, when, by the general rule, it should be short ;

Injuriū est, nam si esset, unde id *fieret*,

Faceremus.

Ter.

<sup>2</sup> Which gives rise to the line of Alstedius, Corripit *alterius*, semper producit *alius*.—*Solius*, *alterutrius*, and *neutrius* are said to be generally long in approved authors. For *alius*, see B. IV.

*Unius* ob noxam, et furias Ajacis, Oilei—Virg.

Navibus (infandum!) amissis, *unius* ob iram—Virg.

4. The penultimate (or last syllable but one) is long in *aurai*, *aulai*, *terrai*, and other old genitives of the first declension; and in such vocatives as *Pompei*, *Cai*, because these were originally written with a double *i*; thus—*Pompei-i*, *Cai-i*.

*Æthereum* sensum, atque *aurai* simplicis ignem—Virg.

Accipe, *Pompei*, deductum carmen ab illo—Ovid.

5. *Ær*, *Dius*, *eheu*, and, in general, *Io*, a proper name, have the first syllable long. *Ohe* and the interjection *io* have their first common.

*Proximus* est *ær* illi levitate, locoque—Ovid.

————— si candida jusserit *Io*—Juv.

*Ohe*! jam satis est, *øhe*, libelle—Mart.

*Quæ* tibi causa fugæ? quid, *Io*, freta longa pererras?—Ovid.

For Greek words it is impossible to give a certain rule. In many the first vowel is short; as in *Danæes*, *idæa*, *sophia*, *Simois*, *Hýades*, *prosodia*, *symphonia*. In many it is long; as in *Lycæon*, *Sperchius*, *Achelous*, *Enyo*, *María*.

1. Words ending in *ais*, *eis*, and *ois*, generally lengthen the first vowel, as *Nais*, *Briséis*, *Minois*; in *aius*, *eius*, and *oias*, as *Græius*, *Caius*, *Nerëius*, *Pompëius*, *Minöius*, *Tröius*; in *aon* and *ion*, as *Machæon*, *Irion*; the compounds of *λαός*, as *Læodice*, *Læertes*, *Archelæus*. But *Thebais*, *Phæon*, *Aon*, *Deucalion*, *Pygmalion*, and many others shorten the former vowel. In *Nerëides*, *Orion* and *Geryon* it is common.

*Tröius* Æneas Libycis ereptus ab undis—Virg.

2. Greek genitives in *eos*, and accusatives in *ea*, from nominatives in *eus*, generally shorten the *e*; as *Orphëos*, *Orphæa*, but these may be lengthened by the Ionic dialect, thus *Orphëos*, *Orphæa*, *Ilionæa*

*Ilionæa* petit dextra ———— —Virg.

*Idomenæa* ducem ———— —Virg.

3. Those words which, in the Greek language, are written with *η* or *ω*, are long; as *Dëiphobus*, *Dëianira*, *Tröes*, *heröicus*, &c. *Eos* and *eous* have their first common, because written either with *η* or *ε*; and are generally long at the beginning of a line, and short at the end.

*Dëiphobum* vidit lacerum crudeliter ora—Virg.

*Portus* ab *æoo* fluctu ———— —Virg. ———— gentes aperimus *æoas*—Lucan.

4. Those words which, in Greek, are written with *ei* before a vowel, and in Latin with *e* or *i*, have the *e* or *i* long; as, *Ænēas*, *Cassiopēa*, *Cytharēa*, *Centaurēa*, *Penelopēa*, *Galatēa*, *Laodicēa*, *Medēa*, *Mausolēum*. Also, *Basilius*, *Darius*, *Clio*, *Elegia*, *litanīa*, *politīa*, &c. *Chorēa*, *platēa*, *Matēu*, *canopēum*, *Dīana*, are common.

At pater *Ænēas* casu concussus acerbo—Virg.

Non mihi sunt visæ *Clio*, *Chiusve* sorores—Ovid.

————— duxere *chorēas*—Ovid.

Pars pedibus plaudunt *chorēas* ———— —Virg.

There are no rules for the quantities of foreign or barbarous words introduced into the Latin language. Prudentius lengthens the first *a* in *Baal*, Sedulius shortens it. Sidonius lengthens the penultimate of *Abraham*, Arator shortens it. The *a* in *ael* of *Israel*, *Michael*, *Raphāel*, is sometimes long and sometimes short.

## RULE II.

### A VOWEL BEFORE TWO CONSONANTS.

A vowel before two consonants, one or both of which are in the same word with it, or before any of the double consonants *j*<sup>1</sup>, *x*, *z*, being likewise in the same word with the vowel, is long by POSITION; as *ārma*, *Errabāt silva in māgna*; *āxis*, *patrizo*; *cūjus*.

*Pāscere opōrtet oves*, *dedūctum dicere cārmen*—Virg.

*Nēc myrtūs vincēt corylos*, *nēc, laurea Phœbi*—Virg.

Indomitique Dahæ, et pontem indignatus *Arāxes*—Virg.

Nobilibus *gāxis*, opibusque cubilia surgant—Cl.

Nate dea, nam te *mājoribus* ire per altum—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. The compounds of *jugum* have the *i* short before *j*; as *bijugus*, *quadrijugus*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In reality, in such cases, *j* is a vowel, and, with the preceding vowel, constitutes a diphthong; thus *maioribus*. In the same manner, arises the quantity of such words as *ējus*, and *pējus*, which, according to Priscian, the ancients wrote *eiūs* and *peiūs*; thus *ē-ūs*, *pē-ūs*, one of the *is* being elided, or supposed to be elided, in the pronunciation.—(See the following note.)

<sup>2</sup> These words were formerly written *biijugus* and *quadriijugus*, the *j* being the same as *i*, whence also *ajo*, and as Cicero is reported to have written it, *aiio*, instead of *aio*; and one of the *is* being elided, or supposed to be elided, for the sake of the sound,

Martis equi *bijuges*, et magni currus Achillis—Virg.  
*Quadrijugo* vehitur curru, cui tempora circum—Virg.

*Annotations.*

1. If the former word ends in a short vowel, the next word beginning with two consonants, or a double consonant, the vowel often remains short.

Tu poteris virides pennis *hebetare smaragdos*—Ovid.

Jam medio apparet fluctu *nemorosæ* *Zacynthus*—Virg.

OF A VOWEL BEFORE A MUTE AND A LIQUID.

2. A vowel naturally short, followed by a mute and a liquid, both in the following syllable, is common<sup>2</sup>; as *ā-gris*, *pharē-tra*.

there remains *būgus*; or the *j* being sounded, as it is by the Germans and other adjacent nations, like our *y* before a vowel in the same syllable, the word becomes *bi-yūgus*, in the same way as, in English, *opi-ni-on* becomes *opin-yon*. The Spaniards write, *mayor*, for *major*, greater; and in English we have also *mayor* from *major*; they likewise write *yugo* for *jugum*, a yoke; but the *y* they pronounce in a way peculiar to themselves.

<sup>1</sup> This is particularly observable before *sc*, *sp*, *sq*, or *st*; thus, in Horace, *præmiā scribæ*; *malā stultitiæ*; *mihi Stertinius*; *velatumque stola*; *scæpe sty um veritas*; in Ovid, *curvamine spinæ*; *considerē scamnis*; *olentiā stagna*; *tuā stat*; *inamabile stridet* &c. But it is observed that many of these examples are removed by better readings given in MSS. and editions; and that the doctrine of syllables remaining short before *s*, and another consonant, is not confirmed by unquestionable authority. The line,

*Penitē*: spes sibi quisque; sed hæc, quam angusta, videtis—

*Æn.* xi. 309.

is rejected by the ablest writers, as an interpolation. Virgil, however, who has adopted such licences as *fultūs Hyacintho*; *an quā amant*, *quē* enclitic, has lengthened the short syllable but in one line,

*Ferte citi ferrum, date telā, scandite muros.*

Many of those short vowels which are found long before two consonants beginning the following word, are lengthened by Cæsure; as in

*Occul,tā spolia, et plures de pace triumphos*—Juv.

<sup>2</sup> It is, however, short in prose. To produce this kind of position, which is reckoned weak (*debilis*), and is not to be used without some limitation, three things are necessary. 1. That the mute precede the liquid. 2. That the mute and the liquid be both in the following syllable; or otherwise, this rule cannot take place; as in *ab-luo*, *ob-ruo*, in which the *a* and *o*, short by nature,

Et primo similis *volūcri*, mox vera *volūcris*—Ovid.

Natum ante ora *pātris*, *pātre*que obtruncat ad aras—  
Virg.

Et vos *āgrestum* præsentia numina Fauni—Virg.

————— inter *āgrestia* regem—Virg.

are made long by the usual rule of position, and cannot be made short. 3. That the vowel preceding the mute and liquid be short by nature, for, if it is long, it cannot be made short. Hence the *a* in *ācris*, and *mātris*, is always long, because the *a* in *ācer*, and *māter*, is long. In like manner, the penultimate of *salūbris*, and *ambulācrum*, is always long, because they are derived from *salūs*, *salūtis*; and *ambulātum*, both long.

*L* and *r* are the only liquids found in Latin words preceded by a vowel and a mute. *L*, *r*, and also *m*, *n*, have the same force in Greek words, when the preceding vowel is naturally short; as *Cyclopes*, *pharetra*, *Te-cnessa*, *Da-phne*.

Pars læves humero *pharētras*, et pectore summo—Virg.

Virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare *pharētram*—Virg.

Et baccis redimita *dāphne*, tremulæque cupressus—Pet.

Primus amor Phœbi *Dāphne* Peneia, quem non—Ovid.

Martial has imitated the Greeks in shortening a syllable before *gd*,  
*Sardonychias*, *smarāgdos*, *adamantas*, *iaspidas* uno.

This rule, as has been already mentioned, is to be followed with some degree of limitation. Vossius has observed that he would not be inclined to lengthen the penultimate of *genitrix*. And it may be seen, from some of the examples which have been given, that words of three syllables, as *volucris*, *pharetra*, *tenebræ*, having the first short, and the middle deemed common, never have their penultimate long, but at the end of a line.—It may likewise be observed, that words of three syllables, as *agrestes*, *cyclopes*, &c., having the first common, and the second long, seldom have the first short, but at the end of a line; thus, *miseratus āgrestes*—Virg.—Such words as *tonitrua*, *tonitribus*, and *ludibria*, have the antepenultimate long in the latter part of a line; as *tonitrua mentes*—Ovid. *ludibria* ventis—Virg. Indeed, the two first could not be admitted into any part of a heroic line without a long antepenult, and in them the accent also tends to lengthen the doubtful syllable. Ovid and Virgil generally make the first syllable of *lacryma* short; Horace, common. *Lugūbris* is generally long, but is made short by Horace, at the end of a lyric verse. *Ludicra* has generally the penult short. *Pātris* and some others may perhaps be varied in any part of a line.

## RULE III.

## OF DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is long in Latin and Greek words; as *aurum*, *scænus*, *Æneas*, *Eubœa*.

*Thesaurus*, ignotum argenti pondus et *auri*—Virg.

*Infernique lacus*, *Æææque* insula *Circes*—Virg.

*Miratur molem*, *Æneas*, *magalia* quondam—Virg.

*Exceptions.*

1. *Præ* in composition is short before a vowel; as *præustus*, *præeunte*, *præaculus*<sup>1</sup>.

*Stipitibus duris agitur*, *sudibusve præustis*—Virg.

*Nec tota tamen ille prior præeunte carina*—Virg.

2. A diphthong is once short in a line of Virgil, out of composition; thus,

*Insulæ* Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno.

This seems in imitation of the Greeks, who, generally, shorten a diphthong, or a long vowel at the end of a word, the following beginning with a vowel.

## RULE IV.

## OF CRISIS OR CONTRACTION.

Every syllable formed by the contraction of two syllables into one, is long; as *cōgo* for *cōdgo*, the genitive *alius* for *aliūs*<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> This is inaccurately expressed in the short sketch of Prosody, in the Eton Grammar; and from it, the inaccuracy has been copied into many other grammars. "Omnis diphthongus longa est, nisi sequente vocali," should be *nisi præ, sequente vocali*. For as the rule now stands, a solitary exception is made the basis of a general exception to one of the most general rules of prosody.—The diphthong in *præ* is, however, long in

*Præmia cum vacuus domino præiret Arion*—Stat. Theb. 6. The *æ* in *præ* is supposed to have become short, from an elision of one of the component vowels; or it may have arisen from the same cause, through which the diphthong in *Mæotis*, and in one or two other words, is deemed common, viz. from the corruption, in sound, of *æ* (*ae* or *ai*) and *œ* (*oe* or *oi*) originally proper diphthongs, into *e*; owing to which circumstance they are now termed improper.

<sup>2</sup> This is a rule of very extensive application, as well in prose, as in poetry. We are told that the ancients expressed a long syl-

Tityre cōge pecus, tu post carecta latebas—Virg.  
Obscuræ sortis patres *ambāgibus* errant—Ovid.

## SPECIAL RULES.

### OF THE FIRST SYLLABLE, AND OF MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

#### RULE I.

##### OF DERIVATIVES.

Derivatives, and words formed from other words, have the same quantity as the words whence they come : thus *āmicus*, *pāvidus*, *āvitus*, from *āmo*, *pāveo*, *āvus* ; *māternus*, *nātivus*, *fīnitimus*, from *māter*, *nātus*, *fīnis* ; *lēgebam*, *lēgerem*, *lēgam*, &c. formed from *lēgo* ; *lēgeram*, *lēgerim*, *lēgero*, &c. from *lēgi* ; *nōtus*, *nōtitia*, *nōtio*, from *nōtum* ; *virgīneus*, *sanguīneus*, from *virgīnis*, *sanguīnis*.

##### Exceptions.

1. Desiderative verbs, in *urio*, have the *u* short, although formed from the participle in *urus*, which has *u* long ; as *nuptūrio*, from *nuptūrus*<sup>1</sup>.

*Partūriunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*—Hor.

lable, by two vowels ; thus *vēnit*, for *vēnit*, the preterite ; and it will be found, that, in many words, the long syllable arises from the contraction of two vowels. Thus, we write *tibicen* instead of *tibūcen* ; *ambāges* for *ambāges* ; *nōnus* for *nōvēnus* ; *bigæ*, *trigæ*, &c., for *bijūgæ*, *trijūgæ* ; *jūnior* for *jūvēnior* ; *bābus* for *bāvibus* ; *it* for *īt* ; and sometimes *vēmens* for *vēhēmens* ; *mī* for *mīhī*, &c. ; and in joining words, as *mālo* for *māgis.volo*.

Syncope, Crasis, and Synæresis may be thus distinguished. Syncope takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word, without affecting the remaining letters. Crasis contracts two vowels, in the same word, or from different words, into one vowel ; Synæresis, (which will be hereafter explained) two vowels in the same word, into one syllable. The former of these two is applicable to prose and poetry ; the latter, chiefly to poetry.

<sup>1</sup> Other verbs in *urio*, as *ligurio* and *scaturio*, lengthen the *u*. They were antiently written with a double *r*.

2. Frequentative verbs, formed from the second supine of the first conjugation, by changing *ātu* into *īto*, have the *i* short; as *clamīto*, *volīto*.

Infelix sua tecta super *volitaverit* alis—Virg.

3. There are other long derivatives, formed from short primitives; and there are short derivatives, formed from long primitives; thus *jūgerum* from *jūgum*, *sāgax* from *sāgio*<sup>1</sup>.

Et labefacta movens robustus *jūgera* fossor—Virg.

Arva aliena *jūgo* premere, atque avertere *prædas*—Virg.

## RULE II.

### COMPOUND WORDS.

Compound words have the same quantity as the simple words of which they are compounded: as *perlēgo* and *relēgo*, because *lēgo*; *perlēgi* and *relēgi*, because *lēgi*; *imprōbus*, because *prōbus*; *perjūrus*, because *jūs*, *jūris*.

<sup>1</sup> Some of those anomalies have perhaps arisen from the influence of syncope and crasis. Thus *mōbilis* from *mōveo* may have been *mōvōibilis*; *mōmentum*, *mōvimentum*; *mōtum*, *mōvītum*: *fōtum*, *fōvītum*, from *fōveo*; *jūtum*, *jūvātum*; and *jūmentum*, *jūvāmentum*, from *jūvo*. Sometimes the word derived, or formed, becomes short, by dropping one of the consonants which rendered the word whence it is supposed to come, long by position; as *disertus* from *dissero*; *libella* from *libra*; *māmilla* from *māmma*; *volutum* from *vōlvo*; *solutum* from *sōlvo*; *tigillum* from *tignum*; *pōtui* from *pōssum*. When the primitive is necessarily short, by one vowel's preceding another, as in *hŷems*, the derivative sometimes becomes long, after the removal of a vowel; as in *hūberna*, *hīberno*, *hībernacula*. *Liquidus* is supposed to have its first common, (as it may be derived from the deponent verb *liquor*, or from the neuter, *liqueo*,) on the following authority.

Crassaque conveniunt *liquidis*, et *liquida* crassis—Lucret.

For the difference in quantity between many derivatives and their primitives no plausible conjecture can be given; such anomalies must be left to observation. Of this description are the following; *Ambītus* (subst.), *ambītio*, *ambītiosus* from *ambītum*; *ārena* from *āreo*; *āruspex* from *āra*; *dīcax* from *dīco*; *lūcerna* from *lūceo*; *nāto*, *nātas*, from *nātu*; *sōpor* from *sōptō*; *vādum* from *vādo*, &c. *Chūs* from *chūs*; *cōmo*, -is, from *cōma*, hair; *hūmanus* from *hōmo*; *rēgina*, *rex*, *rēgis*, *rēgula*, from *rēgo*; *sēcūs* from *sēcus*; *sēdes*, *sēdile*, from *sēdeo*; *tēgula* from *tēgo*; *vox*, *vōcis*, from *vōco*, &c. Words may be sometimes distinguished, by a difference in quantity: thus *cōmo*, -is, *cōma*, -as; *duco*, *dūcis*, *dux*, *dūcis*; *ego*, *rēgis*, *rex*, *rēgis*.



IF a vowel is changed, in forming the compound, it retains the quantity of the vowel; or diphthong, from which it is changed; as *concīdo*, from *cādo*; *concīdo* from *cādo*; *inīquus* from *æquus*.

*Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cædentque*—Hor.  
*Taurus, et averso cedens canis occidit astro*—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. The following are short compounds from long primitives; *Nihilum* from *kīlum*; *dejēro* and *pejēro* from *jūro*; *veridicus*, *fatidicus*, *causidicus*, and the like, from *dīco*; *semisōpitus* from *sōpitus*; *cognitum* and *agnitum* from *nōtum*; *innūbus* and *pronūbus* from *nūbo*.

*Quæ causa officii? quid quæris? nūbit amicus*—Hor.

*Et Bellona manet te pronūba*; nec face tantum—Virg.

2. *Imbēcillus* from *bēcillus* has the second syllable long, *Ambitum* the supine, and *ambitus* the participle, have the *i* long, although coming from *itum* which has the *i* short; but the substantives *ambitus* and *ambitio* have the *i* short, like *itum*<sup>1</sup>.

*Porto meis, nullo dextram subeunte bēcillo*—Juv.

*Imbēcillus, iners, si quid vis? adde propino*—Hor.

*Jussit et ambitæ circumdare litora terræ*—Ov.

*Et properantis aquæ per amœnos ambitus agros*—Hor.

3. *Connūbium*, from *nūbo*, has the *u* common<sup>2</sup>.

*Connūbio jungam stabili, propriamque dicabo*—Virg.

*Hectoris Andromache! Pyrrhin' connūbia servas*—Virg.

## RULE III.

### OF PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

Prepositions have generally the same quantity in composition as out of it; thus *amitto* and *dēduco* have the first syllable long, because *ā* and *dē* are long. *Aboleo* and *përmo* have the first short, because *āb* and *për* are short.

*Expediam, prima reprensens āb origine, famam*—Virg.

*Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax ābolere vetustas*—Ovid.

<sup>1</sup> *Ambitum* perhaps by crasis of *ambē itum*.

<sup>2</sup> It is contended by some that the *u* is always long, and that *connūbio* and *connūbiis*, although supposed to have *u* short in Virgil, are to be considered as trisyllables, by the figure Synizesis or Synecphonesis; thus *cōn-nūb-yō*; in which case the first foot becomes a spondee instead of a dattyl,

*Exceptions and Annotations.*

1. A preposition ending in a vowel, although out of composition it may be long, becomes short by the first general rule, if followed by another vowel; as *deoscolor*, *prōhibeo*. And if a short preposition end in a consonant, and be followed by another consonant, it becomes long, by the second general rule; as *admitto*, *pērcello*.

*Dē cœlo tactas meminī prædicere quercus*—Virg.

*A media cœlum regione dehiscere cœpit*—Ovid.

—— *ad auras*—Virg. —— *admiscere saporem*—Virg.

*Note.* Sometimes the preposition, instead of becoming long by position, loses its final consonant, and remains short; as *omitto*, *operio*.

*Quod petiit spernit, repetit quod nuper omisit*—Hor.

2. *Pro*, when used as a Greek preposition, for *ante*, is short; as *prōpheta*, *prōlogus*, *prōpontis*: but *pro*, a Latin preposition, is generally long; as *prōdo*, *proveho*, *prōmitto*.  
—— *furtumque Prōmethei*—Virg.

*Quæ tam festa dies, ut cesset prōdere furem*—Juv.

But in many Latin words *pro* is short; as *prōfundus*, *prōfugio*, *prōfugus*, *prōnepos*, *prōneptis*, *præfestus*, *prōfari*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfanus*, *prōfecto*, *prōcella*, *prōtervus*, and *prōpago*, signifying *lineage*; but *prōpago* signifying a *vinestock*, is long<sup>1</sup>.

*Contremuit nemus, et sylvæ intonuerē prōfundæ*—Virg.  
In some it is common; as *prōpino*, *prōpago* (the verb), *prōfundo*, *prōpello*, *prōpulso*, *prōcuro*, *Prōserpina* (in reality a corruption of *Persephone*).

—— *exin corpus prōpellit, et icit*—Lucret.

—— *quæ provehat atque prōpellat*—Lucret.

3. The inseparable preposition *rē* is short; as *rēmīto*, *rēpello*, *rēfero*<sup>2</sup>. But *rē* (which here is supposed to be an ablative) is long in the impersonal verb *rēfert*, it concerns.

<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding such distinctions, *propago*, whose signification is always essentially the same, may be considered among the doubtfuls; to which class *procumbō* is likewise added by some. And, indeed, as some of the compounds with *pro* are reckoned long, because it happens that they are found long among the poets; and, for a similar reason, some are reckoned short, and others doubtful, it is not improbable, that, in all compound Latin words, the poets may have used *pro*, long or short, as it suited their verse.

<sup>2</sup> *Re* is sometimes found lengthened, by doubling the following consonant; as in *rēlligio*, *rēppulit*: but this duplication is generally

Quid tamen hoc *rēfert*, si se pro classe Pelasga  
Arma tulisse *rēfert*—Ovid.

4. The inseparable prepositions, *se* and *dī*, are long; as, *sēparo*, *dīduco*, *dīversus*. But *dī* is short in *dīrimo* and *dīsertus*.

*Dīversos* ubi sēnsit equos, currumque referri—Virg.

Hanc Deus et melior litem natura *dīremīt*—Ov.

In *causa* facili cuivis licet esse *dīserto*—Ov.

#### OF THE FINAL VOWELS OF FIRST WORDS IN COMPOSITION.

The vowels E, I, O, U, and Y, ending the first word of a compound, are generally short. A is long.

#### RULE IV.—A.

Words ending in *a* in the former part of a compound are long; as *quāre*, *quāpropter*, *quātenus*; also *trū* (*trāns*), as in *trādo*, *trāduco*, *trāno*.

*Quāre* agite ō proprios generatim discite cultus—Virg.

1. Except *eūdem*, unless it be the ablative, *hexāmeter*, and *catāpulta*.

#### RULE V.—E.

Words ending in *e* in the first part of a compound are short; as, in the first syllable, *nēfās*, *nēfastus*, *nēfandus*, *nēfarius*, *nēque*; also *trēdecim*, *trēcenti*, *ēquidem*: in the second, *valēdico*, *madēfacio*, *stupēfacio*, *tremēfacio*, and the like; in the third, *hujuscēmōdi*, *ejuscēmōdi*.

*Credebant* hoc grande *nēfās*, et morte piandum—Juv.

#### Exceptions.

1. The first is long in words compounded of *se* for *sex* or for *semi*, as *sēdecim*, *sēmestris*, *sēmōdius*, (but in *sēlibra* it is short); in *nēquis*, *nēquicquam*, *nēquam*, *nēquilia*, *nēquando*, *nēmō*, *crēdo*, *mēmēt*, *mēcum*, *tēcum*, *sēcum*; in words compounded of the inseparable preposition *se*, as *sēcedo*; and in the second of *venēficus* and *vidēlicet*.

*Nēquicquam* seros exercet noctua cantus—Virg.

Note, That *liquefacio*, *tepefacio*, and *patefacio* have their

omitted, except in regard to the verb *rēddo*, so that *rēligio*, *rēliquiae*, *rēliquus*, *rēperit*, *rētulit*, *rēpulit*, *rēducere*, are found long, and with only one consonant.

Neu populum antiqua sub *rēlligione* tueri—Virg.

*Rēlligione* patrum multos servata per annos—Virg.

second syllable sometimes long. *Rarefacio* and *rarefio* also have the *e* generally long. - Vossius observes that Virgil shortens the *e* in such words, and that Lucretius and Catullus lengthen it, the former without cæsura. Indeed, it is probable that in these words it was generally considered common.

Sic mea perpetuis liquēfunt pectora curis—Ovid.

Tabē liquēfactis, tendens ad sidera palmas—Ov.

Et rarefecit calido miscente vapore—Lucret.

Intremuit, motuque sinus patēfecit aquarum—Ovid.

Atque patēfecit, quas ante obsederat ater—Lucret.

#### RULE VI.—1.

Both Latin and Greek words shorten the final *i* of the first word of a compound; as *omnipotens*, *bivium*, *trivium*, *triceps*<sup>1</sup>, *siquidem*, *fatidicus*, *unigenitus*, *agricola*, *vaticinium*, *significo*; *architectus*, *dimeter*, *trimeter*, *Iphigenia*.

*Omnipotens* genitor, tanton' me crimine dignum—Virg.

*Archilochi*, non res, et agentia verba Lycambem—Hor.

#### Exceptions.

1. Those compounds in which the *i* is changed in declining, are long; as *quidam*, *quivis*, *quilibet*, &c., *quantivis*, *quantivunque*, *tantidem*, *unicuique*, *eidem*, *reipublicæ*, *quaticunque*.

Jure mihi invidet *quivis*, ita te quoque amicum—Hor.

2. The final *i* is long in those compounds which may be separated without destroying the sense, that being their regular quantity; as *ludimagister*, or *ludi magister*; *parvipendo*, or *parvi pendo*; *lucrificio*, or *lucrifacio*; *siquis*, or *si quis*.

3. Those words which, in joining, undergo a crasis or syncope, are long; as *tibicen* for *tibiicen*; *bigæ*, *trigæ*, &c. for *bipugæ*, *tripugæ*, &c.; *ilicet* for *ire licet*; *scilicet* for *scire licet*; but *tubicen*, which has suffered neither, is short by the general rule.

*Illicet* ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento—Virg.

4. *Idem* masculine is long; but neuter, short. *Idēdem* has the penultimate short. The first *i* of *nimirum*, the

<sup>1</sup> Words derived from *trīginta* must not be confounded with the compounds of *tris* or *tres*, short by this rule; for *tricesimus*, *trigesimus*, *triceni*, are long, because *trīginta* is long, *ginta* being no distinct word, but a termination.

Bis jam pene tibi consul *trigesimus* instat—Mart,

*i* of *ulique*, *utrobique*, and the second in *ibidem*, are long. *Ubi vis* and *ubique* (and probably most of the compounds of *ubi* and *ibi*) may be found common.

———— amor omnibus *idem*—Virg.

———— nec quicquid *ubique* est (Gentis Dardaniæ)—

Virg.

Clamat : io matres audite *ubique*<sup>1</sup> Latinæ—Virg.

Servor, *ubique* est ; uni mea gaudia servo ?—Ov.

5. The compounds of *dies* have the final *i* of the first word long ; as *bīdium*, *trīdium*, *merīdies*, *prīdie*, *postrīdie*. These two last are long by Exception 3d, being *priori die*, and *posteriori die*.

Si solus tibi *trīduo* legatur—Mart.

*Quotīdie*, and *quotīdianus*, are said to have the *i* sometimes short ; but this is not satisfactorily ascertained, since the lines adduced in proof may, by the figure synizesis, be differently measured : thus,

Conjugis in culpa flagravit *quōttīdīānā*—Catull.

or *quōttīd-yā-nā*.

It must however be confessed, that, thus read, the line is harsh, and is unnecessarily rendered spondaic.

#### RULE VII.—O.

O is short in the first word of a Greek or Latin compound ; as *Argōnauta*, *Arctōphylax*, *areōpagus*, *bibliōtheca*, *philōsophus*, *Timōtheus* ; *bardōcucullus*, *sacrōsanctus*, *duōdecim*, *hōdie*, words compounded of two nouns.

Non nautas puto vos, sed *Argōnautas*—Martial.

A tergo nitet *Arctōphylax*, idemque Bootes—Manil.

Non dices *hōdie*, quorsum hæc tam putida tandem—Hor.

#### Exceptions.

1. Words compounded with *intro*, *retro*, *contro*, and *quando* ; as *intrōduco*, *intrōmitto*, *retrōcedo*, *retrōgradus*, *contrōversia*, *contrōversus*, *quandōque*, *quandōcunque*. To which may be added *aliōquin*, *utrōque*, *cæterōquin*, *utrōbique* ; the compounds of *quō*, as *quōmodo*, *quōcunque*, *quōminus*, *quōcirca*, *quōvis*, *quōque*, and similar ablatives.

*Quandōquidem*, and *quōque*, the particle, have the o short.

Ipsæ *retrōversus* squalentia protulit ora—Ov.

Quodd mœchus foret, aut sicarius, aut *aliōquin*—Hor.

Dicite *quandōquidem* in molli consedimus herba—Virg.

———— damnabis tu *quōque* votis—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> Al. *ubi quæque*. This is the usual reading.

2. Those words, which in Greek are written with an *omega*, have the *o* long; as *Geōmetra*, *Minōtaurus*, *lagōpus*.  
*Minōtaurus* inest, *Veneris* monimenta nefandæ—Virg.

#### RULE VIII.—*U* and *Y*.

*Ū*, and *Y* in Greek words, are short; as, in the first syllable, *dūcenti*, *dāpondiam*; in the second, *quadrūpes*, *centūplex*, *Trojūgena*, *cornūpeta*; also *Polūdorus*, *Polūdamas*, *Polūphemus*, *dorūphorus*.

*Nam* fuit hoc vitiosus; in hora sæpe *dūcentos*—Hor.

*Nam* qualis quantusque cavo *Polūphemus* in antro—Virg.  
 Except *jūdico*, long in its first syllable.

*Et* sapit, *et* mecum facit, *et* Jovē *jūdicat*, æquo—Hor.

#### RULE IX.

##### OF THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF DISSYLLABIC PRETERITES.

Preterites of two syllables have the first long; as *vēni*, *vīdi*, *vīci*, *īvi*.

*Fortunatus* *et* ille deos qui *nōvit* agrestes—Virg.

*Vēnit* summa dies, *et* ineluctabile tempus—Virg.

##### Exceptions.

1. These seven, *libi*, *scīdi* from *scindo*, (for *abscīdi* is long from *abscīdo*, *abscīdi* short from *abscondo*) *fīdi* from *findo*, (for *fīdi*, and *confīdi*, from *fīdo* are long) *tūli*, *dēdi*, *stēti*, *stīti*, have the first syllable short.

*Claudite* jam rivos, pueri; sat prata *līberunt*—Virg.

*Cui* mater mediā sese *tūlit* obvia sylva—Virg.

#### RULE X.

##### OF THE TWO FIRST SYLLABLES OF REDUPLICATED PRETERITES.

Preterites doubling their first syllable have that syllable and the following, both short; as *tētīgi*, *pēpūli*, *pēpēri*, *dīdīci*, *tūtūdi*, *cēcīdi* from *cado*.

*Tityre*, *te* patulæ *cēcīni* sub tegmine fagi—Virg.

##### Exceptions.

1. *Cēcīdi* from *cædo*, and *pēpēdi*, have the second syllable long; and likewise those preterites, in which it is followed by two consonants; as *fēfēlli*, *mōmōrdi*.

*Ebrius* *et* petulans, qui nullum forte *cecīdit*—Juv.

*Extulit*, *et* cœlo palmas cum voce *tetēndit*—Virg.

## RULE XI.

## OF THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF DISSYLLABIC SUPINES.

Supines of two syllables, and the perfect participle formed from them, have the first syllable long; as *cāsum*, *vīsum*, *mōtum*, *vīsus*, *mōtus*.

Terribiles *vīsu* formæ, letumque, laborque—Virg.

Quos ego—sed *mōtos* præstat componere fluctus—Virg.

## Exceptions.

1. *Sātum* from *sero*; *cītum* from *cio*<sup>1</sup>; *lītum* from *lino*<sup>2</sup>; *sītum* from *sino*; *ītum* from *eo*; *dātum* from *do*; *rūtum* (as well as *rūitum*, and hence *dirūtum*, *erūtum*, &c.) from *ruo*; *qūtum* from *queo*; *rātum* from *reor*; and *fūtum* from the obsolete *fuo*, (but whence *fūturus*) have the first syllable short.

Corripuit sese, et tectis *cītus* extulit altis—Virg.

Cui *dātus* hærebam custos, cursusque regebam—Virg.

Effigiemque toro locat, haud ignara *fūturī*—Virg.

*Dirūta* sunt aliis, uni mihi Pergama restant—Ovid.

2. *Stātum* is common: hence we find *stāturus*, *constāturus*, *obstāturus*, *stāmen*, *Stātius*, a man's name; and *præstītum*, *stātus* -ūs, *stātus* -a -um, *stātio*, *stātuo*, *stābilis*, *stābulum*, *stātor*, *stātim*, &c., the former of which are said to come from *sto*, the latter from *sisto*.

Non *præstāta* sibi præstat natura sed unus—Prosp.

*Constātura* fuit Megalensis purpura centum—Mart.

Urbem quam *stātuo* vestra est.———Virg.

Hic *stātus* in cælo multos permansit in annos—Ovid.

Tunc res immenso placuit *stātura* labore—Lucan.

## RULE XII.

## OF THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF POLYSYLLABIC PRETERITES AND SUPINES.

Preterites and supines of more than two syllables have

<sup>1</sup> *Cītum* from *cio* is long; hence *cītus*, *accītus*, *excītus*, *concītus*.

*Excītum* ruit ad portus, et littora complent—Virg.

*Cītus* in the sense of *divisus* is long, coming from *cio*; but *cītus*, quick, is short, from *cio*, and hence *concītus*, hastened. The verb and adverb *cito*, formed from it, are short, and also the compounds, as *excīto*, *concīto*, *recīto*.

<sup>2</sup> *Oblītus*, smeared, from *lino*, is to be distinguished from *oblītus*, having forgotten, from *obliviscor*.

the same quantity in their first syllable as the present; thus *vōcavi* and *vōcatum* have the first short, because the first of *vōco* is short; *clāmavi* and *clāmatum* have the first long, because the first of *clāmo* is long.

*Si vōcat officium turbā cedente vehetur*—Juv.

*Induit, implevitque mero, divosque vōcavit*—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. The following are short in the first syllable, although coming from long presents, *pōsui*, *pōsitum*, from *pōno*; *gēnui*, *gēnitum*, from *gigno*; *pōtui* from *pōssum*; *sōlutum*, *vōlutum*, from *sōlvo* and *vōlvo*.

*Sæcula? qui tanti talem gēnuère parentes*—Virg.

### RULE XIII.

#### OF THE PENULTIMATE OF POLYSYLLABIC SUPINES.

Supines of more than two syllables, in *atum*, *etum* and *utum*, lengthen the last syllable but one; as *amātum*, *delētum*, *minūtum*.

Supines in *itum* from preterites in *ivi*, also have the penultimate long; as *cupivi*, *cupītum*, *petivi*, *petitum*, *polivi*, *polītum*. But the compounds of *eo*, *ambio* excepted, have the penultimate short.

Supines in *itum*, coming from any other preterites, shorten the penultimate; as *cubui*, *cubitum*, *monui*, *monitum*, *abolevi*, *abolitum*, *agnovi*, *agnitum*, *credidi*, *creditum*. *Recensitum* of *recenseo* is long, because it originally comes from the obsolete *censio*, *censivi*.

*Namque ferunt luctu Cycnum Phaëthontis amāti*—Virg.

*Delētas Volscorum acies, cecidisse Camillam*—Virg.

*Hectore, qui redivit exuvias indūtus Achillei*—Virg.

*Adjicit extremo lapides oriente petitos*—Ov.

*Cedamus Phœbo, et moniti meliora sequamur*—Virg.

*Prisca recensitis evolvite sæcula fastis*—Claud.

### RULE XIV.

#### OF THE PENULTIMATE OF PARTICIPLES IN *RUS*.

Participles in *rus* always lengthen the last syllable but one; as *amāturus*, *habīturus*, *ausūrus*.

*Si peritūrus abis, et nos rape in omnia tecum*—Virg.



## OF THE INCREMENTS OF NOUNS.

By the increments of nouns, is meant the syllable, or syllables, by which an oblique case exceeds the nominative.

If a noun has one syllable, in an oblique case, more than the nominative, it is said to have one increment, or increase; as *rex*, *re-gis*; *sermo*, *ser-mo-nis*.

The quantity of the increment of all the other oblique cases is regulated by that of the genitive; as *sermōni*, *sermōnem*, *sermōnibus*, &c. in all which the *o* is long, because the *o* of *sermōnis* is long. There is but one exception to this rule, viz. *bōbus*, but this is, in reality, a contraction of *bōvibus*, from *bos*, *bōvis*. When a word of one syllable increases, the penultimate is considered as the increment; as the *re* in *re-gis* from *rex*, and never, in any word, the last syllable; and it is to be observed, that, when there are more increments than one, which seldom happens but in the plural, they are to be reckoned in retrograde order, beginning with the penultimate.

Nouns, in general, have but one increase in the singular; but *iter*, *jecur*, when its genitive is *jecinoris*, *supellex*, and the compounds of *caput*, ending in *ps*, have two increments:

Thus, *iter*, *i* — *ti* — *ne* — *ris*.  
*jecur*, *je* — *ci* — *no* — *ris*.  
*supellex*, *supel* — *lec* — *ti* — *lis*.  
*anceps*, *an* — *ci* — *pi* — *tis*.

The dative and ablative of the third declension, in *ibus*, have generally two increments; as *ser-mo-ni-bus*. The forementioned words have three increments; thus,

*i* — *ti* — *ne* — *ri* — *bus*.  
*je* — *ci* — *no* — *ri* — *bus*.  
*supel* — *lec* — *ti* — *li* — *bus*.  
*an* — *ci* — *pi* — *ti* — *bus*.

The uncommon increase of these words arises from their originally coming from nominatives, now obsolete, which consisted of a greater number of syllables, than the nominatives to which they are now assigned.

## OF THE INCREMENTS OF THE SINGULAR NUMBER.

*Of the 1st, 4th, and 5th, Declensions.*

In the first, fourth, and fifth declension, there is no incre-

ment in the singular, but that in which a vowel precedes another ; as in the first, in such words as *aulai*, *aurai* ; in the fourth, in *anuis*, *anui*, instead of *anus*, *anui*, &c. ;—and in *rei* and *spei*, and the like, of the fifth ;—the quantity of all which words is ascertained by the first general rule.

#### INCREMENTS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

##### RULE XV.

The increments of the second declension are short ; as *tener*, *teneri* ; *satur*, *saturi* ; *vir*, *viri* ; *puer*, *pueri*<sup>1</sup>.

Præsentemque *viris* intentant omnia mortem—Virg.

##### Exceptions.

1. *Iber*, *Iberi*, and its compound *Celtiber*, *Celtiberi*, lengthen the penultimate.

Aut impacatos a tergo horrebis *Iberos*—Virg.

#### INCREMENTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

##### RULE XVI.—A.

Nouns in *a* shorten the penultimate ; as *dogma* -*ātis*.

Non quivis videt immodulata *poëmata* *judex*—Hor.

##### RULE XVII.—I.

Nouns in *i*, compounds of *meli*, shorten the penultimate ; as *hydromeli*, *hydromelitis*.

##### RULE XVIII.—O.

1. *Īnis*, from *o*, is short ; as *cardo*, *cardinis*.

2. *Ēnis*, and *ōnis*, from *o*, are long ; as *Anio*, *Aniēnis* ; *Cicero*, *Cicerōnis*.

3. Gentiles in *o* generally shorten the increment ; as *Macedo*, *Macedōnis* ; *Saxo*, *Saxōnis*. To which add *Lingōnes*, *Senōnes*, *Teutōnes*, *Vangīōnes*, *Vascōnes*, with the penultimate short. Some lengthen their penultimate ; as *Suessiōnes*, *Vettiōnes*, *Burgundiōnes*, *Eburōnes*. Juvenal shortens *Britones* ; Martial lengthens it.

*Note.* Nouns in *on*, taken from the Greek *ων*, which sometimes drop the *n*, preserve in Latin the same quantity

<sup>1</sup> These nouns in *r* are formed, by Apocope, from nouns in *us* ; as *tenerus*, *puerus*, *saturus* ; and, therefore, strictly speaking, they have no increment in their singular.

in their increments, which they have in Greek; as *Agamemnon* or *Agamemno*, *Agamemnōnis*, with the penultimate short; *Demiphon* or *Demipho*, *Demiphōnis*, with the penultimate long.

Sanguine placāstis ventos, et *virgīne* cæsa—Virg.

Hæc tum multiplici populos *sermōne* replebat—Virg.

Non longinqua docent domito quod *Saxōne* Tethys—Claud.

Qua nec terribiles Cimbri, nec *Britōnes* unquam—Juv.

Quam veteres braccæ *Britōnis* pauperis et quam—Mart.

Quo ferus injusto petiit *Agamemnōna* ferro—Ovid.

#### RULE XIX.—C.

Nouns in *ec* lengthen the penultimate; as *halec -ēcis*; *Melchisedec -dēcis*.

*Halēcem* sed quam protinus ipsa voret—Mart.

#### RULE XX.—D.

Nouns in *d* shorten the penultimate; as *David -īdis*; *Bogud -ūdis*.

Erecto indulget *Davidis* origine lumen—Juvenc.

Ecclesiastical writers often lengthen the penultimate of *David*.

#### RULE XXI.—L.

1. Masculines in *al* shorten the penultimate; as *sal*, *sālis*, (masc. or neut.) *Hannibal -ālis*.

2. Neuters in *al* lengthen *ālis*; as *animal -ālis*.

3. *Sol* lengthens *sōlis*; and also Hebrew nouns in *el* lengthen the penultimate; as *Michaël -ēlis*; *Daniel -ēlis*.

4. All other nouns in *l* shorten their increment; as *vigil -īlis*; *consul -ūlis*; *exul -ūlis*.

*Vela* dabant læti, et spumas *sālis* ære ruebant—Virg.

Pronaque cum spectent *animālia* cætera terram—Ovid.

Regia *sōlis* erat sublimibus alta columnis—Ovid.

Aut ursum aut *pugiles*, his nam plebecula gaudet—Hor.

#### RULE XXII.—N.

1. No certain rule can be given for the quantity of the increment from *on*.

Many nouns lengthen the penultimate: as *Helicon*, *Chiron*, *Demiphon*, *Simon*, *Agon*, *Solon*, *Lacon*, *Sicyon*, *-ōnis*.

Many shorten it; as *Memnon*, *Actæon*, *Iāson*, *Agamemnon*, *Amazon*, *sin**don*, *Philæmon*-ōnis. *Sidon*, *Orion*, and *Ægæon* have the penultimate common. (See Rule XVIII.)

2. Nouns in *en* shorten the penultimate; as *crimen*-īnis; *flumen*-īnis.

3. All other nouns in *n* lengthen the penultimate; thus *an*, *ānis*, as *Titan*-ānis; *en*, *ēnis*, as *Siren*-ēnis; *in*, *īnis*, as *delphin*-īnis; *yn*, *ynis*, as *Phorcyn*-ynis.

Credit, et excludit sanos *Helicōne* poētas—Hor.

Et velut absentem certatim *Actæōna* clamant—Ov.

*Ægæōna* suis immania terga lacertis—Ov.

Audiērat duos laxantem *Ægæōna* nexus—Stat.

Quodque magis mirum est, auctorem *crimīnis* hujus—Mart.

Concitat iratus validos *Titānas* in arma—Ov.

Orpheus in sylvis, inter *delphinas* Arion—Virg.

#### RULE XXIII.—R.

1. *Ar* neuter lengthens *āris*; as *calcar*-āris.

*Except.* These neuters shorten *āris*; *bacchar*, *jubar*, *nectar*, -āris, to which add *hepar*-ātis; also the adjective *par*, *pāris*, with its compounds; as *impar*, *impāris*; *dispar*, *dispāris*, &c.

2. These nouns ending in *r* lengthen the increment; as *Nar*, *Nāris*; *fur*, *fūris*; *ver*, *vēris*; *Recimer*, *Recimēris*; *Byzer*, *Byzēris*; *Ser*, *Sēris*; *Iber*, *Ibēris*, as well as *Iber*, *Ibēri*, of the second declension.

3. Greek nouns in *ter* lengthen *tēris*; as *crater*-ēris; *character*-ēris; *spīnther*-ēris. *Except* *æther*-ēris, the penultimate short.

4. *Or* lengthens *ōris*; as *amor*, *timor*, -ōris.

*Except.* 1. Neuters; as *marmor*, *æquor*, -ōris. 2. Greek nouns in *or*; as *Hector*, *rhetor*, -ōris. 3. *Arbor*, -ōris, feminine, and the adjective *memor*, (formerly *memōris*) *memōris*.

*Ador* forms *adōris*, or *adōris*, the penultimate being common, whence *adōreus*, in Virgil, Horace, and Claudian. *Decōris*, long, is said to come from *decor*; *decōris* short, from *decus*.

5. Other nouns in *r*, not mentioned, shorten the penultimate: thus *ar*, *āris*, masculine; as *Cæsar*-āris; *lar*, *lāris*; *er*, *ēris*, of any gender, as *aër*, *aēris*; *mulier*-ēris; *cadaver*-ēris; also *iter* (formerly *itiner*) *itinēris*, and *verlēris* from the obsolete *verber*: *ur*, *ūris*, and *ōris*, as *vultur*,

*murmur, furfur, -ŭris; femur, robur, jecur<sup>1</sup>, ebur, -ōris: yr, ŷris, as martyŷr, martŷris.*

*Seu spumantis equi foderet calcāribus armos—Virg.*

*It portis jubāre exorto delecta juvenus—Virg.*

*Ardentes auro, et pāribus lita corpora guttis—Virg.*

*Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Sēres—Virg.*

*Indulgent vino, et vertunt cratēras ahenos—Virg.*

*Inque dies quanto circum magis æthēris æstus—Lucr.*

*Quo magis æternum da dictis, diva, lepōrem<sup>2</sup>—Lucr.*

*Multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectōre multa—Virg.*

*Si nigrum obscuro comprēderit æēra cornu—Virg.*

*Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auræ—Virg.*

#### RULE XXIV.—AS.

1. Latin nouns in *as* lengthen the increment; as *Mæce-nas, ætas, pietas, -ātis; vas, vās, a vessel.*

Except *anas, unātis; mas, mār, and vas, vād, (a security),* their penultimate being short.

2. Greek nouns in *as* shorten *ādis, ātis* and *ānis*; as *Pallas, lumpas, -ādis; artocreas, artocreātis; Melas, Melānis.*

*Insignem pietāte virum tot adire labores—Virg.*

*Tyrtæusque māres animos in martia bella—Hor.*

*Instar montis equum divina Pallād, arte—Virg.*

#### RULE XXV.—ES.

*Es* shortens the increment; as *miles, militis; seges, se-gētis; præses, præsidis; obses, obsidis; Ceres, Cērēris; pes, pēdis.*

Except *locuples, quies, mansues, -ētis; hæres, merces, -ēdis*: also Greek nouns which have *etis*; as *lebes, Thales, tapes, magnes, -ētis*, all with the penultimate long.

*Metiri se quemque suo modulo æ pēde, verum est—Hor.*

*Ascanium surgentem, et spes hæredis Iūli—Virg.*

*Viginti fulvos operoso ex ære lebētas—Ovid.*

#### RULE XXVI.—IS.

Nouns in *is* shorten the increment; as *lapis, Phyllis, -idis; cinis, cinēris; sanguis, sanguinis.*

<sup>1</sup> And *jecnōris*.

<sup>2</sup> Distinguish *lepōr -ōris*, (elegance), from *lepūs -ōris*, (a hare).

*Except.* 1. *Glis, gliris*, and *vīres*, the plural of *vis*, which have the penultimate long. 2. Latin nouns which have *itis*; as *dis, ditis*; *lis, litis*; *Quiris, Samnis, -itis*. But *Charis*, a Greek noun, has *Charitis* short. 3. *Crenis, Crenidis*; *Nesis, Nesidis*; *Psophis, Psophidis*, lengthen the penultimate, but the last has it once short in *Statius*. 4. Greek nouns in *is*, which have also the termination *in*; as *Salamis*, or *Salamin, -inis*.

Immolat et pœnam scelerato ex sanguine sumit—Virg.

Sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam—Virg.

Insequeris tamen hunc, et lite moraris iniqua—Hor.

Tres fuerant Charites, sed dum mea Lesbia vixit—

Auson.

Sylvaque, quæ fixam pelago Nesida coronat—Stat.

Tyburis umbra tui, Teucer Salamina patremque—Hor.

#### RULE XXVII.—OS.

*Os* has its increment long; as *nepos, nepōtis*; *flos, flōris*; *os, ōris*; *custos, ōdis*; also Greek nouns in *os*; as *rhinoceros -ōtis*; *Tros, heros, -ōis*.

*Except.* Three have their increment short, *bos, bōvis*; *compos, impos, -ōtis*.

Qui legitis flōres, et humi nascentia fraga—Virg.

Egressi optatâ potiuntur Trōes arenâ—Virg.

Perpetui tergo bōvis, et lustralibus extis—Virg.

#### RULE XXVIII.—US.

Nouns in *us* shorten the increment; as *lepus, corpus, -ōris*; *vellus -ēris*; *tripus -ōdis*.

*Except.* 1. Those nouns which have *udis, uris*, or *utis*, lengthen the penultimate; as *incus, incūdis*; *tellus, tellūris*; *salus, salūtis*. But these three are short; *Ligūris* from *Ligur* or *Ligus*; *pecūdis* from the obsolete *pecus*; and *intercūtis* from *intercus*.

2. Comparatives in *us* lengthen the penultimate, preserving the same quantity as in the masculine and feminine genders; as *melius, meliōris*.

Ut canis in vacuo lepōrem cum Gallicus arvo—Ovid.

In medio: sacri tripēdes viridesque coronæ—Virg.

Fas et jūra sinunt: rivos deducere nulla—Virg.

Non ego te Ligūrum ductor fortissime bello—Virg.

Perge, decet, forsan miseros meliōra sequentur—Virg.

## RULE XXIX.—Y8.

1. Ys shortens the increment *ŷdis*, or *ŷdos*; as *chlamys* -*ŷdis* or -*ŷdos*.

2. Ys lengthens *ŷnis*; as *Trachys* -*ŷnis*.

In medio, *chlamyde*, et pictis conspectus in armis—  
Virg.

Herculeâ *Trachyne* jube, sub imagine regis—Ovid.

## RULE XXX.—BS, PS, MS.

Nouns in *s* preceded by a consonant, shorten their increment<sup>1</sup>; as *cælebs* -*ibis*; *stips*, *stîpis*; *Lælaps* -*âpis*; *Cæcrops*, *Dolops*; -*ôpis*; *auceps* -*cûpis*; *hiems* -*ĕmis*: also, *anceps* -*cîpîtis*; *biceps*, *bicîpîtis*, and similar compounds of *caput*, in which both increments are short.

Except. The following lengthen their increment: *Cyclops* -*ôpis*; *seps*, *sêpis*; *gryps* -*ŷphis*; *Cercops* -*ôpis*; *plebs*, *plêbis*; *hydrops* -*ôpis*.

Hic *Dolopum* manus, hic sævus tendebat Achilles—  
Virg.

Ad matres primo *ancîpîtes*, oculisque malignis—Virg.  
*Antiphatæ* memores immansuetique *Cyclôpis*—Ovid.  
*Fortunam*, et mores antiquæ *plêbis*, et idem—Hor.

## RULE XXXI.—T.

Nouns ending in *t* shorten the penultimate of *itis*; as *caput*, *capîtis*; *sinciput*, *sincipîtis*.

Magna fuit quondam *capîtis* reverentia cani—Ov.

## RULE XXXII.—X.

1. A noun in *x* shortens the vowel before *gis* in the genitive; as *harpax* -*âgis*; *græx*, *grĕgis*; *aquilex* -*lĕgis*; *Biturix* -*igis*; *Styx* -*ŷgis*; *Allobrox* -*ôgis*; *conjux* -*ûgis*; *Phryx*, -*ŷgis*.

Except. *Lex*, *lĕgis*; *illex*, *exlex*, -*lĕgis*; *rex*, *rĕgis*;

<sup>1</sup> That is, when a single consonant comes between the increment and the termination. If two consonants intervene, the penultimate is necessarily long by position; as *excôis*, *excôdis*; *pars*, *pârtis*.

*coccyx -ŷgis*, *mastix -īgis*; and *frūgis* from the obsolete *frux*, are long.

Quinque grēges illi balantum, quina redibant—Virg.

Ad Stŷga Tænariā est ausus descendere portā—Ovid.

Prima dedit lēges . . . . . —Ovid.

2. A noun in *ex* shortens *īcis*; as *vertex -īcis*; *pontifex -īcis*.—Except *vibex* (rather *vibix*) *-īcis*, long.

Qualem virgineo demessum pollice florem—Virg.

3. Other nouns in *x* generally lengthen the increment: thus nouns in *ax*; as *pax*, *pācis*; *fornax -ācis*.—Except. *Abax*, *smilax*, *Atrax*, *dropax*, *anthrax*, *fax*, *Atax*, *climax*, *panax*, *opopanax*, *styrax*, *colax*, the compounds of *phylax* and *corax*, as *Arctophylax*, *Nomophylax*, *nycticorax*, *phalacrocorax*, all have *ācis* short.

In *ex*; as *vervex -ēcis*.—Except. *Nex*, *nēcis*; *vīcis* and *prēcis*, wanting nominatives; also *fœnisex*, *resex*, *ēcis*; and *supellex -ectilis*, have the penultimate short.

In *ix*; as *radix*, *cicatrix*, *felix*, *nutrix*, *victrix*, *altrix*, and, probably, (notwithstanding a line in Lucilius) following the usual analogy of verbal nouns, *natix -icis*.—Except. *Appendix*, *fornix*, *coxendix*, *chœnix*, *Cilix*, *calix*, *pix*, *ilix* (a decoy), *hystrix*, *varix*, *flix*, *salix*, *larix*, *-īcis*; and *nix*, *nīvis*, and *mastix īchis* (a gum), which have the penultimate short.—*Mastix -īgis* (a Greek noun), a whip, is long.

In *ox*; as *vox*, *vōcis*; *velox -ōcis*.—Except. *Cappadox*, *præcox -ōcis*, short.

In *ux*; as *lux*, *lūcis*; *Pollux -lūcis*.—Except. *Dux*, *cruz*, *nux*, *trux* have *ūcis* short.

In *yx*; as *bombyx ŷcis*.—Except *onyx -ŷchis*; *Eryx -ŷcis*; *calyx -ŷcis*; *Naryx -ŷcis*, which have the penultimate short.

Note. *Syphax*, *sandyx* and *Bebryx* have the penultimate of the genitive common.

Fraternæque fidem pācis petiitque, deditque—Ovid.

Dicite felices animæ, tuque, optime vates—Virg.

Et filicem curvis invisam pascit aratris—Virg.

Contritumque simul cum mastiche confer anethum—Seren.

Vōce vocat . . . . . —Virg.

Mancipiis locuples, eget æris Cappadōcum rex—Hor.

Lūcis egens ær . . . . . —Ovid.

Bebrŷcis et Scythici procul inclementia sacri—Val. Flac.

Possessus Baccho sæva Bebrŷcis in aula—Sil. Ital.



## PLURAL INCREMENTS.—A, E, I, O, U.

## RULE XXXIII.

1. *A, e, o*, in plural increments, are long ; as *musārum*, *rērum*, *dominōrum*, *ambābus*, *rēbus*.

*Mœnala transieram latebris horrenda ferārum*—Ov.

*Sunt lacrymæ rērum*, et mentem mortalia tangunt—Virg.

*Sic ubi dispositam*, quis quis fuit ille *deōrum*—Ovid.

*Exin se cuncti divinis rēbus* ad urbem—Virg.

2. *I* and *u* are short ; as *sermonibus*, *tribus*, *quibus*, *artibus* from *ars* ; *veribus*, *lacibus*, *artibus* from *artas*.

*Montibus* in liquidas pinus descenderat undas—Ov.

*Pars* in frustra sccant, *veribusque* trementia figunt—Virg.  
*Bōbus*, or *būbus*, has been already noticed as a contraction, from *bōvibus* ; and, consequently, is long.

*Nescia*, nec quicquam junctis debentia *bōbus*—Ovid.

## INCREMENT OF VERBS.

When any part of a verb exceeds in number of syllables the second person singular of the present indicative, active, the excess is considered as the increment or increase. As in nouns, the last syllable is never reckoned the increment ; so that when there is only one increment, it must be the penultimate.

*Da<sup>1</sup>—mus*, *fle<sup>1</sup>—tis*, *sci<sup>1</sup>—res* have one increment, because *das*, *fles*, and *scis* are monosyllables. *A—ma<sup>1</sup>—ba<sup>2</sup>—mus*, *a—ma<sup>1</sup>—bi<sup>2</sup>—tis* have two increments, because they exceed *amas* by two syllables. *A—ma<sup>1</sup>—ve<sup>2</sup>—ri<sup>3</sup>—tis* has three increments. *Au—di<sup>1</sup>—e<sup>2</sup>—ba<sup>3</sup>—mi<sup>4</sup>—ni* has four increments, because it has four syllables more than *audis*. In determining the increments of deponent verbs, an active voice may be supposed ; thus *co—na<sup>1</sup>—tur* has one increment, *co—na<sup>1</sup>—ba<sup>2</sup>—tur*, two, *co—na<sup>1</sup>—re<sup>2</sup>—mi<sup>3</sup>—ni*, three, because *conas* of the fictitious active voice has but two syllables. The increments of these may also be regulated by other verbs of the same conjugation, which have an active voice.

## RULE XXXIV.—A.

*A* is long in the increments of verbs ; as *stābam*, *amārem*, *legebāmus*, *audiebāmini*, *bibāmus*, *venerāmus*.

*Stabat* in egregiis Arcentis filius armis—Virg.

*Exceptions.*

1. *Do* and its compounds of the first conjugation have *a* short in their first increment; as *dāmus*, *dābunt*, *dāre*; also *circundāmus*, *verundābo*, &c., the penultimate being short. But in any other increment, *do*, like its compounds of the third conjugation, is long; as *dābāmus*, *dederātis*, *circundābāmus*, *credāmus*.

*Hæc ego vasta dābo, et lato te limite ducam*—Virg.

*Luce palam certum est igni circundare muros*—Virg.

RULE XXXV.—*E*.

*E* is long in the increments of verbs; as *amēmus*, *amāremus*, *amavissētis*, *docēbam*, *docērem*, *legēbat*, *legērunt*, *legēris*, *legēre*, both of the future passive, *audiēmus*, &c.

*Flēbant*, et cineri ingrato suprema *ferēbant*—Virg.

*Sed qui pacis opus citharam cum voce movēres*—Ovid.

*Exceptions.*

1. *E* before *r* is short in the first increment of any present and imperfect of the third conjugation; as *legēris* or *legēre* of the present indicative, passive; *legēre*, the present infinitive active, and imperative, passive; *legērem* and *legērer*, the imperfect subjunctive, active and passive. But *rēris* and *rēre*, in the third, and in other conjugations, are long; as *legerēris*, *legerēre*; *amarēris*, *amarēre*; *docerēris*, *docerēre*, &c.

*An quia, cum legēret vernos Proserpina flores*—Ovid.

*Nostra, neque ad sedes victor veherere paternas*—Virg.

2. *Bēris* and *bēre* are every where short; as *amabēris*, *amabēre*; *docebēris*, *docebēre*; and among the antients, *largibēris*, *experibēre*, of the fourth—Excepting where the *b* belongs also to the termination of the present, *scribēris*, and *scribēre*, of the future, passive, being long by the general rule.

*Hoc tamen infelix miseram solabēre mortem*—Virg.

3. *E*, before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, and the persons formed from

! This is applicable only to verbs in their natural state, and not to such as have suffered contraction.

them, is short<sup>1</sup>; as *amavĕram, amavĕras, amavĕrim, amavĕro, docuĕram, ĕram, fuĕram, potĕro, potuĕro, &c.*

Vincere, nec duro *potĕris* convellere ferro—Virg.

By Systole, the poets sometimes shorten *e* before *runt*; as  
Obstupui, *stetĕruntque* comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit—  
Virg.

Dî tibi divitias *dedĕrunt*, artemque fruendi—Hor.

#### RULE XXXVI.—I.

*I* is short in any increment of verbs; as *amabĭmus, docebitur, legĭmus, cupĭtis, aggredĭmur, audiremĭni, audimĭni, audiebamĭni.*

*Linquĭmus* Ortygiæ portus, pelagoque volamus—Virg.

*Venimus*<sup>1</sup>; et lātos indagine *cinximus* agros—Ovid.

#### Exceptions.

1. These have *i* long; *sĭmus, velĭmus, nolĭmus*, with the other persons coming from them and their compounds; as *sĭtis, velĭtis, nolĭtis; nolĭte, nolĭtote; malĭmus, malĭtis; possĭmus, possĭtis, &c.*

Et gratam sortem, tutæ modo *sĭmus*, habemus—Ovid.

2. *I* before *vi*, in preterites, is always long; as *petĭvi, quæsiĭvi, audĭvi*; and also in the other persons; as *petĭvistĭ, quæsiĭvit, audĭvimus, &c.*

Cessi, et sublato montem genitore *petĭvi*—Virg.

3. The first increment of the fourth conjugation is long; as *audĭmus, audĭtis, audĭtur, audĭto, audĭrem, scĭmus, scĭre*; also in the antient *audĭbo*, and in *audĭbam* sometimes found contracted, and the usual *ĭbam* and *ĭbo* of *eo*.—When a vowel follows, the *i* is short by position, as *audĭunt, audĭebam.*

Omnibus *audĭtur*. Sonus est, qui vivit in illa—Ovid.

Tu ne cede malis; sed contra audentior *ĭto*—Virg.

*ĭbimus* in pœnas - - - - - —Ovid.

Observe, That *imus* in every preterite, and in that of the fourth conjugation also, is short; as *juvĭmus, vidĭmus, fe-*

<sup>1</sup> In such verbs of the fourth conjugation as have, in the first persons plural of their present and perfect indicative, the same words in regard to spelling, there is a distinction by the quantity; the penultimate of the former being long, as *venĭmus, reperĭmus*; that of the latter short, as *venĭmus, reperĭmus*.

*cimus, venimus*, the first increment being short; *amavimus, adolevimus, pepercimus, munivimus*; the second being short.

*Bis sex Nelidæ fuimus* conspecta juventus—Ovid.  
(See the preceding note.)

### *Rimus* and *Ritis*.

*Rimus* and *ritis* in the preterite subjunctive are short.

*Egerimus, nosti*; et nimium meminisse necesse est—  
Virg.

*Rimus* and *ritis* in the perfect future (future subjunctive) are common<sup>1</sup>.

*Videritis* stellas illic, ubi circulus axem—Ovid.

Dein cum millia multa *fecerimus*—Catull.

Cum maris Ionii *transieritis* aquas—Ovid.

<sup>1</sup> In regard to the quantity of the terminations *rimus* and *ritis* of the subjunctive, the ancient grammarians were divided; and it is not an easy matter to ascertain it. Diomedes, Probus and Servius thought the future long: Vossius seemed to incline to the same opinion, though he owned that there were authorities for its being considered short. Diomedes and Agroetius thought the preterite short; Probus, long.—It is not always easy to distinguish these two tenses, since, without materially altering the sense, they may be, in many instances, interconvertible. The perfect of the potential seems to be both past-perfect contingent and future-perfect contingent. The perfect future has also so great an affinity to the preterperfect potential that often a word may, consistently with the sense, be supposed to belong to either. As these tenses are usually interpreted in English, there is a great resemblance in their structure, as well as in the ideas which they express. Both are composed of verbs in present time, the one a verb of present liberty or the like, the other of present intention or obligation; of an infinitive denoting subsequent or depending possession; and a participle significant of the perfection of the action denoted by the verb: thus, "I may have written," "I shall have written." We find by A. Gellius, 18, 2. that it was a subject of dispute at Rome whether the tense in *rim* ought to be set down as past or future, or both. Such disputes may, perhaps, have arisen from the accessory circumstances which are implied, besides the immediate action of the verb; in the same manner as, in English, two forms precisely the same in their structure and reference are characterized by certain grammarians under different times, namely, "I may write," and "I shall write," the former being named from the accessory idea, a present, and the latter, from the depending action, a future, while, in reality, if we apply the same criterion to them,

## RULE XXXVII.—O.

O in the increments of verbs is always long; as *amatôte*, *facitôte*, *itôte*.

Hoc tamen amborum verbis *estôte* rogati—Ovid.

## RULE XXXVIII.—U.

U in the increments of verbs is short; as *possūmus*, *volūmus*, *sūmus*, *qucesūmus*.

Qui dare certa feræ, dare vulnera *possūmus* hosti—Ov.  
For the penultimate of *urus*, see Rule XIV.

## AN APPENDIX.

*Concerning the Quantity of the First and Middle  
Syllables of certain other Words.*

I. Patronymics masculine, in IDES, or APES, generally have the penultimate short; as *Priamīdes*, *Atlantiādes*.—Except those formed from nouns in *eus*; as *Pelīdes*; also *Belīdes*, *Lycurgīdes*, *Amphiaraīdes*, *Japetionīdes*, which lengthen it.

Atque hīc *Priamīdem* laniatum corpore toto—Virg.  
Par sibi *Pelīdes*: nec inania Tartara sentit—Ovid.

II. Patronymics, and those a-kin to them, in AIS, EIS, ITIS, OIS, OTIS, INE and ONE, generally lengthen the penultimate; as *Achāis*, *Ptolemāis*, *Chryseīs*, *Ænēis*, *Memphītis*, *Oceanītis*, *Minōis*, *Latōis*, *Icariōtis*, *Nilōtis*, *Nerīne*,

they are either both present or both future. Indeed, it has been contended that the future had the termination *rim* as well as *ro*; so that it is reckoned not improbable that both may originally have been but one tense, which had both a past and a future reference. In addition to the authorities for reckoning *rimus* and *ritis* common, there is likewise reason to consider *ris* of the future at least, as common; and this is an argument, founded on the analogy observed in other tenses between the quantity of the final syllable of the second person singular, and the penultimate of the first and second persons plural increasing a syllable, for considering the following *rimus*, and *ritis* also common.—*Ris*, *rimus* and *ritis* of the preterite are commonly accounted short; but it is exceedingly probable, that, whether referred to the preterite, or perfect future, they still might be used as common.

*Acrisiōne*. But *Thebāis* and *Phocāis* shorten the penultimate. *Nerēis* is common.

Protinus Ægides, rapta *Minōide*, Dian—Ovid.

*Thebaidis* jussis sua tempora frondibus ornant—Ovid.

III. Adjectives in ACUS, ICUS, IDUS, and IMUS, generally have the penultimate short; as *Ægyptiācus*, *dæmoniācus*; *academicus*, *aromaticus*; *callidus*, *perfidus*, *lepidus*; *finitimus*, *legitimus*; also superlatives, *pulcherrimus*, *fortissimus*, *optimus*, *maximus*, &c. Except *merācus*, *opācus*; *amicus*, *apricus*, *puticus*, *mendicus*, *posticus*; *fīdus*, *infīdus*; *vimus*, *trīmus*, *quadrīmus*, *patrimus*, *matrimus*, *opīmus*; and the two superlatives, *imus*, and *prīmus*.

Utque suum laqueis, quos *callidus* addidit auceps—Ov.

— *Fidum* Æneas affiatur Achaten—Virg.

IV. Adjectives in ALIS, and almost all in ANUS, ARUS, IVUS, ORUS, and OSUS have their penultimate long; as *conjugālis*, *dotālis*; *montānus*, *urbānus*; *amārus*, *avārus*; *æstivus*, *fugitivus*; *canōrus*, *decōrus*; *arcnōsus*, *perniciōsus*. —But the penultimate of *barbārus*, *opipārus* and *ovipārus* is short.

Adjecisset opes, animi irritamen *avāri*—Ovid.

Pictus acu tunicas, et *barbāra* tegmina crurum—Virg.

V. Verbal adjectives in ILIS shorten the penultimate; as *agilis*, *facilis*, *fusilis*, *utilis*, &c. But those adjectives which are derived from nouns are generally long; as *anīlis*, *civīlis*, *herilis*, &c. to which may be added *exilis*, and *subtilis*; also the names of months, *Aprīlis*, *Quīntilis*, *Sextilis*. Except *humilis*, *parilis*, and *similis*, a word of uncertain origin, whose penultimates are short. But all adjectives in ATILIS, whether derived from verbs or nouns have the penultimate short; as *plicatilis*, *versatilis*, *volatilis*, *fluvialilis*, &c.

Nec tibi deliciæ *faciles*, vulgataque tantum—Ovid.

At qui umbratā gerunt *civīli* tempora quercu—Virg.

Et cognoscenti *similis* fuit . . . . . —Ovid.

VI. Adjectives in INUS, derived from living things, and denoting possession; also numeral distributives, proper names, and gentile nouns, lengthen the penultimate; as *Agninus*, *caninus*, *leporinus*; *Binus*, *trīnus*, *quīnus*; *Albinus*, *Cratinus*, *Iustinus*; *Alexandrinus*, *Latinus*, *Venusinus*, &c. To these may be added certain adjectives having a reference to animal actions; as *adulterinus*, *fēstinus*, *gelasinus*, *genuinus*, *libertinus*, *mediastinus*, *opinus*, and *inopinus*, *paupertinus*, *peregrinus*, *supinus*. Also, adjectives of place; as *collinus*, *marinus*, *vicinus*; and those derived from

nouns denoting time ; as *matutinus*, *vespertinus* ; and lastly these few, not reducible to a class, *Austrinus*, *Caurinus*, *cisterninus*, *clandestinus*, *repentinus*.

*Sicaniam peregrina colo* ..... —Ovid.

*Et matutini volucrum sub culmine cantus*—Virg.

VII. Adjectives in *INUS*, derived from inanimate things, such as plants, trees, stones, and from other nouns generally denoting matter ; also from adverbs of time, or from substantives denoting the four seasons of the year, have their penultimate short ; as *Amaracinus*, *crocinus*, *hyacinthinus* ; *cedrinus*, *faginus*, *oleaginus* ; *adamantinus*, *amethystinus*, *smaragdinus* ; *corallinus*, *crystallinus*, *murrhinus* ; *Crastinus*, *diutinus*, *perendinus*, *pristinus*, *serotinus* ; *Earinus*, *oporinus*, *chimerinus*, *therinus* ; also *annotinus*, *hornotinus*. To which add *bombycinus*, *elephantinus*, which seem to refer rather to the silk, and ivory, than to the animals themselves.

*Et lux cum primum terris se crastina reddet*—Virg.

..... *Mens tantum pristina mansit*—Ovid.

VIII. Diminutives in *OLUS*, *OLA*, *OLUM*, and *ULUS*, *ULA*, *ULUM*, shorten the penultimate ; as *urceolus*, *filiola*, *musæolum* ; *Lectulus*, *ratiuncula*, *corculum*, &c.

*Ante fugam soboles, si quis mihi parvulus aula*—Virg.

IX. Adverbs in *TIM* lengthen the penultimate ; as *oppidatim*, *diētim*, *virītim*, *tribūtīm*.—Except *affatim* and *perpētīm* ; also *stātīm*, which has however been lengthened by poets living in an age of degenerate Latinity.

*Et velut absentem certatim Actæona clamant*—Ovid.

*Stulta est fides celare quod prodas statim*—(Iamb.)

X. Latin denominatives in *ACRUS*, *ANEUS*, *ARIUS*, *ATICUS*, *ORIUS* ; also verbals in *ABILIS* ; and words in *ATILIS*, whatever their derivation may be, lengthen their antepenultimate ; as *cretæceus*, *testæceus* ; *momentæneus*, *subitæneus* ; *cibarius*, *herbarius* ; *aquaticus*, *fanaticus* ; *censorius*, *messorius* ; *amabilis*, *revocabilis* ; *pluviatilis*, *plicatilis*, &c.

*Aiunt, cum sibi sint congesta cibaria, sicut*—Hor.

*Calcavere pedis, nec solvit aquaticus Auster*—Ovid.

XI. Adjectives in *ICIUS*, derived from nouns, shorten the *i* of the antepenultimate ; as *gentilicius*, *patricius*, *tribunicus*. Except *novicius* or *novitius*. But those which come from supines, or participles, lengthen the *i* of the antepenultimate ; as *advecticius*, *commendaticius*, *suppositicius*, &c.

*Patricios omnes opibus cum provocet unus*—Juv.

*Jam sedet in ripa, tetrumque novicius horret*—Juv.

*Hermes suppositicius sibi ipsi* (Phal.)—Mart.

The quantity of the first and middle syllables of foreign or barbarous words introduced into the Latin language, cannot be determined, unless when they fall within the general rules.—Those first and middle syllables which cannot be ascertained by the preceding rules, must be determined by the practice or authority of the poets.

## SPECIAL RULES

### FOR LAST OR FINAL SYLLABLES; AND FOR MONOSYLLABLES.

#### OF THE VOWELS.

One general quantity of *a* is not ascertained. *E* is, generally, *y*, always, short. *I* is, generally, *u*, always, long. *O* is generally common.

#### RULES I. and II.—*A* final.

I. *A* final, in words declined by cases, is short; as *musă*, *templă*, *Tydeă*, *lampadă*.

*Musă* refert: Dedimus summam certaminis uni—Ovid.

*Templă* petebamus *Parnassiă*. . . . .—Ovid.

*Hēctoris* hic magni fuerat comes: *Hectoră* circum—  
Virg.

#### *Exceptions.*

1. The ablative singular of the first declension is long; as *hăc musă*, *hoc Āneă*.

2. The vocative singular from Greek nouns in *as*, is long; as *O Āneă*, *O Pallă*, from *Āneas*, *Pallas*. But Greek vocatives in *a* from nominatives in *tes* (changed to *ta*, in some parts of the Doric dialect) are short; as *Orestă*, *Āetă*, from *Orestes*, *Āetes*.

Prospiciens, *summă* placidum caput extulit *undă*—Virg.  
Quid miserum, *Āneă*, lăceras? Jam parce sepulto—  
Virg.

Fecerunt *furіă*, *tristis Orestă*, *tuă*—Ovid.

II. *A* final, in words not declined by cases, that is, in verbs and particles, is long; as *amă*, *frustră*, *prăetereă*, *posteă*, *postillă*, *ergă*, *intră*, *ă*.



Et pete quod fas est ; et *amā*, quod fœmina debes—Ovid.  
*Intereū* magno misceri murmurare pontum—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. The particles *itā*, *quā*, *ejā*, and *putā* put adverbially, shorten *a* ; and after the same manner Sidonius shortens *hallelujā*.

2. The prepositions *contra* and *ultra*, and numerals in *ginta* are sometimes found short ; but approved authors lengthen the *a*¹.

Tum sic affatur regem, atque *itā* turbidus infit—Virg.  
*Trigintā* capitum fœtus enixa jacebit—Virg.

### RULE III.—*E* final.

Words ending in *e* are generally short ; as *natē*, *cubilē*, *patrē*, *currē*, *nempē*, *antē*.

*Incipē*, *parvē* puer, risu *cognoscere* matrem—Virg.

*Antē* mare et tellus, et, quod tegit omnia, cœlum—Ovid.

### Exceptions.

1. All words in *e*, of the first and fifth declension, are long ; as *Calliopē*, *Anchisē*², *fidē* ; also *famē*, originally of the fifth. Thus also, *rē*, *diē*, and their compounds *quarē*, *hodiē*, *pridiē*, *postridiē*, *quotidiē*.

Hanc tua *Penelopē* lento tibi mittit, Ulysse—Ovid.

¹ *Antea* is found long in Horace and Catullus. *Contra* is long in Virgil ; short in Ausonius and Manilius. *Postilla* is long in Ennius and Propertius. *Postea* is long in Plautus ; short in the beginning of a line in Ovid ; but in this last, Vossius says it should be read *post ēā* ; or, perhaps it may be used there as a dissyllable formed by Synæresis, thus *pōstēā*: *Postēāquam* is also used by Victorinus in the beginning of a line. *Putā*, for *videlicet*, is found short in Persius in the line, Hoc *putā* non justum est, &c. ; but some read *puto*. *Ultra* is long in Horace, Juvenal, Persius and others, and there is hardly a respectable authority for considering it short. *Juxta*, which is long in Virgil and others, is once short in Catullus. The termination *ginta* is found short in some of the old poets, and in those of a later date, as Ausonius, Manilius and others, but those who flourished during the purity of the language always made it long. In Greek, however, the termination whence it is derived is short.

² *Achille* is found short in Propertius, by Apocope, for *Achilleu* : Quique tuas proavus fregit *Achillē* domos. The Doric vocatives *Ulysē* and *Achillē* are long.

Objeicit: ille *famē* rabiḋā tria guttura pandens—Virg.

Et quamquam sævit pariter *rabiē*que *famē*que—Ovid.

Nunc eadem labente *diē*, convivium quærit—Virg.

2. All nouns wanting the singular; as *celē*, *melē*, *Tempē*, *pelagē*.

*Silva*: vocant *Tempē*. . . . . —Ovid.

At *pelagē* multa, et latē substrata videmus—Lucret.

3. The second person singular of imperatives of the second conjugation; as *docē*, *manē*. But *cave*, *vale*, *vide*, *responde* and *salve*<sup>1</sup>, have *e* common.

*Vade*, *valē*, *cavē* ne titubēs, mandataque frangas—Hor.

Idque, quod ignoti faciunt, *valē* dicere saltem—Ovid.

*Respondē*, quibus amissas reparare queam res—Hor.

Quid sis nata *vidē*, nisi te quoque decipis ipsam—Ovid.

Si quando veniet? dicet; *respondē*, poëta—Mart.

Auriculas? *Vidē*, sis, ne majorum tibi forte—Pers.

Lector *salvē*. Taces, dissimulasque? *Vale*—Martial.

4. Monosyllables are long; as *ē*, *mē*, *tē*, *sē*, *nē* (*lest* or *not*). —Except the enclitics *quē*, *nē*, *vē*, and the syllabic adjectives *ptē*, *cē*, *tē*; as *suaptē*, *hujuscē*, *tutē*.

Vera, inquit; *nequē* me Argolica *dē* gente negabo—Virg.

*Nostraptē* culpa facimus . . . . . —Ter.

Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius. *Hoscē* secutus—Hor.

5. Adverbs in *e*, coming from nouns of the second declension, are long; as *placidē*, *pulchrē*, *valdē* (or *validē*), &c.: also all adverbs of the superlative degree; as *doctissimē*, *maximē*, *minimē*. But *benē*, *malē*, *supernē*, *infernē*, *magē*, the same as *magis*, and *impunē* (two words whose immediate derivation is not clearly ascertained), have their last syllable short.

*Præcipuē*, cum jam hic trabibus contextus acernis—Virg.

Si *benē* quid de te merui . . . . . —Virg.

Terra *supernē*<sup>2</sup> tremit, magnis concussa ruinis—Lucret.

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps some of these may have originally belonged to the third conjugation also. The line from Martial is read otherwise; thus,

Quando venit? dicet: tu respondeto; poëta.

<sup>2</sup> On the quantity of *superne* in this line, Lambinus says; "Millies jam dixi ultimam syllabam adverbii *Superne*, brevem esse: itaque eos errare qui hoc loco, et *similibus*, legi volunt *Superna*." This remark is intended to be applied also to the critics who wish to substitute *superna* for *superne*, in Horace, *od. ii. 20, 11*;—*Superne*, nascuntur læves. *Superne* is used in the same sense, *Art. Poët. line 4*.

*Aspice, num magis sit nostrum penetrabile telum—Virg.*  
*Quam super haud ullæ poterant impunè volantes—Virg.*  
 Adjectives neuter, of the third declension, used adverbially, retain the original short quantity of the *e*; as *sublimè, facitè, dulcè*.

*Cantantes sublimè ferent ad sidera cycnè—Virg.*

6. *Fermè, ferè, and ohè*, have *è* long.

*Mobilis et varia est fermè natura malorum—Juv.*

*Janique ferè sicco subductæ littore puppes—Virg.*

*Importunus amat laudari? donec ohè! jam—Hor.*

#### RULE IV.—*i* final.

Words ending in *i* are generally long; as *dominì, Mercuri, patrì, fructui, mei, amari, doceri, audi, i, Ovidi, fili*.

*Quid dominì facient, audent cum talia fures—Virg.*

*Sic fatur lacrymans classique immittit habenas—Virg.*

*Hinc exaudiri gemitus, iræque leonum—Virg.*

*I, sequere Italiam ventis, pete regna per undas—Virg.*

#### Exceptions.

1. Greek vocatives are short; as *Alexi, Amarylli, Theti, Pari, Daphni*; but *Simoi*, or such as belong to nouns having *entos*, gen: are long.

*O crudelis Alexi, nihil mea carmina curas—Virg.*

*Frænato delphine sedens, Theti, nuda solebas—Ovid.*

2. Greek datives singular of the third declension, from nouns increasing, are varied. *Minoidi* and *Tethyi*, in Catullus, and *Palladi*, in Statius, are short. *Thetidi*, in Catullus, and *Paridi* and *Tyndaridi* in Propertius, are long<sup>1</sup>.

*Palladi litoreæ celebrabat Scyros honorem—Stat.*

— *ferox Theseus qualem Minoïdi luctum—Catul.*

3. Datives and ablatives plural of Greek nouns in *si* (*sin* before a vowel) are short; as *herois, Troas, Charis*.

*Edidit hæc mores illis heroisin æquos—Ovid.*

*Troasin invideo, quæ si lacrymosa suorum—Ovid.*

<sup>1</sup> These may be long by poetic licence, or by position; for the *i* of Greek cases is naturally short. *Orphæi* may be considered as a dactyl, in Virgil, Ec. 4, 57, and, by synæresis, it is a spondee, in G. 4, 535, 553. Neuters in *i* may be added to the number of exceptions; such as *gummi, meli, sinapi*.—But Greek datives, formed by contraction, are always long; as *Demostheni, metamorphosi*; also those which come from the first declension in Greek; as *Orest, Euripidi*, which are long too according to the rules of quantity for Latin declensions.

4. *Mihī, tibi, sibi*, are common. Also *ibi, nisi, ubi*, and *quasi*; but these last are oftener short.

Non unquam gravis ære domum *mihī* dextra redibat—  
Virg.

Extremum hunc, Arethusa, *mihī* concede laborem—Virg.

Sic *quasi* Pythagoræ loqueris successor et hæres—Mart.

Et devicta *quasi*, cogatur ferre patique—Lucret.

Experiar sensus. Nihil hic *nisi* carmina desunt—Virg.

#### RULE V.—O final.

O at the end of words is common; as *leō, amō, discō*,  
*quando, docetq.*

Nempe tenens quod *amō*, gremioque in Iæsonis hærens—  
Ovid.

Non *amō* te, Sabidi; nec possum dicere quare—Mart.

*Quando* pauperiem, missis ambagibus, horres—Hor.

At patrias *siquandō* domos, optataque, Pæan—Stat.

#### Exceptions.

1. Monosyllables are long; as *ō, prō, prōh, dō, stō*; but the compounds of the last two follow the Rule.

*Dō* quodvis et me victus, volensque remitto—Virg.

*Ō* lux Dardaniæ, spes *O* fidissima Teucrūm!—Virg.

2. Greek feminines ending in *o* are long; as *Didō, Sapphō, Clīo*.

*Clīoque*, et Beroë soror, Oceanitides ambæ—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> *Sicubi* is short on the authority of Virgil, G. 3, 332; Æ. 5, 677. *Neculi* is also short. *Alibi, ubique* and *ibidem* are commonly long. *Uti* and *veluti* have the *i* generally long, which may happen to them as well as to some of the others reckoned common, often by *cæsura*, independently on their own natural quantity. But *uti* or *sicuti* is short in a line of Lucretius, and once also in Ennius.

Sic *uti* quadrupedem cum primis esse videmus—Lucret.

The *i* of *ultram* and *ulique* is also short. *Cui* when used as a disyllable, whether simply or in composition, has the *i* short, as in a Sapphic from Seneca, Troades, 852; but when reckoned one syllable, which it is by Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, it is always considered to be long.

<sup>2</sup> Seldom in verbs, except *puto, scio* and *nescio*, chiefly when used parenthetically, is *o* made short, by any author living in the Augustan age. *Scio* and *nescio* are said to be shortened to distinguish them from the datives or ablatives *scio* and *nescio*.

3. Also, datives and ablatives of the second declension; as *dominō*, *deō*, *pondō*, to which add another ablative, *ergō* for the sake of, *ergō*, signifying *therefore*, belonging to the Rule.

Tum caput ipsi aufert *dominō*, truncumque relinquit—Virg.

Invadunt urbem *somnō vinōque* sepultam—Virg.

4. Also, Greek genitives from nouns of the Attic dialect, in *ως*; as *Androgeō*, *Athō*.

In foribus, lethum *Androgeō*; tum pendere poenas—Virg.

5. Adverbs formed from nouns are long; as *certō*, *falsō*, *meritō*, *tantō*, *quantō*, *paulō*, *continuō*, *multō*; also *illō*, *quō*, *eō*. and their compounds, *quōvis*, *quōcunque*, *adeō*, *ideō*.—To which add, *idcirco*, *citrō*, *intrō*, *retrō*, and *ultrō*.—But the following are sometimes found short; *denuo*, *sero*, *profecto*, *postremo*, the conjunction *vero*, *porro*, to which some add *sedulo*, *crebro* and *mutuo*.—*Modō*, (used adverbially,) and its compounds are short; as *quomodō*, *dummodō*, *postmodō*<sup>1</sup>.

Hic aliud majus miseris *multōque* tremendum—Virg.

Heu *serō* revocatur amor, *serōque* juvenus—Tibull.

Vester *porrō* labor fecundior historiarum—Juv.

*Serō* memor thalami, mœstæ solatia matri—Stat.

Hic inter densas corylos *modō* namque gemellos—Virg.

6. *Ambo*, *duo*, *scio*, *nescio*, *puto*, *imo*, *illico*, *cedo* the imperative, *ego*, *homo*, *cito*, (which is the adjective used adverbially,) are generally considered short.

Sic ubi *nesciō* quis Lycia de gente virorum—Ovid.

At *putō* non ultro, nec quicquam tale rogantem—Ovid.

Tam *citō* commisi properatis verba tabellis—Ovid.

Ast *egō* quæ divûm incedo regina, Jovisque—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> The words first noticed, in No. 5, among the Exceptions, are, obviously, ablatives, and long by Except. 3. The words also in the third division of No. 5 are likewise ablatives, *denuo* being *de novo*, and *profecto*, *pro facto*; but *porro* is an ablative of no Latin noun, and, in Greek, in which it is an adverb, its final *e* is long.

*Modo*, when separated from the words with which it is usually compounded, assumes its natural quantity, according to Except. 3.

Nunc, quo quamque *modō* possis cognoscere, dicam—Virg. But here it is long by cæsura also.

Prosper shortens *omnino*; but it is better to lengthen it with Virgil.

Præterea *duo* nec tutâ mihi valle reperti—Virg.

Europamque Asiamque, *duo* vel maxima terræ—Auson.

7. Gerunds in *do* are always made long by Virgil; but others sometimes shorten them<sup>1</sup>.

Per nemora, atque altos *quærendo* hucula lucos—Virg.

Plurimus hic æger moritur *vigilandø*, sed illum—Juv.

Aufer et ipse meum pariter *medicandø* dolorem—Tibul.

#### RULE VI.—*U* final.

Words ending in *u* are long; as *vultu*, *cornu*, *Panthu*, *dictu*, *diu*.

Jam *cornu* petat, et pedibus qui spargat arenam—Virg.

Quo res summa loco, *Panthu* ? quam prendimus arcem  
—Virg.

Arma *diu* senior desueta trementibus ævo—Virg.

Note.—*Indu* for *in*, and *nenu* for *non*, both used by Lucretius, the former likewise by others, in composition, as *induperator*, *indu-* or *endø-gredior*, have the *u* short.

<sup>1</sup> Gerunds are verbal nouns, the quantity of which might be ascertained by Except. 3; and it seems strange that it is *ever* varied.—Were I to hazard a conjecture concerning the probable cause of this variation, it would be founded upon an analysis of the gerund, the constituent parts of which seem to me to be the radical letters of the verb and the antient preposition *endo*, or *indü*, (see Rule VI.) which is equivalent to *in*. Thus we find in the Twelve Tables the following law:

*Hominem mortuum endo urbe nei sepeleito, neve urito*: Let not a dead person be buried nor burnt in the city.

The *e* is used in the Greek *én* and *éndan*, and in the French *en*, in preference to *i*. The *i* is used in Latin and English, in preference to *e*.

The same *endø* we find in the following lines of Lucretius, *Quod genus endø mari*, &c. *Endøgredi sceleris*, &c., and in other parts. This *endø* or *indü*, having its final syllable short, appears to me to be the final part of Latin gerunds, and of those of the languages of Europe, antient and modern; and hence perhaps arises the short quantity sometimes assigned to Latin gerunds. *Docendo*, in Latin, means, *IN* teaching. *Vendendo*, in Portuguese, means selling, or *IN* sale. *Durmiendo*, in Spanish, sleeping, or *IN* sleep. *Werkende*, in Dutch, working, or *IN* work. *Agissant (t)*, in French, acting, or *IN* act. The same observation I have reason to think applicable to the Saxon, Gothic, Icelandic, and German languages; and were I disposed to advance further into the field of conjecture, I might endeavour to show that some affinity exists between *endo*, and the *ing* of our English participle or gerund.

*Indū manu validas potis est moderanter habenas*—Luc.

*Nenū* queunt rapidi contra constare leones—Lucr.

Also, words ending in *ūs* short, when, to prevent the vowel from becoming long by position, the *s* is elided; as *nunciū*<sup>1</sup> for *nunciūs*, *plenū*<sup>1</sup> for *plenūs*.

*Vicinus O socii, et magnam pugnavimū*<sup>1</sup> pugnam—  
Ennius.

#### RULE VII.—Y final.

Words ending in *y* are short; as *Molŷ*, *Tiphŷ*, *chelŷ*, *Tethŷ*.

*Molŷ* vocant superi ..... —Ovid.

*Note*.—When *y* is a contraction, as in *Tethŷ* instead of *Tethyi* the dative, it is long by the fourth general Rule.

*Quam Tethŷ* longinqua dies, Glaucoque repostām—Val.  
Flac.

#### OF CONSONANTS.

Every consonant at the end of a word, preceded by a vowel, generally makes that vowel short, unless followed by a word beginning with a consonant; except *c* and *n*, which have the preceding vowel generally long. *As*, *es*, *as*, are generally long; *is*, *us* and *ys*, generally short.

#### RULE VIII.—B final.

Latin words ending in *b* are short; foreign words commonly long; as *āb*, *ōb*, *Jōb*, *Jacōb*.

*Magnus āb* integro sec<sup>1</sup>lorum nascitur ordo—Virg.

#### RULE IX.—C final.

Words ending in *c* are long; as *āc*, *sic*, *hic* (adverb), *duc*, *illuc*.

*Sic* oculos, *sic* ille manus, *sic* ora ferebat—Virg.

*Hōc*<sup>1</sup> etiam his addam ..... —Virg.

*Hōc* age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura—Hor.

#### Exceptions.

1. *Nēc* and *donēc* are short.

2. *Hic*<sup>1</sup>, the pronoun, is common; also *fac*<sup>1</sup>, to which some add *hoc*<sup>1</sup> of the nominative and accusative.

<sup>1</sup> It is contended by the ancient grammarians that the pronoun *hic* is always short by nature; and that when it is found long, before a word beginning with a vowel, it is owing to the syllabic adjection *ee* being supposed to belong to it, the *e* of which (and, as it gene-

Parve, *nec* invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem—Ovid.

Cogere *donc* oves stabulis, numerumque referre—Virg.

Hic *vir*, *hic* est, tibi quem promitti *sæpius* audis—Virg.

Hic gladio *fidens*, *hic* acer et arduus hasta—Virg.

#### RULE X.—*D* final.

Words ending in *d* are short, in Latin; but foreign words are generally long; as *quid*, *ad*, *apud*, *illud*, *sed*; *Benadūd*, *David*, *Bogūd*. These, however, are varied.

*Quicquid* *id* est, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes—Virg.

#### RULE XI.—*L* final.

Words ending in *l* are short; as *tribunāl*, *Asdrubāl*, *fāl*, *pōl*, *consūl*, *procūl*.

Non *semel* et Satyros eluserat illa sequentes—Ovid.

#### Exceptions.

1. Hebrew words are generally long; as *Daniël*, *Michaël*, *Nabāl*, *Saūl*.

2. *Sāl*<sup>1</sup>, *sōl*, and *nīl*<sup>1</sup> are long.

Omnia sub pedibus, quā *sōl* utrumque recurrens—Virg.

rally happens, the *c* likewise) is cut off by synalæpha; and that, therefore, the remaining *c* must be supposed to possess the force of a double letter. Be this as it may, it certainly is found more frequently long than short. The same kind of assertion has been applied to *hoc* of the nominative and accusative, which also the ancient grammarians considered as naturally short; so that, with regard to both, it is contended, that when we find these cases long (which they generally are) before a word beginning with a vowel, we are to consider that the long quantity arises from the *ce* which is suppressed. But there is no question about *hoc* of the ablative, which is always long.

Quondam *hōc* indigenæ vivebant more, priusquam—Juv.

The following are the usual authorities cited for determining the quantity of *fac*.

Non possunt; *fac* enim minimis e partibus esse—Lucret.

Hos *fac* Armenios, hæc est Danaëia Persis—Ovid.

Signa rarius, aut semel *fac* illud—(Phal.) Mart.

But the *fac* of the middle example has been changed, in corrected editions, into *facito*; so that it seems safer, according to the opinion of Alvarez, to consider *fac* as short.

<sup>1</sup> *Nīl* is long, as being a contraction of *nīhil*.

*Nīl* aliud video, quo te credamus amicū—Mart.

As to *sal*, I find only one authority quoted by Smetius, from



RULE XII.—*M* final.

*M* at the end of words was, antiently, short, and was not, as now<sup>1</sup>, elided, when followed by a vowel.

Insignita ferè tum millia militum octo—Ennius.

It is still short in *circum* in composition with words beginning with a vowel; as *circūmeo*, *circūmago*.

Cujus non hederæ circūmiere caput—Propert.

Quo te circūmagas. . . . . —Juv.

If it be ever found long, before a vowel, it must be by *cæstra*.

RULE XIII.—*N* final.

*N* at the end of words is long; as *en*, *splēn*, *quīn*, *sīn*, *nōn*. Also in Greek nouns masculine and feminine; as *Titān*, *Sirēn*, *Salamin*, *Phorcyn*; and *Actæōn*, *Lacedæmōn*, *Platōn*, and the like written with *ω* (omega); also in Greek accusatives of the first declension, coming from nominatives in *as*, *es*, and *e*, long; as *Æneān*, *Anchisēn*, *Calliopēn*; and in genitives plural; as *Myrmidonōn*, *Cimmeriōn*, *epigrammatōn*.

Quīn agite, et mecum infaustas exurite puppes—Virg.

Finiērat *Titān*; omnemque refugerat Orpheus—Ovid.

*Actæōn* ego sum! dominum cognoscite vestrum—Ovid.

Amitto *Anchisēn*, hic me, pater optime, fessum—Virg.

*Cimmeriōn* etiam obscuras accessit ad oras—Tibul.

## Exceptions.

1. Nouns ending in *en*, having *inis* in the genitive, with the penultimate short, are short; as *carmēn*, *crimēn*, *rumēn*, *-inis*.

Addunt et titulum; titulus breve *carmēn* habebat—Ovid.

Ansonius, and another by Alvarez, from Statius, to prove it to be long; but these authorities are not perhaps satisfactory, when it is considered that *sal* is formed, by apocope, from the obsolete *sāl* with a short.

*Sāl*, oleum, panis, mel, piper, herba, novem—Anson.

Non *sāl*, oxyporumve, caseusve—Stat.

<sup>1</sup> In one instance Horace retains the *m*.

Quam laudas, plumā? Cocto *rum* adest honor idem?

Thus the line is read by Dacier, Bentley, and Wakefield; but in the Dauphin edition it is thus given;

Quam laudas, plumā? Coctove *rum* adest honor idem?—Sat. ii. 2, 28.

2. Also nouns in *on*, of the singular number, which in Greek are written with *o* (omicron), and which are in Latin, of the second declension; as *Ilōn*, *Erotiōn*, *Pyliōn*.—But not Greek accusatives in *on* of the Attic dialect, having *o* (omega) in the original; as *Athōn*, *Androgeōn*.

— nec habebat *Peliōn* umbras—Ovid.

Laudabunt alii claram *Rhodōn*, aut *Mitylenen*—Hor.

3. *N* is short in Greek accusatives, whatever the declension may be, of nouns the final syllable of whose nominative is short; as *Majān*, *Æginān*, *Orpheōn*, *Alexīn*, *Ibīn*, *chelīn*, *Ilīn*.

Namque ferunt raptam patriis *Æginān* ab undis—Stat.

*Scorpiōn*, atque aliter curvantem brachia *Cancrum*—Ovid.

Tantaque nox animi est, *Ilīn* huc arcessite, dixit—Ovid.

1. *Ān*, *īn*, *forsān*, *forsitān*, *tamēn*, *attamēn*, *veruatāmēn*, *vidēn'*, *satīn'*, have *n* short<sup>1</sup>.

Mittite; *forsān* et hæc olim meminisse juvabit—Virg.

Educet. *Vidēn'* ut geminæ stent vertice cristæ—Virg.

*Satīn'* est id? Nescio, hercle; tantum jussu' sum—Ter.

#### RULE XIV.—*R* final.

Words ending in *r* are short; as *calcār*, *Hamilcār*, *imlēr*, *patēr*, *matēr*, *vēr*, *Hectōr*, *cōr*, *turtūr*, *martīr*, *precōr*, *mittēr*, *sempēr*, *prætlēr*, *amamūr*, *audiuntūr*.

Tum *patēr* omnipotens misso perfregit *Olympum*—Ovid.

Inque *cōr*<sup>2</sup> hamata percussit arundine *Ditem*—Ovid.

<sup>1</sup> To these are commonly added some words suffering an apocope of *de*, as *exīn'*, *deīn'*, *proīn'*, but without decisive authorities. And along with *vidēn'* and *satīn'* are likewise joined, *scīn'*, *audīn'*, *nostīn'*, *cin'*, *nemon'*, *men'*, and the like. *Nostīn'*, indeed, if late editions are correct, is short in Ovid, *Epist. Medæ*; but *nemon'* is twice long in Horace. The others cannot be safely used, unless followed by a consonant; when, in course, they are long.

Greek datives in *sin* have been noticed under Rule IV. — *I* final.

<sup>2</sup> *Cōr* long is attributed to Ovid; but the line, in which it is said to be thus found, is read differently in corrected editions.

*Molle meum levibus cōr* est violabile telis.

*Molle meum levibusque cōr* est violabile telis—Ep. xv. 79.

*Vīr* long has been likewise said to be found in Ovid; but that too arose from an erroneous reading.

De grege nunc tibi *vīr*, et de grege natus habendus.

Better thus;

De grege nunc tibi *vir*, nunc de grege natus habendus—Met. 1.

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In the last *vīr* is long, merely by its position,

*Semp̄r honos, nomeaque tuum, laudesque manebant—Virg.*

Inseruisse manus, impure ac *semiutr*, audes?—Lucan.

hanc *precōr*, optime, pro me—Virg.

Ille operum custos, illum *admirant̄r* et omnes—Virg.

quibus *Hectōr* ap̄ oris—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. Greek nouns, and such as have *ēris* in the genitive, with the penultimate long, are long; as *cratēr*, *statēr*, *vēr*, *Recimer*, *-ēris*; also *Ibēr*, which has *Ibēris* as well as *Ibēri*; and *aēr* and *æthēr*, which have the penultimate of their genitive short. *Celtilēr*, a compound of *Ibēr*, is supposed to be common; at least, it is found with a long increase.

*Vēr* erat æternum, placidique tepentibus auris—Ovid.

Si tibi durus *Ibēr*, aut si tibi terga dedisset—Lucan.

Proximus est *aēr* illi levitate locoque—Ovid.

Ducit ad auriferas quod me Salo *Celtibēr* oras—Mart.

Vir *Celtibēris* non tacende gentibus—Mart.

2. These monosyllables are long, *fār*, *lār*<sup>1</sup>, *Nār*, *cūr*, *fūr*, and *pār*<sup>1</sup> with its compounds, *compār*, *dispār*, *impar*.

*Pār* ætas, par forma fuit; primasque magistris—Ovid.

Ludere *pār impar*, equitare in arundine longa—Hor.

Exagitant et *Lār*, et turba Diania fures—Ovid.

*Cūr*, inquit, diversus abis? huc dirige gressum—Virg.

### RULE XV.—AS final.

Words ending in *as* are long; as *mās*, *vās*, *pietās*, *Polās* (*Pallantis*), *Thomās*, *mensās*, *legūs*, *amās*, *forās*.

Quid meus *Æneās* in te committere tantum?—Virg.

*Hās* autem *terrās*, Italique hanc litoris oram—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> It has been disputed whether *par* and *Lar* ought to be considered long, since their increase is short, and since *ar* of the nominative is short in other nouns which increase short, and even in those which increase long. *Par* and its compounds are certainly generally found long, and although this may arise from diastole, it does not appear safe to change the quantity usually assigned them. *Par*, *impar*, and *dispar* are found long in Horace. The latter two are, however, short in Prudentius. Yet notwithstanding this authority, and that also of Martianus Capella and Avienus, added to the argument founded on analogy, it is safer, as already observed, to consider the last syllable of these words as long.

Et pete quod *fās* est, et ama, quod *fæmina* debes—Ovid.  
 Concilias: tu *dās* epulis accumbere *divām*—Virg.

### Exceptions.

1. Greek nouns whose genitive ends in *ādis* or *ādos* are short; as *Pallās*, *Arcās*, *lampās*, *Ilīās*, *-ādis*. To which add the Latin noun, *anās*, and Latin nouns in *as*, formed after the manner of Greek patronymics; as *Appiās*.

*Pallās* Erichthonium, prolem sine matre creatam—Ovid,

Et pictis *anās* enovata pennis—Petron.

*Appiās* expressis *aëra* pulsat aquis—Ovid.

2. Also the accusative plural of the third declension of Greek nouns; as *craterās*, *Cyclopās*, *heroās*, *Troās*, *heroīdās*, *Hectorās*.

*Naiidās* his venam, quæ nunquam arescere posset—Ovid,

Jupiter ad veteres supplex *heroidās* ibat—Ovid.

### RULE XVI.—ES final.

Words ending in *es* are long; as *Alciadēs*, *Circēs*, *quēs*, *hærēs*, *locuplēs*, *sermonēs*, *rēs*, *amēs*, *docēs*, *legēs*, *essēs*, *deciēs*, *possēs*, *amavissēs*; the nominatives and vocatives plural of Greek nouns originally written with *εις* contracted from *ees*; as *heresēs*, *crisēs*, *phrasēs*.

An, quæ per totam *rēs* est notissima Lesbon—Ovid.

Si modo *dēs* illis cultus, similesque paratus—Ovid.

### Exceptions.

1. The nominatives and vocatives plural of Greek nouns increasing (not in *eos*) short in the singular, are short; as *Amazonēs*, *Arcadēs*, *Delphinēs*, *Naiadēs*, *gryphēs*, *Phrygēs*<sup>1</sup>. To which may be added Greek vocatives singular in *es* coming from nominatives in *es* not formed from *eus* of the Doric dialect, and having their genitive in *eos*; as *Demosthenēs*, *Socratēs*.

*Pamphagus*, et *Dorceus*, et *Oribasus*; *Arcadēs* omnes—Ovid.

*Troadēs*; et patriæ fumantia tecta reliquunt—Ovid.

2. *Es* from *sum* is short, (from *edo*, long) and in the compounds; as *adēs*, *abēs*, *prodēs*, *potēs*, &c.; and in the preposition *penēs*.

<sup>1</sup> These nouns, when they assume, in the accusative plural, the Latin termination *es*, instead of *as*, have it long, according to the quantity of Latin syllables.

Quisquis *ēs*, hoc poterat necum considerare saxo—Ovid.  
 Cui deus, At conjux quoniam mea non *potēs* esse—(Ovid.)  
 Quem *penēs* arbitrium est, et jus, et norma loquendi—  
 Hor.

3. Greek neuters in *-es*; as *cacoethēs*, *hippomanēs*.

*Scribendi cacoethēs*, et *ægro* in corde senescit—Juven.

4. Latin nouns of the third declension in *es*, whose genitives have a short increment; as *hebēs*, *alēs*, *pe.ēs*, *līmēs*, *absēs*.—But *es* is long in these following; *Cerēs*, *pariēs*<sup>1</sup>, *ariēs*<sup>1</sup>, *abiēs*<sup>1</sup>, *pēs*<sup>1</sup>, and compounds; as *bipēs*, *alipēs*, *tripēs*, *sonipēs*, to which some add *præpes*, a derivative of *præpeto*.

*Myrmidonum*, *Dolopumve*, aut *duri milēs Ulyssæi*—  
 Virg.

*Ætheræa* quos lapsa plagâ Jovis *alēs* aperto—Virg.

Hic *farta* premitur angulo *Cerēs* omni—Mart.

*Pēs* etiam et *camuris hirtæ* sub cornibus aures—Virg.

Stat *sonipēs* et *fræna* ferox *spumantia* mandit—Virg.

#### RULE XVII.—IS final:

Words ending in *is* are short; as *turrīs*, *Jovīs*, *militīs*; *aspiētīs*, *credītīs*; *magīs*, *cīs*, *bīs*; *īs* and *quīs*, nominatives.

*Sanguīs* hebet, frigentque effœtæ in corpore vires—Virg.

Tum *bīs* ad occasum, *bis* se convertit ad ortum—Ovid,

Sed *quīs* Olympo—Virg.

#### Exceptions.

1. All plural cases in *is* are long; as *pennīs*, *nobīs*, *vobīs*; *omnīs* and *urbīs*, for *omnes* and *urbes*; *quīs*, and *quēīs*, for *quibus*.

Sed *pater* omnipotens *speluncīs* abdidit atris—Virg.

Atque utinam ex *vobīs* unus, vestrique fuissem—Virg.

*Quīs* ante ora patrum Trojæ sub mœnibus altis—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> Wherever *paries*, *aries* and *abies* are found long, there happens to be a *caesura*; and perhaps *Ceres* and *pes* are long by *diastole*; so that it is not very improbable, on the principle of analogy, that all of them may belong to the general Exceptions. Ausonius shortens *bipes* and *tripes*; and Probus observes that *alipes* and *sonipes* are likewise short. The contrary, however, appears in Virgil, Lucan, and Horace; but it is to be observed, that some of the above-mentioned words could not be introduced into heroic verse, without the influence of a figure to lengthen their final syllable.—*Præpes* is short in Virgil; it comes not from *pes*, but from *præpetis*, *prævolans*.

*Acer*, *anhelanti similis*; quem *præpēs* ab Ida.  
*Tigrēs*, ascribed to Ovid, is rejected by the best critics.

2. The nominative in *is* is long, when the genitive ends in *itis*, *inis*, or *entis*, with the penultimate long; as *lis*, *Samnis*, *Salamis*, *Simois*.

Grammatici certant, et adhuc sub iudice *lis* est—Hor.

*Samnis* in ludo ac rudibus causis satis asper—Lucil.

3. *Is* is long in the adverbs *gratis* and *foris*<sup>1</sup>; in the noun *glis*; and in *vis*, as a noun and verb.

*Ignea convexi vis*, et sine pondere cœli—Ovid.

*Si vis* esse aliquis. *Probitas* laudatur et alget—Juv.

4. All second persons singular in *is* are long; when the second persons plural have *itis* with the penultimate long; as *cis*, *audis*, *alīs*, *fīs*, *possis*, *sīs*, *is*, *velis*, *nolis*, &c.

*Nescis*, heu! *nescis* dominæ fastidia Romæ—Mart.

*Quæ tibi* causâ viæ: cur *sīs*, *Arethusa*, sacer fons—Ovid.

*Ris* of the perfect is commonly considered short; *ris* of the future is by some considered short also, and by others, with more reason, common; but the same observations as were made on the quantity of *rimus* and *ritis* are applicable to *ris*, and probably to the last syllable of *ausis* and *faxis* likewise. From the usual import of the two tenses, and from analogy, it may be inferred that they were all common.

*Dixeris* egregiè notum si callida verbum—Hor.

*Quas* gentes Italum, aut quas non *oraveris* urbes—Virg.

*Da* mihi te placidum; *dederis* in carmine vires—Ovid.

*Miscueris* elixa, simul conchylia turdis—Hor.

But the objection of cæsure may be brought against the last two examples, and against most of the others which I have seen. Still, however, when it is considered that the *ri* in *rimus* and *ritis* is found long, we are authorised to conclude, from the analogy between the two numbers in regard to quantity, that *ris* is long or common in its own nature, and not by cæsure<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> It is not improbable that *gratis* and *foris* may be ablatives; and, consequently, they are long by Exception 1. The former is long in Martial, the latter in Horace, both, however, with cæsure; but if that be considered as an objection, it is one which, rigidly insisted on, would destroy the authority of many of the examples to be found in works on Prosody, for ascertaining the quantity of final syllables.

<sup>2</sup> The endeavour to prove the quantity of *rimus* and *ritis* by that of *ris*, and the quantity of *ris* by that of *rimus* and *ritis*, may perhaps be thought to border a little upon reasoning in a circle. But when we consider that, in the other tenses, wherever we find one syllable more in the first or second person plural than in

## RULE XVIII.—OS final.

Words ending in *os* are long; as *flās, nepōs, lonās, herōs, Minōs, virōs, bonōs, nōs, vōs, ōs (oris), Trās.*

*Flōs* apprimā tenax ————— —Virg.

*Vōs* agitate fugam ————— —Virg.

*Os* homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri —Ovid.

*Trās, ait, Ænea, cessas?* ————— —Virg.

## Exceptions.

1. Greek genitives in *os*, from whatever nominatives they come, are short; as *Arcadōs, Tethyōs, Tereōs, Orpheōs.*

*Palladōs* admonitu ————— —Ovid.

*Tethyōs* unda vagæ lunaribus æstuet horis—Lucan.

2. *Compōs, impōs*, and *ōs (ossis)*, with its compound *exōs*, have the final syllable short.

Insequere et voti post modo *compōs* eris—Ovid.

*Exōs* et exsanguis tumidos perfluctuat artus—Lucret.

3. Greek nominatives and vocatives of the second declension have *os* short; as *Clarōs, Tenedōs, Lesbōs, Atropōs.*—

But those nouns of the Attic dialect, having their genitive in *o*, are long; as *Androgeōs, Athōs*; also nouns of the same dialect, which have changed *lōs (λαος)* into *lēos (λεω)*; as *Peneleōs, Meneleōs.*

Et *Clarōs*, et Tenedos, Pataræaque regia servit—Ovid.

Et *Tyrōs* instabilis, pretiosaque murice Sidon—Luc.

Quantus *Athōs*, aut quantus Eryx ————— —Virg.

4. Greek neuters in *os* are short; as *Argōs, epōs, chaōs, melōs.*

Facta canit pede ter percusso, forte *epōs* acer—Hor.

Et *Chaōs* et Phlegethon, loca nocte silentia latē—Virg.

the second person singular, we observe an agreement, in regard to quantity, between the penultimate of such first or second person plural and the final syllable of the second person singular, except where a difference is caused by position, there certainly does not seem to be an impropriety in using them respectively to confirm or to ascertain the quantity of one another. That such analogy does subsist, may be seen in the following examples; *amās, amāmus, amālis*; *docēs, docēmus, docētis*; *legīs, legīmus, legītis*; *vis, bīmus, bītis* of the first and second conjugation. It should be observed however that *ris, rimus, ritis*, of *ero* and *patere*, are commonly short.

Fortunate puer, tu nunc *eris* alter ab illo—Virg.

## RULE XIX.—US final.

Words ending in *us* are short ; as *annūs, bonūs, tempūs, intercūs, illiūs, fontibūs, dicimūs, intūs, penitūs, tenūs* ; likewise *us* of the nominative and vocative singular of the fourth declension.

*Ipse, ubi tempūs erit, omnes in fonte lavabo*—Virg.

*Hic domūs, hæc patria est* — Virg.

*O patria ! o divām domūs Ilium ! et inclyta bello*—Virg.

*Venimūs ; et latos indagine cinximūs agros*—Ovid.

## Exceptions.

1. Monosyllables are long ; as *grūs, jūs, rūs, plūs*.

*Romæ rūs optas, absentem rusticus urbem*—Hor.

*Plūs etiam quam quod Superis contingere fas sit*—Ovid.

2. Also genitives of feminine nouns in *o* ; as *Clīūs, Sapphūs, Mantūs*.

*Didūs atque suum misceri sanguine sanguen*—Varro.

3. Genitives singular, and nominatives, accusatives and vocatives plural, of the fourth declension, all being contractions, have *us* long ; as *fructūs, manūs*.

*Quale manūs addunt ebori decus, aut ubi flavo*—Virg.

*Pera secreta domūs ebore et testudine cultos*—Ovid.

*Hosne mihi fructūs ; hunc fertilitatis honorem*—Ovid.

4. Also nouns having the genitive in *ūris, ūtis, ūdis*, the penultimate long ; and in *ūntis*, and *pōdis*, or *podōs* ; as *tellūs, virtūs, palūs<sup>1</sup>, incūs ; Opūs, Amathūs ; tripūs, Oedipūs<sup>2</sup>*.

*Ridet ager ; neque adhuc virtūs in frondibus ulla est*—Ovid.

*Dicitur, et tenebrosa palūs Acheronte refuso*—Virg.

*Est Amathūs, est celsa mihi Paphos, atque Cythera*—Virg.

*Hic Oedipūs Ægea tranabit freta*—Seneca.

5. Also those nouns which have *u* in their vocative ; as *Panthūs, o Panthu* ; and our Saviour's sacred name, *Iēsūs*.

*Et cælo et terris venerandum nomen Iēsus*.

The diphthong *eus* is long ; as *Orpheūs* ; but *eus* as a dissyllable is short ; as *Orpheūs*.

<sup>1</sup> *Palus* is once short in Horace, perhaps by systole.

*Regis opus, sterilisque din palūs, aptaque remis*—Art. Poët. 65.

<sup>2</sup> To which add *polypūs*, and *melampūs* when of the third declension ; but when of the second, *us* of the three last may be short.

*Utiq̃ue sub æquoribus deprensus polypūs hostem*—Ovid.



*Panthās* Othryades, arcis Phœbique sacerdos—Virg.  
Addunt se socios *Ripheus*, et maximus annis—Virg.

#### RULE XX.—Y final.

Words ending in *ys* are short; as *Capys*, *chelys*, *chlamys*.

At *Capys*, et quorum melior sententia menti—Virg.

*Tethys* et extremo sæpe recepta loco est—Ovid.

Certain nouns, said to form the nominative in *yn* also, are mentioned as exceptions; such as *Gortys*, *Phorcys*, *Trachys*. To these may be added contracted plurals; as *Erinyes* for *Erinnyes*, or *Erianyas*. *Tethys* is said to be sometimes long; but then it is, as far as I have discovered, accompanied by cæsure.

Teque sibi generum *Tethys* emat omnibus undis—Virg.

#### RULE XXI.—T final.

Words ending in *t* preceded by a vowel, are short; as *caput*, *amat*, *ut*, *et*.

Verum hæc tantum alias inter *caput extulit* urbes—Virg.

#### Exceptions.

1. *T* is sometimes long by crasis, or syncope; as *redit* for *reditt* or *redivit*, *amat* for *amavit*.

Magnus civis *obit* et formidatus Othoni—Joven.

Dum trepidant, *at* hasta Tago per tempus utrumque—Virg.

*Disturbat* urbes, et terræ motus abortus—Lucret.

In these examples, *obit*, *ut*, and *disturbat*, are put for *obit*, *ut*, and *disturbavit*. The first and the last example are long by cæsure.

#### RULE XXII

##### FINAL SYLLABLE OF A VERSE.

The last syllable of every verse is considered common; that is, if the syllable be naturally long, it may be reckoned short, if it suits the verse, and *vice versâ*.

Gens inimica mihi Tyrrhenum navigat *æquor*—Virg.

In this, *or*, naturally short, forms the second syllable of a spondee.

Crescit occulto velut arbor *ævo*—Hor.

In this Sapphic, the word *ævō*, which is naturally a spondee, forms a trochee, a foot consisting of a long and a short syllable.

## OF ACCENT.

As Quantity means the length of time employed by the voice, so Accent denotes the elevation or depression of the voice in pronouncing a syllable; and is sometimes called the *Tone*.

The accents are three, the *Acute*, the *Grave*, and the *Circumflex*.

The *acute* sharpens, or elevates a syllable; and is thus marked, *dōminus*.

The *grave*, which is, in reality, the absence or privation of accent, is said to sink or depress it; and is thus marked, *doctè*.

The *circumflex* is a compound accent, first elevating and then depressing; and as it requires greater time than either of the former, it is never put over any but a long syllable; and is thus marked, *amāre*, i. e. *amāāre*.

## RULES FOR THE ACCENTS.

I. Monosyllables, long by nature, receive the circumflex; as *flōs*, *spēs*, *ā*, *ē*. But if they are short, or long by position only, they take the acute; as *vir*, *fāx*, *mēns*.

II. Dissyllables always have the grave accent on their last syllable. If the first syllable be long by nature, and the second short, it receives the circumflex; as *Rōma*, *flōris*, *lūna*; otherwise, the acute; as *hōmo*, *pārens*, *insons*<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> In speaking of improper pronunciation as arising from the want of due attention to quantity and accent, Mr. Pickbourn, the ingenious author of a dissertation on the English verb, justly observes (Monthly Magazine, No. 135,)—"That scholars err in their pronunciation of, 1st, words of two syllables having the first short, as *eques*; 2dly, words of three syllables having the first long and the second short, as *sidera*; 3dly, polysyllables accented on the antepenultimate, as *juvenilibus*, *interea*, &c.; and, lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel and a single consonant, as *dominis*. These errors arise in part from the want

III. Polysyllables, if the penultimate be long, and the last syllable short, have the circumflex on the penultimate ; as *Romānus*, *Imperātor*, *Justinianus*. If both the penul-

of distinguishing between the long and short powers of the vowels. For, as they are all of them by nature capable of being either long or short; every long vowel being equal to two short ones, this is a distinction of the greatest importance. The principal source of our mistakes on this subject is the indistinct and confused notion which we have of accent. For, when it falls on a short syllable, we often make that syllable long ; and when it falls on a long one, we sometimes make it short. Accent does certainly affect quantity ; that is, it makes the accented syllable a little longer than it would be without it. But its operation is never so great as to make a short syllable become long, nor does the privation of accent make a long syllable become short ; for there are degrees of time both in long and short syllables. All short syllables are not equally short ; nor are all long ones equally long. This remark is fully confirmed by a passage quoted by Dr. Warner (in his *Metron ariston*) from Quintilian :—*Et longis longiores, et brevibus sunt breviores syllabæ*. The second syllable of *amavit*, being accented, is a little longer than the second syllable of *amaverunt*, though they are both long syllables ; and the first syllable in *legi*, being accented, is a little longer than the second, or than the first syllable of *legisti*, which is deprived of accent, though they are all long syllables. In pronouncing such words as *animus*, *dominus*, *oculus*, &c., though the vowels retain their short sound, yet the stroke of the voice laid on the first syllable increases the impression which that syllable makes on the ear, and, consequently, diminishes the impression made by that which follows it.

“ Quintilian and all succeeding grammarians inform us that the Latin acute accent is never laid on the last syllable of a word ; that in dissyllables and trisyllables having the second syllable short, it invariably falls on the first syllable ; and that in polysyllables having the penultimate short, it lies on the antepenultimate. In the English language dissyllables accented on the first syllable generally have that syllable long. We have, therefore, very improperly applied this rule to all Latin dissyllables, because they are accented on the first syllable. Hence we say *ēques*, *cōmes*, *mīser*, *nēmus*, *vīgor*, *rīgor*, *līquor*, *tīmor*, &c. making the first syllables long, or, at least, nearly so. Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of *ēques*, *cōmes*, *mīser*, *nēmus*, as we do the first syllables of their genitives, *ēquitis*, *cōmitis*, *mīseri*, *nēmoris* ? And why do we not pronounce such words as *vīgor*, *rīgor*, *līquor*, as we do the English words *vīgour*, *rigour*, *liquor* ? And the first syllable in *tīmor*, as we do the first syllable in *tīmōris*, and of the English word *timorous* ? If we pronounced the first syllable of the adjective *mālus* as we do the first syllable of the English word *malice*, we should properly

timate and the last syllable be long, the former receives the acute; as *parēntes*, *amavērunt*, *rhinocērotis*. If the penultimate be short, the antepenultimate has the acute; as *dō-*

distinguish it from *mālus*, an apple-tree. By an attention to this rule we should easily distinguish between the present and preterperfect tenses of many verbs, as *vēnit* and *vēnit*, *fūgit* and *fugit*, *lēgit* and *lēgit*, &c. Again, many English words of three syllables, accented on the first, have that syllable short; we have, therefore, hastily concluded that all Latin trisyllables, accented on the first, must have that syllable short, unless it be long by position, and, therefore, we very improperly say *sidera*, *līmīna*, *līmīte*, *sēmīne*, *vīribus*, *dicere*, *scribere*, &c. Why do we not pronounce the first syllables of these words with a long vowel sound, in the same manner in which we pronounce the first syllables of *sīdus*, *līmen*, *līmes*, *sēmen*, *vīres*, *dīco*, *scribo*, &c.? for all vowels long in themselves, and not by position, should certainly be uttered with a long vowel sound. An attention to this remark would show the difference between *pōpulus*, a people, and *pōpulus*, a poplar-tree. In polysyllables accented on the antepenultimate we sometimes err in a similar manner to the last case, by giving a short sound to a vowel long by nature, as in *juvenīlibus*, and, at other times, by giving a long sound to a vowel naturally short, as in *intērea*. But, in words of this kind, we do not universally err; for I do not remember that I ever heard a scholar pronounce such words as *depōsitum*, *consīlium*, *excīdium*, &c. improperly. Lastly, words ending in a long vowel, as *domini*, or in a long vowel followed by a single consonant, such as datives and ablatives of the first and second declension, and genitives singular, nominatives, accusatives, and vocatives plural of the fourth declension, as *domīnis*, *gradūs*, should always be uttered with a long vowel sound, though the accent or stress can never fall on such syllables, except by a very singular poetic license." The same judicious critic, in an ingenious little treatise on Metrical Pauses, adds, that, in accented antepenults, a short is commonly pronounced right, as in *animal*, but sometimes wrong, that is, with a long vowel sound, as in *galea*, *fateor*, *taceo*, *cæsaries*, *Mænaios*; a long is generally pronounced wrong in trisyllables, as *pabulum*, *gramina*, *machina*; but right in some polysyllables, as *mortalia*, *navalia*; and wrong in others, as *spectacula*, *levamine*, *imagine*. E short is sometimes improperly made long, as in *senior*, *senibus*, *melior*, *obsequium*, *veniet*, *inveniet*; but it is generally pronounced right, as in *trepidus*, *gemitus*, *epulæ*, *vulneribus*; e long is generally pronounced right in polysyllables, as *carchesia*; but wrong in trisyllables, as *semina*, *legibus*. I short is always right, as *timidus*, *consilium*; i long, always wrong; as *frigidus*, *mīlite*, *frigore*, *spiritus*, *formidine*, *sidere*, (noun and verb) *convivium*, *senīlia*, *divinitus*, *oblivia*. O short is generally pro-

*minus, Virgilius, Constantinópolis.* All other syllables of polysyllables receive the grave accent.—Except from the preceding rules the enclitics, *que, ve, ne*, which throw the

nounced right, as in *dominus, incolumis*; but sometimes wrong, as in *odium, moriens, moveo, infodiunt*; *o* long, in some words, is pronounced right, as *otium*, but in many others wrong, as *poculum, honoribus*. *U* short, generally wrong, as *incubuit*, but not always, for *subigit* is commonly pronounced right; *u* long always right, as *lumine, cacumine, &c.* He concludes by observing that, upon the whole, neither accent nor quantity is to be neglected; and that, so long as we attend to the just rules of accent, and carefully retain the true natural sound of the vowels, never making a short one long nor a long one short, we cannot much err in our pronunciation.

Upon this subject, Dr. Valpy differs a little from Mr. Pickbourn in regard to the influence of the accent on the quantity, and observes, in his excellent Greek Grammar, “that the elevation of the voice does *not* lengthen the time of that syllable, so that accent and quantity are considered by the best critics as perfectly distinct, and by no means inconsistent with each other. In our language, the accent falls on the antepenultimate equally in the words *liberty* and *library*; yet, in the former, the tone only is elevated, in the latter, the syllable is also lengthened. The same difference exists in *batron* and *batcon*, in *lével* and *léver*. In words of two, and of three, short syllables, the difference between the French and English pronunciation is striking. The former make iambs and anapests, the latter trochees and dactyls. The French say *fugis, fugimus*; the English, *fúgis, fúgimus*. In many instances both are equally faulty; thus we shorten the long *is* in *fávis*, the plural of *fávus*; they lengthen the short *is* in *óris*, the genitive of *os*. Indeed, both may be said to observe strictly neither accent nor quantity.” To observe either strictly is, perhaps, not easy; to observe both is still more difficult. The precise nature of accent does not seem to be fully agreed upon; and, therefore, if, in reading, either *must* be sacrificed to the other, (for which, however, there is no absolute necessity,) it is certainly better, that what is in some degree uncertain, should yield to that which is certain,—that accent should give way to quantity, which is ascertained. By reading according to quantity, is not, however, meant, the breaking down, splitting, or destroying the words, by attending to the feet only; but the pronouncing the words of a verse, so as to give, as much as possible, its due quantity, in real time, to every syllable. In as much as to this mode of reading we can add an attention to accent, emphasis, cadences and pauses, whether metrical or sentential, in so much, doubtless, will the pronunciation be the more correct, graceful, and harmonious. How the antients pronounced the vowels, whether as we do, or, which is more

accent upon the last syllable<sup>1</sup>, of the word to which they are joined ; as *amat*, *amátque* ; thus *lacrymánsue*, *geménsue*—Virg. *Hyrcanísue*, *Arabísue*—Virg. *Culpétne*, *probétne*—Ovid.<sup>2</sup>

probable, as they are pronounced on the Continent, it is now difficult to determine. One thing, however, is certain, that they did not give a long sound to a short vowel, nor a short sound to a long vowel. In whatever way we sound the vowels, we ought to attend to their quantity. I shall only add, that a syllable long by nature was sounded more fully, being a reduplication of the same vowel, as *diícere*, *maalus*, an apple-tree; *populus*, a poplar-tree. Whereas the syllable long by position, had no other length than its being sustained by the two following consonants, as *díri*. It is probable also that a syllable short by nature preserved more of its natural quantity than a syllable short by position only.—Such words as *volucris* have the accent, in prose, on the antepenultimate; but, in verse, we should place it on the antepenultimate when the penultimate is considered as short, and upon the penultimate when it is regarded as long ; thus,

*Et primo similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris*—Ovid.

<sup>1</sup> This is, unquestionably, true when the penultimate is long, as *siderísque*. But it admits some doubt, when the penultimate is short, as in *sideráque*. According to the general rule, the accent should be placed on the antepenultimate, as *sideráque*. According to the common idea entertained in regard to the influence of the enclitics, it should be on the penultimate, as *sideráque*. The former position, in regard to a short penultimate, appears to me the more correct. Should we not, therefore, read

*Prónaque* cum spectent animalia cætera terram—Ovid.

With respect to the accentuation of words introduced from other languages, there seems to be scarcely any general rule, or uniform practice.

\* It does not happen, however, that *que* and *ne*, at the end of words, are always to be considered as enclitics ; and when they are not, the words are accented according to the general rules ; as *útique*, *dénique*, *índique*, &c. ; likewise such words, used interrogatively, as *hiccine*, *sticcine*, &c. Priscian says that in *calefacio*, *calefacis*, and *calefacit*, the accent is on the same syllable on which it falls in the simple verb, namely the second *a*, although in the two last it be the penultimate, and also short. And in the same manner, *calefit*, *calefít*, *calefít*, as in the simple verb. According to Donatus, *siquando* had the accent sometimes on the antepenultimate ; according to Servius, *exinde* likewise ; and, to Gellius, *exadversum* and *affutim*. To these are added *enimvero*, *duntaxat*, and some others which may be seen in Priscian, Lipsius, or Vossius. Vossius observes, that although the accent may be on the antepenultimate in *perinde* and *deinde*, we are not to conclude that it may be so in *deinceps*, and the like, where the last is long ; for that no word

The accentual marks are seldom used but for distinction's sake. Thus the adverbs *aliquid*, *continuo*, *palam*, *doctè*, *unà*, and the like, are marked with a grave accent. Ablatives of the first declension; genitives of the fourth; *nostrum* and *vestrum* from *nos* and *vos*; *ergo* used for *causa*, are written with a circumflex on the last syllable; and sometimes those words which have suffered syncope or synæresis are circumflected; as *poetâ*, *fructûs*, *amâsse*, *flêsti*, *dîs*. The circumflex is put over the nominative *nostrâs*, instead of which, *nostratis* was formerly used; likewise over genitives in *û*, when one *i* is cut off by apocope.; as *Pompili regnum*, *Tarquini fasces*—Hor. instead of *Pompilii*, *Tarquinius*.

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## OF THE FIGURES OF PROSODY.

The syllables of words in verse are affected in seven different ways;—by Cæsure; by Synalœpha, and Ecthipsis; Synæresis, and Diæresis; and by Systole, and Diastole<sup>1</sup>; which are commonly called the Figures of Prosody.

### OF CÆSURA.

When, after finishing a foot, there remains one syllable of the word, this circumstance is called *cæsure*; a term which is also sometimes applied to the syllable itself thus cut off, and which forms the first part of the following foot.

There are commonly reckoned four species of cæsure; the *triemimeris*, *penthemimeris*, *hepthemimeris*, and *enhemimeris*; or, according to the Latin, the *semiternaria*, *semiquinaria*, *semiseptenaria*, and *seminovenaria*; so named from the places in which they are found in scanning a verse, which the antients frequently did by half-feet.

can be accented on the antepenultimate, when the two last syllables are long. The penultimate of vocatives in *ius* is accented, although it be short; as *Valéri*, *Virgîli*, *Mercûri*; the reason of which is, that these words formerly had *e* after the *i*, which although they have dropped, they retain the accent on the same syllable as before. To these might be added a few others, as *mulieris*, which, according to Triscian, has the accent on the penultimate though short.

<sup>1</sup> By some, cæsure is not enumerated among the figures; systole and diastole are referred to poetic license; and ecthipsis and synalœpha are included under the general term of *elision*.

1. The *Triemimeris* is, when, after the first foot, or two half-feet, there remains a syllable terminating a word, or a *third* half-foot.

2. The *Penthemimeris* is, when, after two feet, or four half-feet, there remains a terminating syllable, or *fifth* half-foot.

3. The *Hepthemimeris* is, when, after three feet, or six half-feet, a syllable remains, which is the *seventh* half-foot.

4. The *Ennemimeris*<sup>1</sup> is, when, after four feet or eight half-feet, a syllable remains, which is the *ninth* half-foot.

The first three *cæsurae* are in the following line,

*Silves-trem | tenu-i | Mu-sam | meditaris avena*—Virg.

All are in the following,

*Ille la-tus | nive-um | mol-li | ful-tus | hyacintho*—Virg.

The preceding may be named *syllabic* *cæsuras*, or pauses. To these may be added the *trochaic* *cæsura*, as it is named by the old grammarians, and by Mr. Pickbourn, or the *sesquicæsuræ*, as denominated by Dr. Carey; and the *monosyllabic* pause, which is also noticed by Mr. Pickbourn, and of which I have made mention in *Versification*, under the *Great Alcaic*.

The *trochaic cæsura* is formed either by a trochee remaining at the end of a word, after the completion of a foot, or by a word consisting of a trochee: thus,

*Cuncta prius ten-tātā; | sed immedicabile vulnus*—Ovid.

*Infandum, re-gēnā, | jubes renovare dolorem*—Virg.

*Per connubia nōstrā, | per incēptos Hymenæos*—Virg.<sup>1</sup>

A similar pause to that which is caused by the usual *cæsura* of a syllable sometimes arises from a monosyllable; thus,

*De grege nunc | tibi vir, | nunc de | grege natus habendus*—Ovid.

The general effects of *cæsurae* are twofold:

1. They give smoothness, grace, and sweetness to a verse, since they connect the different words harmoniously together.

2. They often cause a syllable, by nature, or by position, short, to be reckoned long, especially after the first, second,

<sup>1</sup> To these some have added the *Hendechemimeris*, which is, when, after five feet, or ten half-feet, there remains a syllable, which is the *eleventh* half-foot; as,

*Vertitur interea cælum, et ruit ocea-no | nox*—Virg.

*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridicu-lus | mus*—Hor.

But such instances are very rare, and to be imitated with great discretion.



or third foot; and this circumstance, perhaps, arises from the pause, or suspension of the voice, which then, usually, ensues.

After the first foot: as<sup>1</sup>,

*Pectori-būs | inhians, spirantia consulit exta*—Virg.

After the second: as,

*Omnia vincit am-ōr|, et nos cedamus amori*—Virg.

After the third: as,

*Dona dehinc auro gravi-ā|, sectoque elephanto*—Virg.

After the fourth: as,

*Gravius homo infectos linquens profu-gūs | hymenæos*—Virg.

Of all the metrical pauses<sup>2</sup>, the final one is the most important; since it has the power of making a long syllable short, or a short syllable long, in every species of poetic composition.

#### OF SYNALŒPHA.

Synalœpha cuts off the final vowel or diphthong of a word, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as in the following lines,

*Terra antiqua, potens armis atque ubere glebæ.*

*Quidve moror, si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos.*

*Dardanidæ infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt*—Virg.

<sup>1</sup> The learner should remember that the first pause arising from *cæsura* is in the second foot; the second, or common pause, in the third; the third pause, in the fourth; and the fifth pause, in the last foot. He should also observe that, in using the *cæsural* mark, I have sometimes placed it at the *cutting off*, that is, before the syllable cut off, but oftener, especially in speaking of the subsequent pause, after the syllable cut off, or where the pause is supposed to occur. Either way, the syllable cannot be mistaken, being the last of a word.

<sup>2</sup> These are all merely pauses of suspension; and, in reciting verses, do not require either elevation or depression, or any alteration in the tone of voice, unless they coincide with sentential pauses, (pauses in sense) which are of a very different nature. Metrical pauses are carefully to be distinguished from sentential ones; for not only the *cæsural*, but even final pauses, frequently occur, where there is no stop in the sense, even between the noun and its adjective, and the nominative case and its verb: as,

*Ignea convexi | vis et | sine pondere cœli*

*Emicuit.*

Here the noun *vis* is separated from its adjective *ignea* by a *cæsural* pause, and from its verb *emicuit* by both a *cæsural* (monosyllabic) and a final pause.—*Pickbourn's Dissert. on Metr. Pauses.* This small dissertation, I may, without presumption, take the liberty of recommending to all interested in the study of prosody.

in which *terra*, *atque*, *si*, *uno*, *ordine* lose their last vowel, in scanning, and *Dardanidæ* ius diphthong, because the following words begin with vowels, (*h* being considered a mere aspiration,) and are thus scanned ;

*Ter' antiqua potens armis atqu' ubere glebæ.*

*Quidve moror s' omnes un' ordin' habetis Achivos.*

*Dardanid' infensi pœnas cum sanguine poscunt.*

Note 1. Synalœpha is sometimes omitted. (1) Regularly, as in the interjections *o*, *heu*, *ah*, *proh*, *væ*, *vah*, *hei* ; as, *O pater, o hominum*, *Divûmque æterna potestas* !—Virg. *Heu ubi pacta fides*, *ubi quæ jurare solebas*—Ovid.

*Ah ! ego non possum tanta videre mala*—Tibull.

Also in *Iö*, by Ovid : as,

*Et bis Iö Arethusa, Iö Arethusa, vocavit.*

But *o* is sometimes made short : as,

*Te Corydon, ö Alexi ; trahit sua quemque voluptas*—Virg.

(2) By poetic license, as in the following lines ;

*Et succus pecori, et lac subducitur agnis.*

*Posthabita coluisse Samo : hic illius arma.*

*Stant et juniperi, et castaneæ hirsutæ*—Virg.

This, which is called in Latin a *hiatus*, is not to be admitted without some reason into a verse. It sometimes, however, happens, if the preceding vowel is short, especially at the end of a sentence, where, in course, a pause takes place ; as in the following line,

*Et vera incessu patuit deâ. Ille ubi matrem*—Virg.

Note 2. Long vowels and diphthongs, when they are not cut off, become common.

They are short in the following lines,

*Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno.*

*Credimus ? an qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt.*

*Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilïo alto*—Virg.

They are long in the following,

*Ante tibi Eoæ Atlantides abscondantur.*

*Amphion Diræus in Actæo Aracyntho.*

*Lamentis gemituque et fræmineo ululatu*—Virg.

Sometimes an instance of their being long and short occurs in the same verse : as,

*Ter sunt conatî imponere Pelïo Ossam.*

*Glaucô et Panopeæ, et Inoo Melicertæ*—Virg.

## OF ECTHLIPSIS.

Ecthlipsis cuts off the final *m* and the preceding vowel, the following word beginning with a vowel: as,

Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare *ferendum est*—Ovid.

O curas *hominum*, ô *quantum* est in rebus inane—Pers.  
which are to be thus read, in scanning,

Leniter ex merito quicquid patiare *ferend'* est

O curas *homin'* ô *quant'* est in rebus inane.

*Note 1.* The antients sometimes retained the *m* and the vowel, which they made short: as,

*Corporum officium est quoniam premere omnia deorsum*  
—Lucr.

But the *um* of *officium* is elided.

*Note 2.* *S* was formerly elided, not only before a vowel, with the loss of a syllable; but before a consonant also, without the loss of a syllable, as in

Tum *lateralis* dolor, *certissimu'* *nunciu'* mortis—Lucil.

Nam, si de nihilo fierent, ex *omnibu'* rebus—Lucret.

At fixus nostris, tu *dabi'* supplicium—Catull.

*Note 3.* Both synalæpha and ecthlipsis are found in the last syllable of a verse, where the elision takes place through the vowel at the beginning of the following verse, provided no long pause intervenes at the end of the line, by which the voice is suspended: as,

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, *cælumque*

*Adspicit*, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos—Virg.

Jamque iter emensi, turres ac tecta *Latinorum*

*Ardua* cernebant juvenes, murosque subibant—Virg.

## ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS ON SYNALÆPHA

## AND ECTHLIPSIS.

1. These figures fall more pleasantly before a long syllable: as,

Tum quoque nil fecit, nisi quod *facere ipse* coegi—Ovid.

*Postquam introgressi*, et coram data copia fandi—Virg.

But the elision of a long syllable is harsh, when it is followed by a short one: as,

Troja, nefas! commune sepulchrum *Europæ*, *Asiæque*  
—Catull.

2. The Synalæpha has a particular sweetness, if it falls on the same vowel as begins the following word: as,

*Ille ego* qui quondam gracili modulatus avenâ—Virg.

*Ergo omnis* longo solvit se Teucris luctu—Virg.

3. Care must be taken that the sound arising from the use of these figures be not harsh and disagreeable; as in

*Quis me uno vivit felicior, aut mage nostrâ hâc*—Catull.

*Quod cum ita sit, nolim statuas me mente maligna*—Catull.

4. Elisions should not be frequent, nor, without some particular reason, should there be more than two in one verse, especially in an elegiac, which requires great smoothness. On the contrary, in a heroic verse, several synalœphæ sometimes occasion dignity and majesty; and, as in the following line, a particular sweetness,

*Phyllida amo ante alias : nam me discedere flevit*—Virg.

But in the following lines, horror is produced by elision,

*Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum*—Virg.

*Tela inter media, atque horrentes Marte Latinos*—Virg.

5. Nor should elision commonly happen at the beginning of a verse, as in

*Nam ut fetulâ cædas meritum majora subire*—Hor.

But Virgil has made an elision at the beginning, not, however, without a reason, or without beauty; as

*Si tui vitulam species, nihil est quod pocula laudes.*

6. Elision is harsh at the beginning of the sixth foot of a heroic; as in

*Loripidem reetus derideat, Æthiopem albus*—Juv.

*Nunquid de Dacis audisti? nil equidem, ut tu*—Hor.

7. Also after the first hemistich of a pentameter; as in

*Herculis, Antæique, Hesperidumque comes*—Propert.

8. Elision is harsh in the last syllable of the fifth foot of a heroic verse; as in

*Difficile est longum subito deponere amorem*—Catull.

9. Also in the last dactyl of a pentameter; unless it is used with great discretion; as in

*Quadrijugos cernes sæpe resistere equos*—Ovid.

It is not, perhaps, easy to determine how the antients treated their elided syllables, whether, as in English, a slight, imperfect sound of them might have been distinguishable, or whether, as in the usual mode of scanning, they were wholly omitted. It has been already noticed that all long syllables are not equally long, nor all short syllables equally short. Mr. Pickbourn is inclined to think that the elided syllables were, in some degree, heard<sup>1</sup>; and observes that “if we suppose

<sup>1</sup> In regard to *m* elided, Quintilian's words are clear; “*Eadem litera, quoties ultima est, et vocalem verbi sequentis ita contingit, ut in eam transire possit, etiam si scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur.*” See Quint. lib. ix. cap. 4. He says, “non eximitur, sed obscuratur.”

“ the quantity of a dactyl or spondee to be equal to sixteen,  
 “ I think we may be allowed to conjecture that the length of  
 “ each individual syllable might probably be not very dif-  
 “ ferent from that which is marked in the following lines :

<sup>8 5 8 8      8 9 3      5 7      8 9 3 4 9 7</sup>  
 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit.

<sup>9 3 4      8 1 7 1 7      9 7      8 9 3 4 6 7</sup>  
 Littora : multum ille et terris jactatus et alto.”

## OF SYNÆRESIS.

Synæresis is the contraction of two syllables in the same word, into one syllable.

There are two kinds of contraction, *Synæresis*, strictly so called, and *Synecphonesis*.

Synæresis, properly so called, is when the two vowels remaining become a diphthong; as *æ* changed into *æ*, in *Phæton* instead of *Phaëton*; *ei* into *ei*, as in the genitives *Thesei*, *Orphei*, *Persei* used as dissyllables, *Achillei*, *Ulysssei*, *Oilei*, as trisyllables. Thus also *oi* in *proinde*, as a dissyllable; *ei* in *reice* formed by syncope from *rejice*; *ui* in *huic*, *cui*, &c. used as monosyllables.

Cum te flagranti dejectum fulmine *Phæton*—Varro.

Notus amor Phædræ, nota est injuria *Thesei*—Ovid.

*Proinde* tona eloquio, solitum tibi .....—Virg.

Tityre, pascentes a flumine *reice* capellas—Virg.

Filius *huic* contra, torquet qui sidera mundi—Virg.

Synecphonesis (named also *Episynalæpha* and *Synizesis*) is when one of two vowels in the same word is cut off, or absorbed in the pronunciation; as in *auræa*, *Junio*, used as dissyllables; and *quoad* as a monosyllable.

*Auræa* percussum virgâ, versumque venenis—Virg.

Nos miranda quidem, sed nuper consule *Junio*—Juv.

Hæredes voluit; *quoad* vixit, credidit ingens—Hor.

*E* and *i* are the chief letters elided by Synecphonesis.

I. The letter *E*. (1.) Before *a*; as *mea*, *ea*, considered as monosyllables by the comic writers; *antehac*, *eâdem*, as dissyllables; *anteambulo*, *alvearia*, as words of four syllables.

Quod si forte fuisse *antehac eadem* omnia credis—Lucr.

Una *eudemque* via sanguisque animusque feruntur—Virg.

Sum comes ipse tuus, tumidique *anteumbulo* regis—

Mart.

Seu lento fuerint *alvearia* vimine texta—Virg.

(2) Before another *e*; as in *deest*, a monosyllable, *deero*, *deerit*, *prehendo*, *vehemens*, dissyllables.

Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid *deest*—Hor.

Divitis uber agri, Troiæve opulentia *deerit*—Virg.

*Prædere* quæ possis oculorum lumine aperto—Lucr.

*Vehemens* et liquidus puroque simillimus amni—Hor.

(3) Before *i*; as in *dein*, *dehinc*, monosyllables; *deinde*, *deinceps*, *aureis*, *ferrei*, *anteit*, dissyllables; and in *anteire*, *anteirent*, and *anteactus*, trisyllables.

*Dein* clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli—Juv.

*Deinde* torus junxit, nunc ipsa pericula jungunt—Ovid.

*Ferreique* Eumenidum thalami, et discordia demens—

Virg.

Te semper *anteit* dira necessitas—(Alcaic) Hor.

Ergo *anteire* metus, juvenemque extinguere pergit—  
Flacc.

Qui candore nives *anteirent*, cursibus auras—Virg.

Nam si grata fuit tibi vita *anteacta* priorque—Lucr.

*Note*, however, that the *e* of *de* is not in all such cases subject to synæresis, or synecphonesis, for we find *déhinc*, *dēinde*, &c. and it is found with its original quantity in *dēhortatur*, and in *dēest*, in two passages, one quoted from Ennius by A. Gellius, and in one from Statius.

Annibal audaci cum pectore *dēhortatur*.

*Dēest* servitio plebes, hos ignis egentes.

(4) Before *o*; as in *meo*, *eo*, used as monosyllables by the comic writers; *eodem*, *eosdem*, *alveo*, *seorsum*, *deorsum*, as dissyllables; *Euristheo*, *graveolens*, as trisyllables.

Uno *eodemque* igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore—Virg.

*Eosdem* habuit secum, quibus est elata, capillos—  
Prop.

Cum refluit campis, et jam se condidit *alveo*—Virg.

Nam per aquas quæcunque cadunt atque aëra *deorsum*—  
Lucr.

Et *seorsum* varios rerum sentire colores—Lucr.

Rege sub *Euristheo*, fatis Junonis iniquæ—Virg.

Inde ubi venêre ad fauces *graveolentis* Averni—Virg.

(5) Before *u*; as in *meus*, *meum*, *eum*, which are likewise considered by the comic writers, as monosyllables.

II. The letter *I*. (1) Before *a*; as in *omnia*, a dissyllable; *vindemiator* and *semianimis*, as words of four syllables.

Bis patriæ cecidêre manus: quin protinus *omnia*—  
Virg.

*Vindemiator*, et invictus, cui sæpe viator—Hor.

Cædit *semianimis* Rutulorum calcibus arva—Virg.

(2) Before *e* ; as in *vietus*, a dissyllable ; and *semiermis*, a trisyllable.

Quis sudor *vietis*, et quam malus undique membris—  
Hor.

*Semiermemque* manum sternendam objecerat hosti—Sil.

(3) Before another *i* ; as in *dii*, *diis*, *ii*, *iis*, monosyllables ; *iidem*, *iisdem*, dissyllables ; *denariis*, a trisyllable.

*Dī* meliora velint, quanquam non ista precanda—Ovid.

*Præcipitatur* aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab *isdem*—Ovid.

*Denarius* tamen hoc non emo, Basse, tribus—Mart.

(4) Before *o* ; as in *semihomo*, *fluviorum*, considered as words of three syllables, and *tenuiore*, considered as a word of four.

*Semihominis* Caci facies quam dira tenebat—Virg.

*Fluviorum* Rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes—Virg.

Ortus, et instantem cornu *tenuiore* videbat—Stat.

In such words it is not improbable that *i* may have the same sound as *y*, in the English word *yore* ; thus *tēnū-yōrē*.

(5) Before *u* ; as in *totius*, regarded as a dissyllable ; in *promontorium*, as a word of four syllables ; and, perhaps, in certain genitives plural ending in *ium*.

Magnanimosque duces, *totiusque* ex ordine gentis—Virg.

Inde legit Capreas, *promontoriumque* Minervæ—Ovid.

Flos *Veronensium* depereunt juvenum—Catul.

*A*, *o*, *u*, are less frequently elided, or, in the language of grammarians, *absorbed* in the pronunciation.

III. *A* is elided in *contraire* ; as,

Tigribus ? aut sævos Libyæ *contraire* leones ?—Stat.

IV. *O* is sometimes found absorbed before another *o* ; as in *cohonesto*, used as a trisyllable ; and in *cooperiunt*, and *coaluerint*, used as words of four syllables, by Lucretius ii. 1060, and vi. 490 ; but in Mr. Wakefield's edition of this poet, *coaluerint* is read instead of the latter word.

Tandem *coaluerint* ea, quæ, conjecta repente.

V. *U* is sometimes elided before other vowels ; as in *tua*, *sua*, *tuo*, *suo*, *duæ*, considered as monosyllables by the comic writers ; in *suapte*, *patrui*, as dissyllables ; and *duellica*, as a trisyllable. In these the *u* seems to have a similar pronunciation to that of the *u* in *suadeo*, *suetus*, or of the *w* in the English *dwell*, or of the *u* in *persuade*.

Et simili ratione animalia *suapte* vagari—Lucr.

Nocturnique canum gemitus et limina *patrui*—Stat.

Lanigeræ pecudes, et equorum *duellica* proles.

To *Synecphonesis* may likewise be referred the changing of the vowels *i* and *u* into the consonants *j* and *v*, (which were then probably sounded somewhat like the English *y* in *you*, and *w*;) by which two syllables are contracted into one; as in *genua*, *tenuis*, dissyllables; *arjetat*, *tenuia*, *abjete*, *pitvita*, trisyllables; and *parjetibus*, *Nasidjenus*, words of four syllables; instead of *genua*, *tenuis*, *arietat*, *tenuia*, &c.

Propterea quia corpus aquæ naturaue *tenuis*—Lucr.

*Genua* labant, gelido concrevit frigore sanguis—Virg.

*Arjetat* in portas et durós obijce postes—Virg.

Velleraque ut foliis depectant *tenuia* Seres—Virg.

Ædificant, sectâque intexunt *abjete* costas—Virg.

Præcipuè sanus, nisi cum *pitvita* molesta est—Hor.

*Parjetibusque* premunt arctis, et quatuor addunt—Virg.

Ut *Nasidjeni* juvat te cæna beati—Hor.

Note 1. Sometimes Synalœpha and Synecphonesis meet together; as in

*Uno eodemque* tulit partu, paribusque revinxit.

*Serpentum spiris* ..... —Virg.

Scan thus, *Un' odemque* tulit, &c.

Note 2. In the following words, *Huic*, *cui*, *Dii*, *Diis*, *iidem*, *iisdem*, *dein*, *deinde*, *proinde*, *deest*, *deeram*, *deessem*, *deero*, *desse*, *anteambulo*, *anteit*, *anteliac*, *semihomo*, *semi-animis*, and a few others, a contraction of the two syllables is more common among the best poets, than a separation.

*Synæresis* and *Synecphonesis* differ from *Crisis*, in this, that they take place properly in poetry, the last, also in prose.

## OF DIÆRESIS.

*Diæresis* (which is also called *Dialysis*) is the splitting of one syllable into two syllables.

This is done in three different ways;

I. By the division of a diphthong into two syllables; as *aulai*, *aurai*, instead of *aulæ*, *auræ*; *Orpheüs*, *Perseüs*, *Troïæ*, trisyllables; *Naiadum*, *Harpyias*, words of four syllables.

*Aulai* in medio libabant pocula Bacchi—Virg.

Et finitur in Andromeda, quam *Perseüs* armis—Manil.

Misit infestos *Troïæ* ruinis—(Sapph.) Senec.

*Ægle Naiadum* pulcherrima, jamque videnti—Virg.

Circumsistentes reppulit *Harpyias*—(Pentam.) Rutil.

The Ionic dialect in Greek frequently resolving the



diphthong *ai* into *ai*, the Roman poets have sometimes availed themselves of that license in Greek words originally written with a diphthong ; thus

Annuit, atque dolis risit *Cytheræ* repertis -- Virg.

Exigit indicii memorem *Cytheræ* pœnam—Ovid.

II. By resolving the consonants *j* and *v* into the vowels *i* and *u* ; as in *siliæ*, *soliit*, for *silvæ*, *solvit* ; *subiecta*, a word of four syllables, instead of *subjecta*.

Aurarum et *siliæ* metu—(Glycon.) Hor.

Quod zonam *soliit* diu ligatam—(Phaleuc.) Catull.

Si qua ferventi *subiecta* Cancro est—(Sapph.) Senec.

The first vowel of *silva*, whether it be supposed to be derived from the Greek, or from the Latin *sileo*, may be considered as naturally short, but for the position ; and likewise the first *o* of *solvo* and *volvo* and their compounds, as is visible in their participles *solutus* and *volutus*, in which the position is removed.

This figure is very common in the compounds of *solvo* and *volvo* : as,

Stamina non ulli *dissolvienda* Deo—(Pentam.) Tib.

Debuerant fusos *evoluisse* suos—(Pentam.) Ovid.

Indeed, it is not improbable, that in many lines, in which *silv-*, *solv-*, and *volv-*, are usually supposed to constitute the latter part of a spondee, the resolution of them into *sili*, *söli*, and *völi*, as the two last syllables of a dactyl, may produce an *assonantia verborum* more adapted to the nature of the subjects to be represented, as in the following lines expressive of the waving of trees, the rolling of a stone, and the shivering of the limbs of Æneas.

Et claro *silius* cernes Aquilone moveri—Virg.

Saxum ingens *völiunt* alii, radiisque rotarum—Virg.

Extemplo Æneæ *söliuntur* frigore membra—Virg.

When the nature of the verse does not prevent it, a diæresis of *j* may likewise be sometimes suspected in other words ; as in *Iulius*, for *Julius* ; *Iuno* for *Junö* ; *Iupiter* for *Jupiter* ; *Iudice* for *Judice*, since it is well known that *jam* is used by the comic writers as a dissyllable, and that *etiam*, which is only *et jam*, is always acknowledged as a trisyllable ; thus,

Sed Proculus longâ veni|ēbāt i|ūlius Albâ—Ovid.

Grammatici certant ; et ad|hūc sūb i|ūdīce lis est—Hor.

III. By giving an explicit and distinct sound to *u* separated from the following vowel, (which, without this figure, becomes mute, or, rather, has the sound of the English *u*, after *g*, *q*, and *s*;) as in *aquæ*, *süetus*, *süasit*, *Süevos*, considered

words of three syllables ; in *relangüit*, *reliquas*, words of four.

*Quæ calidum faciunt aquæ tactum atque vaporem*—Lucr.

*Cum mihi non tantum furesque feræque suetæ*—Hor.

*Atque alios alii inident, Veneretque suadent*—Lucr.

*Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Suevos*—Lucan.

*Imposito fratri moribunda relangüit ore*—Ovid.

*Reliquas tamen esse vias in mente patenteis*—Lucr.

### OF SYSTOLE.

*Systole* is the shortening of a syllable otherwise long by nature, or by position. Thus the poets sometimes shorten *Orion*, on the first syllable ; as in

*Cum subito assurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion*—Virg.

although in the Greek it is written with a long *o*, and is, therefore, naturally long ; as in

*Sævus ubi Orion hybernis conditur undis*—Virg.

In the same manner Horace seems to have shortened the last of *palus* ; as in

*Regis opus ; sterilisve diu palus*, aptaque remis.

But by others it is universally made long ; as in

*Limosoque palus obducatur pascua junco*—Virg.

And here it is long too by cæsure.

In the same way, the *e* in *viden'*, naturally long, is made short ; for it is a contraction of *vidēsne* ; also the *i* of *satin'*, a contraction of *salīsne*, in which it is long by position ; *hodie* for *hōc die* ; *multimodis* for *multis modis*, &c.

*Ducere multimodis voces, et flectere cantus*—Lucr.

For *viden'* and *satin'* see *N* final ; and for *hodie*, see *O* in compound words.

To this figure may be referred the shortening of a vowel long by position, after the elision of one of the consonants, or a double consonant ; as *obvici* for *objicis* ; *adicit* for *adjicit* ; *reicit* for *rejecit* ; and such words as *aperio*, *operio*, *omitto*, instead of *obmitto*, &c.

*Cur obvici Magno tumulum, manesque vagantes*—Lucan.

*Si quid nostra tuis adicit vexatio rebus*—Mart.

*Tela manu, reicitque canes in vulnus hiantes*—Stat.

*Pleraque differat, et præsens in tempus omittat*—Hor.

To *Systole* have been referred certain preterites found with the penultimate short ; as

*Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, et vox faucibus hæsit*—Virg.

*Miscueruntque herbas, et non innoxia verba*—Virg.

*Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses*—Virg.

To these may be added *profuerunt* in Tibullus; *ahuerunt* in Phædrus; *defuerunt* in Martial, and some others.

By some these anomalies have been attributed to the mistakes of transcribers, who, it is supposed, may have written *erunt* instead of *erant* or *erint*, both which terminations are found in certain editions, or manuscripts; and, in many instances, the sense not only admits the alteration, but seems improved by it. Others have contended, that the authors were inadvertently guilty of a breach of prosody. And the last supposition is, that the *e* was originally common, especially in verbs of the third conjugation, and the words of Diomedes are quoted in confirmation; “Fere in  
“tertio ordine plerumque veteres tertiâ personâ finitivâ tem-  
“poris perfecti, numeri pluralis, *E* mediam vocalem corri-  
“piunt, quasi *legerunt, emērun*t, &c.” But notwithstanding this assertion, and the several instances which can be produced, in which *e* is found short, it is by no means safe to consider it common, its proper quantity being long, unless by poetic license.

Such words as *unius*, in which the *i* was said to be short by Systole, are usually considered as common.

#### OF DIASTOLE.

*Diastole*, or *Ectasis*, is the lengthening of a syllable otherwise naturally short; as the first in *Priamides* and *Arabia*; and the second in *Macedonia*.

Atque hic *Priamides*, Nihil ô tibi, amice, relictum—Virg.

Et domus intactæ te tremit *Arabia*—Propert.

Qui clypeo, galeaque, *Macēdoniâque* sanissâ—Ovid.

That the first syllable of the first two is naturally short, is evident from its being always short in their primitives *Priamus* and *Arabs*. The second in *Macedo* is also short.

To this figure are referred those words in which *re*, naturally short, is made long, by doubling the following consonant; as *relligio*, *rëliquiæ*, *rëppulit*, *rëttulit*, *rëducere*, &c., and some other words compounded with *re*; instead of *religio*, *rëliquiæ*, &c.

Tantum *rëligio* potuit suadere malorum—Lucr.

Troas *rëliquas* Danaûm, atque immitis Achillei—Virg.

Et res hæc edem *rëpperit* illa suum—Ovid.

Di tibi dent captâ classem *rëducere* 2 Trojâ—Hor.

<sup>1</sup> The poet seems to have imitated the Greeks, who, to avoid a concurrence of short vowels, sometimes changed a short vowel into a long one, and wrote *Macēdonia* instead of *Maxēdonia*.

<sup>2</sup> Al. *dëducere*—Bentl.

In such cases it is asserted that formerly it was usual to double the consonant; but this practice has been condemned by the most eminent modern editors of the classics, as contrary to original usage, and they have rejected one consonant in all such compounds, the verb *rēddo* alone excepted, in which a *d* is never omitted. But, though written with only one consonant, the vowel must be sounded long, as if supposed to be followed by two consonants.

The same remarks are perhaps applicable to the first syllable of *quotidie*, *quotidianus*, and *quatuor*, (*quōttidie*, *quōtidianna*, *quāttuor*), which are sometimes found long, the last especially in Virgil and Horace; although the first two are, doubtless, short by nature, and, from observing that the *a* in *quāter*, *quāterni*, &c., is short, it may be reasonably presumed that it is so in *quatuor* likewise.

Conjugis in culpā flagravī *quōtidiana*—Catul.

Sis bonus, O felixque tuis! en *quātuor* aras—Virg.

In the same manner the *e* in *Porsena* is made long, by doubling the *n*; as

Nec non Tarquiniū ejectum *Porsēna* jubebat—Virg.

Otherwise, the penultimate is short; as

Cernitur effugiens ardentem *Porsēna* dextram—Sil.

Perhaps, the name might be written either way, indifferently.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON SYSTOLE AND DIASTOLE.

The use of these two figures, or the changing of the due quantity of syllables, arises from two causes; Necessity, owing to the nature of the verse, and Poetical license.

1. The first takes place when the nature of the verse does not admit some particular word with its real quantity; and when no other word can be expediently introduced fully adequate to convey its meaning. The principal causes of this, are, *first*, the meeting of more than two short syllables, especially in hexameter or pentameter; for, in this case, one of them must be made long; as the first in *Arabius*, *Asiacus*, *Italia*, *Philosophus*, *Polydamas*, *Priamides*, *pugilibus*, *Sicelides*, &c.; the second in *Canicula*, *cuniculus*, *cuticula*, *febricula*, *Lemuria*, *Theophilus*, &c.; and the third in *Bonifacius*, *Hilarion*, *Macedonia*, &c.: and, *secondly*, the circumstance of a short syllable being between two long syllables, in which case, the word cannot be admitted into certain kinds of verse unless it is made long; as the second in *delibutus*, *imbecillus*, *matricida*, *parricida*, *Vaticanus*, &c.

2. Poetic license is, when, without such evident neces-

sity, the quantity of a syllable is changed; and to this, some have attributed the shortening of the penultimate of *unius, illius, &c.*, and the lengthening of the same in *tenebræ, volucris, locuples, &c.* While others,—considering, that, even with regard to proper names, in which a greater latitude as to quantity seemed to be tolerated, Ovid apologizes to *Tuticanus*, for not saying any thing of him in his verse, which did not admit his name, as it has the second syllable short between two long syllables, and that Martial excuses himself for not inserting, in his verse, the word *Earrinus*, consisting of four short,—have contended, that it is by no means improbable, that many of those words, whose quantity we find occasionally long or short, a circumstance often referred to the power of these two figures, were originally considered as common, and are, therefore, not at all under the influence of any *licentia poetica*.

This license was much more frequent among the Greek poets than the Latin; for we find, among the former, the same syllable of the same word sometimes long and sometimes short even in the same line. Such liberties, however, are not now to be taken, without great caution and discretion; for, as Servius says, “*In licentia magis inventis quam inveniendis utimur.*”

## OF POETRY.

A Poem (*Carmen*) is composed of *verses*, or lines; and a Verse, of *feet*.

A couplet, or two verses, is called a *Distich*; a half-verse, a *Hemistich*.

A verse containing its exact measure is called *Acatalectic*; as in the following dimeter Iambic,

*Musæ Jovis sunt filiæ.*

A verse wanting a syllable at the end, is called *Catalectic*; as,

*Musæ Jovem canebant.*

A verse wanting a whole foot at the end, is called *Brachycatalectic*; as,

*Musæ Jovis gnatæ.*

A verse having a redundant syllable, or two, is called *Hypercatalectic*, or *Hypermeter*; as,

*Musæ sorores sunt Minervæ.*

*Musæ sorores Palladis lugent.*

To scan a Latin verse, is to divide it into its several constituent feet.

## OF FEET.

A Foot consists of two or more syllables of a certain quantity.

There are commonly reckoned twenty-eight kinds of feet.

Those consisting of two or three syllables, are called *simple*; others, as those of four, are called *compound*.

*There are four feet of two syllables :*

1. A Pyrrhic, (*Pyrrhichius*) two short ; as, *Dēūs.*
2. A Spondee, (*Spondeus*) two long ; as *fūndūnt.*
3. An Iambus, (*Iambus*) a short and a long ; as *lēgūnt.*
4. A Trochee, or Chorce, (*Trochæus*, or *Choreus*) a long and a short ; as *ārmă.*

*Eight feet of three syllables.*

1. A Dactyl, (*Dactylus*) one long and two short ; as *cārmină.*
2. An Anapest, (*Anapæstus*) two short and one long ; as *ănimōs.*
3. A Tribrac, (*Tribrachys*) three short ; as *făcērě.*
4. A Molossus, (*Molossus*) three long ; as *đixērūnt.*
5. An Amphibrac, (*Amphibrachys*) a short, a long, and a short ; as *ămōrě.*
6. An Amphimacer, { (*Amphimacer*, or *Creticus*) a long, a short, and a long ; as *căstîtăs.*  
or a Cretic, { a long ; as
7. A Bacchic, (*Bacchius*) a short, and two long ; as *lēgēbānt.*
8. An Antibacchic, (*Antibacchius*) two long, and one short ; as *ăudirě.*

There are sixteen compound feet, of four syllables. Of these, four are the same foot doubled ; four are a combination of contrary feet ; and there are four in which long syllables predominate ; and four in which short syllables predominate.

*The same foot doubled.*

1. { A Proceleusmatic, (*Proceleusmaticus*)  
2 Pyrrhics ; as *hōmīnībūs*
2. { A Dispondee, (*Dispondeus*) 2 Spon-  
dees ; as *īncrēmētum.*

3. } A Dilembus, (*Dilembus*) 2 Iam-  
buses; as *āmāvērānt.*  
4. } A Dichoree, (*Dichoreus*) 2 Chorees; as *cōmprōbāvīt.*

*Contrary feet.*

5. } A great Ionic, (*Ionicus major*) a Spon-  
dee and a Pyrrhic; as *cēlsissimūs.*  
6. } A small Ionic, (*Ionicus minor*) a Pyr-  
rhic and a Spondee; as *prōpērābant.*  
7. } A Choriambus, (*Choriambus*) a Cho-  
ree and an Iambus; as *terrificānt.*  
8. } An Antispast, (*Antispastus*) an Iam-  
bus and a Choree; as *adhæsissē.*

*Feet in which long syllables predominate.*

9. } First Epitrit, (*Epitritus primus*) an  
Iambus and Spondee; as *āmāvērūt.*  
10. } Second Epitrit, (*Epitritus secundus*) a  
Choree and Spondee; as *cōncūri.*  
11. } Third Epitrit, (*Epitritus tertius*) a  
Spondee and Iambus; as *discordiās.*  
12. } Fourth Epitrit, (*Epitritus quartus*) a  
Spondee and Choree; as *ēxpectārē.*

*Feet in which short syllables predominate.*

13. } First Pæon, (*Pæon primus*) a Choree  
and a Pyrrhic; as *tēmpōribūs.*  
14. } Second Pæon, (*Pæon secundus*) an  
Iambus and a Pyrrhic; as *pōtēntiā.*  
15. } Third Pæon, (*Pæon tertius*) a Pyrrhic  
and a Choree; as *ānimātūs.*  
16. } Fourth Pæon, (*Pæon quartus*) a Pyr-  
rhic and an Iambus; as *tēmēritās.*

To these may be added another compound  
foot, of five syllables, mentioned by Cicero  
and Quintilian, (an Iambus and a Cretic,)  
named *Dochmius* or *Dochmus*; as *ālērrāvērūt.*

OF VERSES.

The usual kinds of verses are, the *Hexameter*, *Pentame-  
ter*, *Asclepiadic*, (or *Choriambic*), *Glyconic*, *Sapphic*, *Ado-  
nic*, *Phaleucian*, *Pherecratic*, *Iambic*, *Scæzon*, (or *Choliamb-  
us*), *Anacreontic*, *Trochaic*, *Anapæstic*; to which may be  
added the *Carmen Horatianum*, comprehending the *Alcæic*  
and *Archilochian*.

Verses are of different lengths, some consisting of two feet, others of three, four, five, &c., as will be seen in the following explanation of them.

#### OF HEXAMETER:

Hexameter, or Heroic verse, consists of six feet, of which the fifth foot is usually a dactyl, the sixth, a spondee; and the other four, either dactyls, or spondees, indiscriminately: as,

1	2	3	4	5	6	
<i>Aut prodesse vo-</i>	<i>lunt aut</i>	<i>dele</i>	<i>ctare po-</i>	<i>etæ</i>		—Hör.
<i>Tu nihil</i>	<i>invi</i>	<i>ti di</i>	<i>cas faci</i>	<i>asve Mi</i>	<i>neru</i>	—Hor.
<i>Inton</i>	<i>si crines</i>	<i>longa</i>	<i>oer</i>	<i>vice flu</i>	<i>ebant</i>	—Tibull.

Sometimes the fifth foot is a spondee, whence the verse is named *Spondaic*; and this generally happens when the description is intended to be grave, majestic, slow, mournful, or the like, as

*Cara Deüm soboles, magnum Jovis incrementum*—Virg.

*Proximas huic, longo sed proximus intervallo*—Virg.

*Constitit, atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit*—Virg.

This species of the verse has generally a dactyl as the fourth foot; and is commonly ended by a word of four syllables, as in the above-cited examples.

But it is sometimes found otherwise; as in

*Aut leves ocreas lento ducunt argento*—Virg.

*Saxa per, et scopulos, et depressas convallas*—Virg.

*Cum sociis, natoque, penatibus, et magnis Dis*—Virg.

*Note 1.* Some prosodians assert that the proceleusmatic is found in Hexameter; as in

*Hærent parietibus scalæ, postesque sub ipsos*—Virg.

And the anapest; as in

*Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes*—Virg.

But in these, *parietibus* (*pārijētibus*) has been shown, under Synecphonesis, to consist but of four syllables, and *fluviorum*, but of three.

*Note 2.* Some assert that the tribræ, iambus, and trochee, are sometimes found in it; as in

*Olli serva datūr, op̄erum haud ignara Minervæ*—Virg.

*Desine plura, puēr et quod nunc instat agamus*—Virg.

*Ferre citi flammæ, date telā, scandite muros*—Virg.

But in the first two lines, the last syllable in *datūr* and *puēr*, otherwise short, is made long by cæsure, so that in the first line the foot is, in reality, a dactyl, and in the second, a spondee; and in the third line, the *a* of *telā* is considered long, on account of the two following consonants, although they be in a different word, so that the foot is a spondee.



*Note 3.* Lastly, some have asserted that a dactyl may be found as the last foot ; thus in

*Inseritur vero ex foetu nucis arbutus hōrridā*

*Et steriles platani* .....

*Nec tantum Rhodope mirantur et Ismarus Orphēā*—Virg.  
But in the first example, the concluding foot is *horri*, a spondee, the *d* being joined to the beginning of the following verse, after an elision of the *a* : thus, *horri* | *D'et steri* | &c. In the last example *Orpheā* seems to be contracted into two syllables, forming a spondee.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON THE HEXAMETER.

I. 1. Every line of an hexameter, whatever may be the number of its syllables, occupies the same space of time in pronouncing ; since equal time belongs to the spondee, though consisting but of two syllables, as to the dactyl, which consists of three. In consequence of this, lines containing many of the former may appear to drag heavily and slowly ; and those in which the latter abound seem sometimes to have a hopping or a fluttering effect. It has, therefore, been thought, that the greatest harmony and beauty are likely to be produced by an alternation of the two : as,

*Lūdērē quā vēllēm cālāmō pērmisīt āgrēsti*—Virg.

*Pinguīs ēt ingrātē prēmērētūr cāsēūs, ūrbi*—Virg.

2. If this alternation is not observed, those lines which most abound in dactyls, have the greater harmony ; as

*Tityrē, tū pātūlā rēcūbāns sub tēgmīnē fāgi*—Virg.

*Adspicīs ūt veniānt ād cūndidā tēctā cōlūmbæ*—Ovid.

3. Those lines are the most pleasing in which are several *cæsuræ*, or feet not consisting of whole but of broken words ; as

*Rōmān|ōs rē|rūm dōmīn|ōs gēntēmquē tōgātā*—Virg.

*Infānd|ūm, Rēgīnā, jū|bēs rēnōvārē dōlōrem*—Virg.

*Infē|lix Priā|mūs fūr|tim mādārāt ālēndū*—Virg.

4. But to prevent the palling monotony which would arise from any uniform alternation or practice, the position of the *cæsuræ*, and the arrangement of the feet, are to be varied ; circumstances attended with little difficulty, when the endless variety in the length and quantity of Latin words is considered : as,

*Vērtitūr intērēā cōelum, ēt rūit Ōcēānō nox,*

*Insolūens īmbrā māgnā tērrāmquē pōlūmque,*

*Mÿrmidōnūmq̄ dōlōs : fusi p̄r m̄cniā Teuc̄ri  
Contic̄uērē : sōpōr, fēssōs cōplēctitūr ārtus*—Virg.

In the following line, said to be intended, by broken and unconnected feet, to express great passion, there is no syllabic cæsura till after the fourth foot :

*Per connubia nostra, per inceptos | Hymenæos*—Virg.

And Horace, to express the pain and trouble which he experienced in writing amidst the bustle and noise of the town, has a line without cæsura, and which is little different from prose ;

*Præter cætera, Romæ mene pōmata censes*

*Scribere posse, inter tot curas, totque labores?*

The cæsura is beautiful when it takes place on the last syllable of a word which refers to the one terminating the verse ; as

*Tityre, tu patulæ | recubans sub tegmine fagi,*

*Silvestrem tenui | musam meditaris avena*—Virg.

*Nec tam præsentēs | alibi cognoscere divos*—Virg.

*Julius a magno | demissum nomen Iūlo*—Virg.

Likewise, when it occurs on the fifth half-foot, the sense being finished ; as

*Arma virumque cano, | &c.....* —Virg.

And also, if the sense includes some emphatic assertion ; as,

*Omnia vincit amor<sup>1</sup> | .....* —Virg.

*Stat sua cuique dies | .....* —Virg.

Or, at least, when, the line containing two distinct clauses, the cæsura includes one of them ; as

*Nos patriæ fines<sup>1</sup>, | et dulcia linquimus arva*—Virg.

*Fluminibus salices, | crassisque paludibus alni*—Virg.

After the first foot the neglect of the cæsura is no blemish, provided that foot be a dactyl ; as

*Annūit, atque dolis risit Cytherea repertis*—Virg.

*Hōrridū tempestas cœlum contraxit ; et imbres*—Hor.

Nor after a spondee is it much felt, more especially if it be an emphatic word ; as

*Tandēm progreditur, magnā stipante catervā*—Virg.

*Acres esse viros, cum dura prælia gente*—Virg.

The first and second feet are often connected by the trochaic cæsura ; thus

*Orba parentē suo quicumque volumina tractas*—Ovid.

<sup>1</sup> In such instances, the beauty seems to me to consist chiefly in the coincidence of the sentential with the usual metrical pause.

Nor is the want of a syllabic cæsura felt, after the second foot, if it be a spondee concluding with a monosyllable : as  
*Ah quoti[sc]es p[er] | saxa canum latratibus acta est—Ovid.*

The cæsura in the second foot, (observes Mr. Pickbourn) although much more frequently neglected than that in the third, is scarcely ever omitted without the intervention of proper names, compound words, &c., or, in a few cases, by such long words as the following; *crudeles, æquales, ambages, solenni, mugitus*, &c. In almost all cases the word which interrupts the first cæsura is of sufficient length to comprehend likewise the second; as

*Dixerat, Herculea bicolor cum populus umbra—Virg.*

*Nos, tua progenies, cœli quibus annuis arcem—Virg.*

And, when the last syllable of such a word is elided, the second cæsura is often formed by *est, et*, &c. joined to it : as,

*Quod facit, auratum est, et cuspidē fulget acuta—Ovid.*

*Regna Libernorum, et fontem superare Timavi—Virg.*

This rule (he adds) admits very few exceptions; nor do I recollect a single instance, in Ovid or Virgil, where the second foot is a word constituting a spondee, unless it is formed by the preposition *intra*, or *inter*, followed by a pronoun : as

*Maximus intra me deus est. Non magna relinquam—Ovid.*

*Talibus inter se dictis ad tecta subibant—Virg.*

*Vis ergo inter nos, quod possit uterque, vicissim—Virg.*

But these can scarcely be considered as exceptions; for Quintilian remarks, that the preposition and the case it governs were frequently pronounced with one accent, that is, as one word. They may, therefore, be considered as compound words, of sufficient length to comprehend the two first cæsuras.

The first pause is likewise frequently interrupted by the compound verb *nescio*, followed by *quis, qua, quos*, &c. : as

*Sic ubi nescio quis Lydea de gente virorum—Ovid.*

And, in one instance, Virgil has suffered even the second pause to be interrupted by it; as

*Summa leves. Hinc nescio qua dulcedine lætæ,*  
 in which, perhaps, the Romans pronounced *nescio qua* with one accent, as if one word.

Except where *inter, intra*, or *nescio*, occur in this manner, I do not recollect an instance in which Ovid suffers the first pause to be interrupted, without the occurrence of a word long enough to comprehend the first two cæsuras. Virgil is not quite so scrupulous in the observance of this

sale. There are a few instances, where the second foot is a dactyl, in which it is neglected ; as

*Nec Saturnus hæc oculis pater aspicit æquis.*

In like manner, whatever word interrupts the second cæsuræ is generally of sufficient length to include the third ; as

*Jussa mori ; quæ sortitus non pertulit ullos—Virg.*

The third cæsuræ is not so often omitted as the first, by Virgil, but more frequently by Ovid ; and it sometimes happens without the intervention of compound words ; thus

*Vina dabunt animos : et prima pocula pugna.*

*Non datur : occulta nec opinum perde sagitta—Ovid.*

The place of this cæsuræ is often occupied, by words lengthened by declension or conjugation ; thus

*At pater omnipotens ingentia mœnia cœli—Ovid.*

*Lumina nam teneras arcebant vincula palmas—Virg.*

The pause seems to be sometimes removed from the middle to the end of the fourth foot, that foot being made to consist of a dactyl or spondee formed by the last syllables of a word.—The introduction of these spondaic and dactylic divisions of a line, at the end of the fourth foot, makes a pleasing variety, and occasions a great diversity not only in the modulation, but also in the length of the latter hemistich of a heroic verse. It may consist of the following varieties :—

*Two feet and a short syllable.*

*Et mea sunt populo saltata | pœmata sæpe—Ovid.*

*Two feet and a long syllable.*

*Frigida pugnant calidis | humentia siccis—Ovid.*

*Two feet and two short syllables.*

*Cara deum soboles, magnum | Jovis incrementum—Ovid.*

*Three feet and a short syllable.*

*Confusæ sonans urbis, | et illætabile murmur—Virg.*

*Three feet and a long syllable.*

*Conticuere omnes, | intentique ora tenebant—Virg.*

*Three feet and two short syllables.*

*Ducite ab urbe domum | mea carmina, ducite Daphnim—Virg.*

Syllabic cæsuræ are seldom introduced after the fourth foot ; they are generally unnecessary, and, when they occur, the verses are not harmonious ; as

*Omnes innocuæ ; sed non puppis | tua, Tarchon—Virg.*

*Vertitur interea cœlum, et ruit oceano | nox—Virg.*

In some cases, when formed by a monosyllable, they are not ungraceful ; as

Explorare labor : mihi jussa capessere *fas* est—Virg.

Circumagi : quendam volo visere, *non* tibi notum—Hor.

If the verse be spondaic, they are not objectionable ; as

Persolvit, pendens e verticibūs | pr̄ruptis—Catul.

It should be observed that when the verse is spondaic, the fourth foot ought generally to be a dactyl, otherwise the hemistich is rendered dull by the succession of three spondees.

The first pause seems to be interrupted nearly as often as the third. When there is but one cæsura in a line, it is generally the second ; as

Ad mea perpetuum | deducite tempora carmen—Ovid.

Sometimes, however, it is the third ; as

Cum sic unanimam alloquitur | malesana sororem—Virg.

The trochaic cæsura has nearly the same metrical effect as the syllabic, and although another cæsura is introduced, the former seems to be sometimes the principal one ; as

Ulla moram | fecērē, || neque Aonia Aganippe—Virg.

It is sometimes the only cæsura ; as

Et nova factaque nūp̄r | habebunt verba fidem si—Hor.

When it is in the third foot, it is generally attended by two others, and the principal pause is in the fourth foot ; as

Ponderibus | librātā | suis : || nec brachia longo—Ovid.

It may agreeably take place in the fourth and fifth feet ; as

Ergo desidiam quicūquē | vocāvīt | amorem—Ovid.

And it may be advantageously employed twice in other parts of the verse, provided that one or more feet of different structure intervene ; as

Nec victōris | heri tetigit captīvā | cubile—Virg.

It frequently occurs in the fifth foot, and makes the verse end in a smooth and agreeable manner ; as

Qui modo sævus eram, supplex *ultrōquē* rogavi—Ovid.

Exigat, et pulchra faciat te prōlē parentem—Virg.

But here, perhaps, it should not be considered as retaining its general nature of a pause. The same remark is applicable to the monosyllabic cæsura ; for, when it is introduced in the fifth or sixth foot, it does not seem to retain any thing of the nature of a pause.

In lines, where different cæsuras are introduced, sometimes the principal one is formed by a monosyllable ; thus,

Et conferre | manum, et || procurrere longius audent—  
Virg.

Si pietas | ulla est || ad me | Philomela redito—Ovid.<sup>1</sup>

5. A great beauty consists in suiting the feet to the expression of the objects to be described. Thus the great labour and slowness of the Cyclops in lifting up their heavy hammers are beautifully expressed in the following line by slow spondees ;

*Illi int̄r sēsē m̄gnū vī brachia tollunt*—Virg.

The gravity of an old man, in the following ;

*Ōllī sēdūtō rēspōndit corde Latinus*—Virg.

The delay of Fabius, by which he saved the commonwealth, in the following ;

*Ūnūs qui nōbis cūctāndō restituis rem*—Virg.

On the other hand, the swiftness or rapid flight of a pigeon is expressed by dactyls, as in the following ;

*Rādīt it̄r līquidūm, cēlērēs nēquē cōmmōvēt alas*—Virg.

Or the flight of Turnus, as in the following ;

*Nī fūgū sūbsīdīō sūbēāt : fūgīt ōc̄yōr Euro*—Virg.

And to express the fury of the winds and tempest, Virgil puts two dactyls at the beginning ; as in

*Quā dātā pīrtā rūunt*.....

*Incūbūērē mārī*.....

*Intōnūērē pōli*.....

6. The sound, too, of the words is often accommodated to the nature of the objects to be represented ; as in the two following lines, in the first of which the whistling of the winds is expressed by words in which the hissing s frequently occurs, and in the second the cries of the sailors and the crashing of the rigging are, by words in all of which will be found the jarring r.

*Luctantes ventos, tempestatesque sonoras.*

*Insequitur clamorque virūm, stridorque rudentum*—Virg.

7. It is also a beauty, as will again be noticed, when the sense does not finish with each line, but when one expression or more are thrown back to the following line, provided the stop be introduced at the close of the fourth or fifth, or, at the furthest, of the sixth line ; as

*Quid faciat lætas segetes ; quo sidere terram*

*Vertere, Mæcenas, ulmisque adjungere vites*

<sup>1</sup> For the preceding remarks on pauses I am particularly indebted to Mr. Pickbourn's ingenious Dissertation on this subject.

. *Conveniat*; quæ cura bonum, qui cultus habendo

*Sit pecori, atque apibus quanta experientia parcis*—Virg.

A word of three long syllables, when it forms an image, or paints an object, is often thrown back; as

*Carmine quo captæ, dum fusis mollia pensa*

*Dēvolvunt.* —Virg.

*Diripiuntque dapes, contactuque omnia fœdant*

*Immundō.* —Virg.

But a monosyllable alone is not commonly thrown back, nor a word of two syllables, unless it be to express something sad, difficult, grand, or frightful; as

*Extinctum Nymphæ crudeli funere Daphnē*

*Flēbant.* —Virg.

*Fundimur, et telo lumen terebramus acuto*

*Ingēns.* —Virg.

II. On the contrary, in this kind of verse, those lines are reckoned rather harsh;

1. Which end in a monosyllable; as

*Prælia rubricâ picta aut carbone; velut si*—Hor.

*Cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, et*—Hor.

Except, *first*, when another monosyllable goes before it; as,

*Principibus placuisse viris, non ultima laus est*—Hor.

*Ne qua meis esto dictis mora. Juppiter hac stat*—Virg.

Except, *secondly*, when a particular beauty accrues to the verse, from the use of a monosyllable<sup>1</sup>; as

\_\_\_\_\_ *procumbit humi bos*—Virg.

\_\_\_\_\_ *et mole suâ stat*—Virg.

*Isne tibi melius suadet, qui ut rem facias, rem*

• *Si possis recte: si non quocumque modo rem?*—Hor.

2. Those lines which end with several dissyllables; as

*Insano posuere; velut silvis, ubi passim*—Hor.

*Semper, ut inducar, blandos offers mihi vultus*—Tibull.

3. Those which end in a word of more than three syllables; as

*Augescunt aliæ gentes; aliæ minuuntur*—Lucr.

*Quisquis luxuriâ, tristive superstitione*—Hor.

Except, *first*, the verse bespondaic, as already noticed.

Except, *secondly*, when the last word is a proper name; as

<sup>1</sup> Or when an anticlimax is intended, as in the well-known line of Horace,

*Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus,*

in which, one of the longest words is placed first, and a monosyllable, at the conclusion.

Amphion Dirceus in Actæo *Aracynthe*—Virg.

Hirtacidæ ante omnes exit locus *Hippocoontis*—Virg.

Quarum quæ formâ pulcherrima *Deiopeiam*—Virg.

Except, *thirdly*, when this position contributes to the expression of some particular passion, or there is any peculiar beauty in introducing such a word, at the end of the line; as in

Per conauba nostra, per inceptos *hymenæos*—Virg.

Seu mollis violæ, seu languentis *hyacinthi*—Virg.

4. Those lines in which there is no cæsura, or but few; as in

Romæ mœnia terruit impiger Hannibal armis—Enn.

Has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Æli—Lucil.

Sive quod Appula gens, seu quod Lucania bellum—Hor.

Poste recumbite, vestraque pectora pellite tonsis—Enn.

Sparsis hastis longe campus splendet et horret—Enn.

5. Those in which the elisions are too frequent, or grating to the ear; as

Primum *nam inquiram*, quid sit *furere hoc*; si erit in te—Hor.

*Illam ancillam ego amo ante alias, atque ipsi ero amandus.*

6. Lastly, certain critics object to lines, (named *Leonine*, as some suppose from the name of a monk who brought them into vogue, or, according to others, from the Lion's tail) in which there is a rhyme, especially when it includes the vowel which precedes the cæsural syllable; as

Trajit. *I verbis virtutem illude superbis*—Virg.

Si Trojæ *fatis* aliquid restare *putatis*—Ovid.

Ipse ego *librærum* video delicta *meorum*—Ovid.

And they reckon them less objectionable when there is an elision; as in

*Æneam fundantem arces et tecta novantem*—Virg.

Such rhymes, however, are not without their admirers, and considering *what* poets have used them, and *how often*, as will hereafter be noticed, that criticism is perhaps too hasty, which condemns them to unqualified reprobation<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Warner, the strenuous champion of quantity against accent, observes, in his *Metron Ariston*, that "the antients by no means despised rhyme. On the contrary, they appear to have been pleased with it: or Ovid, the prince of pentameter poets, would not have so frequently employed it." As an instance he quotes

O pater, O patriæ cura decusque tuæ.

Having mentioned Dr. Warner, as an advocate for quantity, it may not be improper to add that the cause of accent (in conjunc-



But, in regard to a thorough knowledge of the beauties and defects of hexameter verse; and of what position in a line any particular word of a certain quantity, and certain

tion, however, with proper attention to quantity) is warmly supported in a treatise "on the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages," attributed to the late, learned Dr. Horsley. He, however, in opposition to what appears to be a common opinion, asserts that the acute accent is a sharp stroke of the voice upon some one syllable of the word; and that "its natural tendency, contrary to the prejudice of the English ear, is to shorten the syllable upon which it falls." Mr. Pickbourn, in his treatise on Pauses, urges strong reasons for a different opinion. The truth is, that the opinions of the learned in regard to the influence of accent on quantity are various and contradictory. Primatt asserts that the acute accent makes a short syllable become a long one. Foster, on the contrary, that it makes no addition to the quantity of any syllable.—If accent do not, *in reality*, lengthen a syllable, it appears to contribute at least to its *relative* length, by making the subsequent syllable be pronounced with the greater rapidity. And thus, perhaps, the difference between those who allow it some influence in regard to prolongation, and those who allow it none, may really be less than it appears to be. Even Mr. Foster, who does not allow that it adds to the length of a syllable, observes "that there does, indeed, seem to be matter of just objection when more than two graves in one word follow an acute, especially when they are joined with short times; for then the latter sounds are not only *low*, but *rapid*, and must be consequently indistinct." *Long* and *short* are relative terms; and, if "the latter sounds are low and rapid," or shortened, it follows that the accented syllable appears more distinct or lengthened from this circumstance, or that some additional length imparted by the accent to the accented syllable occasions the lowness and rapidness of those that follow. If the following syllables lose a part of their quantity, is it not probable that this is not altogether lost to the word, but is transferred to the accented syllable? And even if this be not the case, if there be no *positive* accession of quantity, still I contend that whatever diminishes the length of the following syllables, (and that it is diminished, Mr. Foster has allowed,) must, consequently, conduce to the *relative* or *comparative* quantity of the accented syllable. See the observations under the head of *Accent*, to which these are to be considered as supplementary. The subject of accent, it must be confessed, is rather perplexing, and not likely to be settled either soon or satisfactorily; on which account, too much space has, perhaps, been devoted to it in the present work. One asserts that elevation is perfectly distinct from quantity; another, that elevation cannot subsist, whatever may be done otherwise in singing, without some stress or pause, which is always sufficient to make a short syllable long. It

number of syllables, may properly and advantageously occupy, these are objects that can be attained only by practice, and a minute attention to the works of such authors as have written in this kind of verse.—I shall, therefore, conclude this sketch with a few remarks on the poetry of Virgil, as comprised under the following particulars.

1. *The Varying of the Pause*.—It has been already observed, that the common pause takes place in hexameter after the first five half-feet, that is, after the first syllable of the third foot ; as in

*Ante mare et tellus | et quod legit omnia, cælum,  
Unus erat toto | Naturæ vultus in orbe,  
Quem dixere Chaos | rudis indigestaque moles ;  
Nec quicquam, nisi pondus iners ; | congestaque eodem  
Non bene junctarum | discordia semina rerum—Ovid.*

These lines have the pause in the same place, the fourth excepted ; and in this kind of measure is the *Metamorphosis* generally written. But it will be found, that Virgil endeavours as much as possible to avoid the common pause, as in the following lines ;—

*Quid facerem ? | neque servitio | me exire licebat—Ecl.  
Ferte simul | Faunique pedem | Dryadesque puellæ—  
Georg.*

*Inde toro | pater Æneas | sic orsus ab alto.  
Hæc secum : | mene incepto | desistere victam ?—Æn.*

In a few instances he likewise omits the first cæsura ; as  
*Nec minus interea extremam | Saturnia bello—Æn.*

There is, perhaps, not an instance in which Ovid omits both the first and second pause. In this consists the principal difference between the versification of Ovid and that of Virgil. The former scarcely ever omits the second pause ; and hence the uniformity or general sameness so easily observable in his versification. The latter, on the contrary, by his frequent neglect of it, imparts greater va-

is evident that in discussions on this subject, there is often more of fancy, or opinion, than of solid argument ; and, indeed, in some respects, the subject itself seems to fall within the province of the musician, rather than that of the grammarian. In regard even to the term itself, it is imagined that the antient accent may have had a reference chiefly to certain musical modulations of the voice, rather than wholly to that stress of voice (*ictus vocis*) which, by the moderns, is named accent, and which is said to be accompanied with little or no change in the tone.

riety to his numbers, and, sometimes also, greater strength to his expression.

2. *The Inversion of the Phrase.*—In this consists a material difference between the general style of prose and that of poetry; and it is one of those means which are artfully employed to create delay, suspense and interest. The following is an instance;

*Arma virumque cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris  
Italiam (fato profugus) Laviniaque venit  
Littora.*—————

Here, by the inversion of the phrase, the whole matter, with the parenthesis *fato profugus*, precedes the principal verb, *venit*, the word *littora* excepted. Thus also;

*Vix e conspectu Siculæ telluris in altum  
Vela dabant* —————

3. *The adapting of the Sound to the Sense.*—Few are ignorant of the beauty of *Quadrupedante*, &c., and *Illi inter sese*, &c., but in Virgil such instances are innumerable.

How does the verse labour, when strong, heavy land is to be ploughed!

————— *Ergo, age terræ  
Pingue solum, primis extemplo a mensibus anni  
Fortes invertant tauri* —————

How nimbly does it move, when the turning over of very light ground is represented!

————— *Sub ipsum  
Arcturum, tenui sat erit suspendere sulco.*

How does the boat bound over the Po in these two hemistichs!

————— *Levis innatat alnus  
Missa Pado* —————

Nothing can be rougher than the following line;

*Inseritur vero ex fœtu nucis arbutus horrida,*  
in which the prevalence of the rough *r* is visible; nor can water itself be more liquid than the following, in almost every word of which, are both the trilling *l* and the hissing *s*;

*Speluncisque lacus clausos, lucosque sonantes,*

How soft and harmonious, and well adapted to the sense, does the prevalence of the letter *a* render the following lines!

*Mollia luteolâ pingit vaccinia caltha.*

*Omnia sub magnâ labentia flumina terrâ.*

*Lanea dum niveâ circumdatur infula vittâ.*

4. *The mixing of the Singular and Plural Number.*—This

is a great beauty, which is particularly attended to by Virgil; and but seldom observed by Ovid, or any other Roman writer in the time of Augustus.

The following are instances,

———— Camposque et flumina late  
Curva tenent : ut molle *siler*, lentæque *genistæ*,  
*Populus*, et glauca canentia fronde *salicta*.  
Pars autem posito surgunt de semine : ut altæ  
*Castanetæ* ; nemorumque Jovi quæ maxima frondet  
*Esculus*, atque habitæ Græiis oracula *quercus*.

There is a beautiful passage of this kind in the Georgics; in which the thing to be done and the instrument with which it is to be done are varied alternately ;

Quod nisi et assiduis *terram* insectabere *rastris*,  
Et sonitu terrebis *aves*, et ruris opaci  
*Falce* premes *umbras*, *votisque* vocaveris *imbrem*.

*Terram* *rastris* ; *sonitu* *aves* ; *fulce* *umbras* ; and *votis imbrem*.

In Ovid nothing of this kind is to be found : thus,  
Ante *mare* et *tellus* et (quod tegit omnia) *cælum*,  
Unus erat toto naturæ *vultus* in orbe,  
Quem dixere *chaos* ; rudis indigestaque *moles*,  
Nec quicquam nisi *pondus* iners.

In which are seven nouns in the singular, and not one in the plural, amongst them.

#### 5. The uncommon Use of the Particles *et* and *que*.

Of this the following are instances :

Multum ille *et* terris jactatus *et* alto ;  
Multa quoque *et* bello passus ————  
*Et* premere *et* laxas sciret dare jussus habenas.

And more frequently in his most finished piece ;

Quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno,  
*Balsamaque*, *et* *baccas* ————

Si vero *viciamque* *seres*, *vilemque* *faselum*.

This manner of using the connecting particles gives strength to the verse, and, by retarding the sense, raises suspense and produces attention. For, in the last example, the sense is not concluded, till the rest of the line is read, *vilemque faselum* ; while, had the poet written, *si vero viciam seres*, and the verse would have permitted it, the reader would have understood him without going any further, and the line would have been very flat, compared with what it now is.

This use of corresponding particles is particularly observable in Homer ; as

Atridesque rex virorum, et nobilis Achilles.  
Redempturusque filiam, ferensque infinitum pretium liberationis.—Clarke's Transl.

6. The *Collocatio Verborum*.

Of this the following is an example;

Vox quoque per lucos vulgo exaudita silentes

*Ingēns* —————

In which the *isolated* position of the heavy spondee has a striking effect, making the melancholy voice *groan*, as it were, *through the grove*.

7. The *changing of the common Pronunciation*; as

*Stridēre* apes utero, et ruptis *effervēre* costis.

This has already been discussed under *Systole*; as also, in the preceding part of this sketch, his occasional use of *spondaic verses*.

8. *Alliteration*.—This is of several kinds; the *initial*, *single*, and *double*; sometimes *treble*, or more frequent; sometimes *mixt*, that is, both in the first letters of the words, and in the following syllables.

The following are examples of the *single alliteration*;

Quid faciat lætas segetes, quo sidere terram

*Vertere*, Mæcenas, ulmisque adjungere vites,

Conveniat; quæ cura boum; qui cultus habendo.

Again;

————— Asia longe

*Pulsa palus*. —————

Of the *double initial alliteration*, this is an example;

Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.

Of the *treble*, and more frequent, *initial alliteration*, the following is an instance;

Et sola in sicca secum spatiatur arenâ.

The *mixt alliteration* will be found in the following;

Illas ducit amor trans Gargara, transque sonantem

Ascanium: superant montes, et flumina tranant.

In which two lines, the vowel *a* occurs fourteen times.

9. The *Allusio Verborum*, of which the following are instances;

Nec nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ.

Hoc metuens, molemque et montes insuper altos.

Stat sonipes, ac fræna ferox spumantia mandit.

10. The *Assonantia Syllabarum*, or *Rhyme*. Of this there are in Virgil three different kinds.

First, the *plain direct rhyme*, which is of two kinds, *single* and *double*.

Secondly, the *intermediate* or *casual plain rhyme*.

Thirdly, *the scanning conclusive rhyme*; so called because it can hardly be perceived by the generality of readers, till the verse is-scanned.

The following are examples of the *single direct rhyme*, in which the lines are divided into two parts, to render it the more easily perceived;

*Totaque thuriferis  
Panchaia pinguis arenis.  
Atque rotis summas  
Levibus perlabitur undas.  
O nimum cælo  
Et pelago confise sereno.*

Of the plain direct *double rhyme*, which was so much in vogue among the monks, the following are instances;

*Hic labor extremus, longarum  
Hæc meta viarum.  
Cornua velatarum  
Obvertimus Antennarum.*

Of the *intermediate plain rhyme*, the following are examples;

*Imposuit, regemque dedit, qui fœdere certo.  
Descendo, ac ducente deo flammam inter et hostes.*

In this last, *deo* seems used for *dea* in speaking of a goddess, very probably for the sake of a rhyme.

Of the *scanning conclusive rhyme*, the following are instances;

*Sylvestrem tenui musam medi-târ's ä-venâ.  
Nudus in ignota Pali-nûrë jâ-cëb's ä-rend.*

Whence it appears that Virgil's poetry abounds in rhyme of one kind or other; and it will be seen that he generally concludes his strong, sounding, majestic sentences with a full rhyme, as in that beautiful line, which sums up the praises of Italy;

*Totaque thuriferis Panchaia pinguis arenis.*

Thus also at the conclusion of his best work;

*Confluere, et lentis uvam demittere ramis.*

To which may be added the last line of the episode to the same;

*Tityre, te patulæ cecini sub tegmine fagi.*

In which the two hemistichs rhyme to each other.

#### NEGLECTED HEXAMETERS.

In the Epistles and Satires of Horace, are hexameters, which, from their studied *negligence*, and not having all the majesty belonging to heroics, have received this appel-

lation. There are, however, great beauty and great simplicity in them ; and they are admirable for the picture they contain of the foibles and passions of mankind ; in which Horace does not always spare himself. Thus, writing to his steward, he says,

*Rure ego viventem, tu dicis in urbe beatum :  
Cui placet alterius, sua nimirum est odio sors.  
Stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique.  
In culpa est animus, qui se non effugit unquam.*

There are several smaller verses, besides the pentameter, which are formed from the heroic verse ; such as the following, some of which consist of the beginning, and some of the latter part of a hexameter.

1. The Archilochian Penthemimer, or Dimeter. Named from Archilochus its inventor ; consisting of two dactyls, and one syllable, and, therefore, named *Hypercatalectic* ;

*Pulvis et | umbrā sūmus*—Hor.

2. The Alcmanian Dactylic Trimeter.

First used by Alcman ; consisting of three successive dactyls, and a syllable over ; therefore, *Hypercatalectic*.

*Mūnērā | lætitiāmq̄ de | i*—Virg.

*Nōstrā de | ūs cānēt | hārmōniā*—Prudent.

3. This verse likewise admits a spondee in the first, second and third place ; as

*Ūnūs | ē nīm | rērūm pātēr est.*

*Hic | clāu sīt | mēmbris ānīmos.*

*Omne hōmīnū gēnūs | in tērris*—Boët.

4. The Alcmanian Dactylic Tetrameter, *Acatalectic*.

Admitting in the first, second, and third places, either a dactyl or spondee ; in the fourth a dactyl only ; as

*Lūminī | būsquē pri | or rēdi | it vīgōr.*

*Nīmbo | sisquē pō | līs stēt | it imbrībūs.*

*Dēsūpēr | in tē | rām nōx | fūnditūr*—Boët.

*Sōlvitūr | acris hū | ems grā | tā vicē*—Hor.

5. The Alcmanian Tetrameter, *Acatalectic*, or, as it has been named, the Spondaic Tetrameter.

Containing the last four feet of a Hexameter, in which, of course, the third is a dactyl, and the last foot a spondee ;

*Ibimūs | ō socī | cōmī | tēsque.*

*Sic trīs tēs af | fatus ā | mīcos*—Hor.

It sometimes admits a spondee instead of a dactyl, before the last foot ; in which case, to prevent the line from being too prosaic, the second foot ought to be a dactyl ;

*Mēnsō | rēm cō | hī | bēt Ar | chytā*—Hor.

6. 7. The Pherecratian Trimeter, consisting of the last three feet of a hexameter; and the Adonic *dipodia*, (consisting of the last two,) will be hereafter described.

8. The Alcmanian Tetrameter, Catalectic. Consisting of one long syllable, or two short syllables; and then a dactyl, or spondee; afterwards a dactyl; and lastly a spondee; thus,

Quī	sē	vōlēt	ēssē	pō	tēntem,
Ānī	mōs	dōmēt	illē	fē	rōces;
Nēc	vīctā	lī	bīdinē	cōlla	
Fæ	dīs	sūb	mīttāt	hā	bēnis—Boët.

9. The Alcmanian Tetrameter, Hypercatalectic. Consisting of a heroic penthemimer, i. e. having, in the first and second place, either a dactyl, or spondee, with a long syllable; and then an Adonic, that is, a dactyl and spondee; as

1	2	3	4
Heū	quam	præcīpī	tī
Mēns	hēbēt,	et	prōprī
Tēndīt	in	extēr	nās
mērsā	prō	fūnāo	
lūcē	rē	līcta,	
īrē	tē	nēbras	—Boët.

10. The Ithyphallic, or Priapeian, Tetrameter, Acatalectic; consisting of three dactyls and a Pyrrhic, or iambus; as

Quī	sērē	re	ingēnū	ūm	vōlēt	āgrum,
Līberat	arva	prius	fruti	cibus,		
Falce	rubos	fili	cemque	re	sēcat	—Boët.

11. The Bucolic Hexameter, having, in the fourth place, a dactyl; as

*Ab Jove principium, Musæ; Jūvis omnia plena*—Virg.

Fortunatianus mentions, that Theocritus observed this rule in his Pastorals, and that Virgil often neglected it<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Some antient grammarians call all divisions of a verse at the end of the fourth foot Bucolic cæsuras. Bede says, *Bucolice tome ubi post quatuor pedes non aliquid remanet*. These, observes Mr. Pickbourn, are formed, not only by spondaic and dactylic divisions, but in various other ways. Sometimes by a long or a short monosyllable, added to the third cæsura; as

*Sive dolo, seu jam Trojæ sic fata ferebant*—Virg.

*Parce precor nostrum latiat in arbore corpus*—Ovid.

In other cases, they are made by a Pyrrhic, and in a few instances by two short monosyllables following the third cæsura; as

*Inferretque Deos Latio: genus unde Latinum*—Virg.

*Vix oculos attollit humo: nec ut ante solebat*—Ovid.

Priscian, when he enumerates the cæsuras in the first lines of the twelve books of the *Æneid*, takes no notice of these divisions of a verse at the end of the fourth foot: but Diomedes mentions



12. The Hexameter which is named *Miurus* or *Teliambus*, having as its last foot an iambus instead of a spondee; as *Dirige odorisequos ad cæcā nubiliū cānēs*—Liv. Andron.  
 13, 14. The two Alcaics will be noticed hereafter.

#### OF PENTAMETER.

Pentameter verse consists of five feet, of which the first two are promiscuously dactyls or spondees; the third foot is always a spondee, (or iambus *under the condition of cæsuræ*), and the fourth and fifth anapests; thus

*Nātū|ræ sēquī|tūr sē|mīnā quīs|quē sū|æ*—Propert.  
*Cārminī|būs vī|vēs tēmp|ūs in ō|mnē mē|is*—Ovid.  
*Quī dēdē|rit prī|mūs ōs|culā vīc|tōr ē|rit*—Ovid.

That this was the manner of scanning it among the ancients, appears from the words of Quintilian, “*in pentametri medio spondeo*,”—(Inst. ix. 4.) and “*Anapæstus . . . qui . . . pentametri finis*”—(Ibid.)

But, among the moderns, it is generally scanned differently. The verse is divided into two hemistichs, or penthemimers. In the first hemistich, are contained two dactyls or two spondees, or one of each indiscriminately, and a long syllable or cæsuræ; in the latter hemistich, two dactyls, with another cæsuræ, or common syllable; thus

*Nātū|ræ sēquī|tūr || sē|mīnā | quīs|quē sū|æ.*  
*Cārminī|būs vī|vēs || tēmp|ūs in | ōmnē mē|is.*  
*Quī dēdē|rit prī|mūs || ōs|culā | vīc|tōr ē|rit.*

them, and seems to rank these with common cæsuras; for he says the following line of Virgil contains three cæsuras:

*Talibus Ilianeus | cuncti | simul | ore fremebant.*

Mr. Pickbourn gives the following as the result of a patient examination of 3000 verses in Virgil and Ovid. In 1500 lines, taken from different parts of Virgil's works, he counted 811 Bucolic cæsuras, viz. 161 formed by spondees, consisting of the two last syllables of a word; 99 formed by dactyls, consisting of the last three syllables of a word; 179 formed by Pyrrhics; and 372 by monosyllables. In 1500 lines, taken from different parts of Ovid's *Metamorph.* he counted 802 Bucolic cæsuras, viz. 226 formed by spondees, 173 by dactyls, 192 by Pyrrhics, and 211 by monosyllables. He adds that 500 of these lines were taken from Virgil's Eclogues, where Bucolic cæsuras occur more frequently than they do in the *Æneid*. Had they been all taken, he says, from the latter poem, the numbers would not have exceeded, perhaps scarcely equalled, those in Ovid. Upon the whole, the principal difference is, that Ovid abounds more in Bucolic cæsuras formed by spondees and dactyls, and Virgil, in such as are formed by Pyrrhics and monosyllables.

A pentameter line subjoined to a hexameter constitutes an *elegiac distich*; so named from *ἔλεγος*, *lamentatio*, because it was first used in sad and plaintive compositions; and hence the two following lines of Ovid, which may likewise serve as a specimen of it;

*Flebilis indignos, Elegeia, solve capillos.*

*Ah nimis ex vero nunc tibi nomen erit!*

#### OBSERVATIONS ON PENTAMETER AND ELEGIAC VERSE.

1. In Pentameter, the first hemistich ought to end with the entire word, that the cæsura belonging to the penthemimer may take place; for there is a blemish in a line wanting this cæsura; as in

*Hæc quoque nostræ sententia mentis erat*—Diomed.

2. An elision immediately after the penthemimer is harsh; as,

*Mi misero eripuisti omnia nostra bona.*

*Illum affligit odore, iste perit podagra.*

*Troja virum et virtutem omnium acerba cinis*—Catull.

Which verses are likewise rendered more harsh by the synalœphæ or ecthlipses in the other feet; and this harshness is still more obvious in the following line;

*Quam modò qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit*—Catull.

3. Neither hemistich should end in a monosyllable; as in  
*O di, reddite mi hoc pro pietate mea.*

*Aut facere, hæc a te dictaque factaque sunt*—Catull.

But, yet, if another monosyllable goes before, or there is an elision in the preceding word, there is no blemish; as

*Magna tamen spes est in bonitate dei.*

*Præmia si studio consequar, ista sat est.*

*Invitis oculis litera lecta tua est*—Ovid.

4. Pentameter is best concluded by a dissyllable; as are in general the verses of Ovid; but sometimes by a word of four or five syllables; as

*Maxima de nihilo nascitur historia*—Propert.

*Pomæque non notis legit ab arboribus*—Tibull.

*Lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae*—Ovid.

*Contactum nullis ante cupidinibus*—Propert.

Seldom in a trisyllable; as

*Et caput impositis pressit amor pedibus*—Propert.

*Quolibet ut saltem rure frui liceat*—Propert.

5. The same objection that is made to Leonine verses, in

hexameter, is made to them in pentameter: such are the following;

*Quærebant flavos per nemus omne favos.*

*Hoc, mihi quid prodest, si tibi, lector, obest*—Ovid.

If, however, only the last syllables of the two hemistichs rhyme to each other, this may be conducive to the elegance and harmony of the verse; as

*Huc ades, et nitidas casside solve comas*—Ovid.

*Plumineo celeres dissipat ore canes*—Ovid.

*Fluminis ad liquidas fortè sedemus aquas*—Buchan.

In the observations on Hexameter, it has been shown that Virgil abounds in this kind of rhyme, and in other kinds. The following are additional instances; and in these, likewise, there are only two syllables which rhyme to each other.

*Quamvis nulla meis exiret victima septis*—Virg.

*Primus Idumæas referam tibi, Mantua, palmas*—Virg.

*Dum petit infirmis nimium sublimia pennis.*

*Icarus, Icarus nomina fecit aquis*—Ovid.

6. In elegiac poetry, the hexameters ought to flow more slowly, than when they are used alone.

7. In this verse, also, every distich generally terminates a sentence, or at least ends with a colon. And it seldom happens, (nor should it be imitated,) that it is concluded in such a way that one word of the same member of a sentence belongs to the preceding distich, and the other to the following.

#### OF THE ASCLEPIADIC OR CHORIAMBIC.

This verse, invented by the poet Asclepiades, consists of four feet, a spondee, two choriambi, (hence its second name,) and a Pyrrhic, (or, considering the last syllable of the verse as long, an iambus); thus

*Mæcē|nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē|gībūs.*

But it is likewise scanned differently. Thus, in the first place some put a spondee, in the second a dactyl, with a cæsura or long syllable, and in the third and fourth, a dactyl; as

*Mæcē|nās ātā|vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs.*

Note 1. Sometimes the first foot was a dactyl; as

*Effūgī|um ēt mī|sērōs | libērā | mōrs vēhīt*—Seneca.

Note 2. Sometimes, but seldom, a spondee was admitted into the second and fourth places; as

*Tēndit in | ēxtēr|nas ire tenebras*—Boët.

*Hēu quam | præcīpī|tī | mērsā prō|fūndo*—Boët.

**Note 3.** Single feet are elegantly composed of complete words; as

*Quassās | indōcilis | paup̄erēm | p̄ti—Hor.*

*Māgnūm | paup̄erēs | opprobriūm | jūbēt—Hor.*

**Note 4.** The first choriambus, or a cæsura, falls inelegantly in the middle of a word; as

*Nōn in|cēndiā Cārthāgīnis im'p̄lā—Hor.*

Unless there be an ecthipsis or synalœpha; as

*Exē|gī mōnūmēn tum cērē p̄rēn|nūs—Hor.*

*Aūdī|tūm mōdērē re ārbōribūs |fidēm—Hor.*

Or, the word be a compound; as

*Dūm flā|grantiā dē tōrquēt ād ōs cūlā—Hor.*

But such lines are somewhat harsh, and not rashly to be imitated.

*There are likewise the following varieties in choriambic verse.*

1. The Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter, Acatalectic, consisting of a choriambus, and a Bacchic or an amphibrac; as

*Lydīā dīc | p̄r ōmnes—Hor.*

2. The Alcaic Pentameter, Acatalectic, consisting of a spondee, three choriambi, and a Pyrrhic; as

*Seu plū|rēs hīēmēs |seu trībūt | Jūpītēr ūl'timam—Hor.*

3. The Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, consisting of the second epitrit, (a choree and a spondee) two choriambi, and a Bacchic; as

*Tē Dēōs ō|rō Sýbārīn | cūr prōp̄erēs | āmāndo—Hor.*

#### OF THE GLYCONIC.

The Glyconic (so named from its inventor Glyco or Glycon) consists of three feet, a spondee, a choriambus, and a Pyrrhic; as

*Mēns rē|gnūm bōnā pōs|sīdet—Senec.*

Others scan it by a spondee, and two dactyls; thus

*Mēns rē|gnūm bōnā | pōssīdet.*

**Note.** The first foot is sometimes an iambus or a trochee; as,

*Pūēllāe ēt pūēri in|tēgri—Catul.*

*Māgnā | prōgēniēs | Jōvis—Catul.*

#### OF THE SAPPHIC AND ADONIC.

The Sapphic, so named from the poetess Sappho, consists of five feet; the first a trochee, the second a spondee, the third a dactyl, and the fourth and fifth trochees. Sapphic

pho accompanied every three of these verses with an Adonic (a measure used in lamenting the fate of Adonis) which consists of a dactyl and a spondee; and in this she has been imitated by Horace, Catullus and others, but not by Seneca, who, in the choruses to his tragedies, often gives a considerable number of successive Sapphics without any Adonic.

*Intē|gēr vī|læ scēlē|risquē | pūrus,  
Nōn ē|gēt Māū|rī jācū|tis nēc | ārcu,  
Nēc vē|nēnā |tis grāvī|dā sā|gittis,  
Fūscē, phā|rētrā. —Hor.*

Boethius has many of these last successively; as

*Gaudia pelle; Nubila mens est,  
Pelle timorem: Vinctaque frænis,  
Spemque fugato; Hæc ubi regnant.  
Nec dolor adsit. L. 1. de Con. Phil.*

Note 1. The cæsura penthemimeris gives beauty to Sapphic verse; for those lines which are without it do not flow very harmoniously; as

*Concines majore poëta plectro.  
Phæbe silvarumque potens Diana—Hor.*

Note 2. Sappho, and others sometimes admitted a spondee, or a Pyrrhic, as the first foot; thus

*Αἴψ' ἀλλ' ἐξίκοντο τοῦ δ' ὠ μακάριε—Sappho.*

*Pōs, itis tandem levibus sagittis—Senec.*

Note 3. An iambus, a trochee, or a dactyl, is sometimes found in the second place; as

*Χρυσέ-|ουζ-|τρα δαίφρων ἀνασσα—Erinna.*

*Pauca nūnci | ate meæ puellæ—Catull.*

*Quæque ad | Hēsperī|as jacet ora metas—Senec.*

But these are not to be rashly imitated.

Note 4. These verses are sometimes found redundant, (*Hypermetri*); but, in this case, the last vowel is elided, because the following verse begins with a vowel; as

*Plorât, et vires, animumque, moresque*

*Aureos educit in astra, nigroque*

*Invidet Orco—Hor.*

Note 5. Those lines are somewhat harsh, in which the first syllable of a word belongs to the preceding verse, and the remainder to the following; as

*Grosphē, non geminis, neque purpurâ ve-  
-nale, nec auro.*

Also; *Labitur ripâ, Jove non probante, u-  
-xorius amnis—Hor.*

## OF THE PHALEUCIAN.

The Phaleucian, or, rather, Phalæcian verse, so named from the inventor, Phalæcus, (Φάλαικος) consists of five feet; the first, a spondee, the second, a dactyl, and the other three, trochees; thus

*Quod sīs | ēssē vē|līs nī|hīlquē | mālīs.*

*Sūmmām | nēc mētū ās dī|ēm, nēc | ōptes—Mart.*

Note 1. This kind of verse neither rejects nor requires a cæsura.

Note 2. Instead of a spondee as the first foot, Catullus sometimes uses a trochee, or an iambus; a liberty seldom taken by posterior poets.

*Grātī|as tibi maximas Catullus*

*Āgit, | pessimus omnium poëta.*

Note 3. The same poet has also admitted a spondee, instead of a dactyl, as the second foot; thus

*Ora|mūs sī|forte non molestum est.*

*Femel lās ōm nes, amice, prendi.*

But this is not to be imitated.

The Phaleucian is sometimes named *Hendecasyllabic*, or verse consisting of eleven syllables; but that name does not exclusively belong to it, since the greater dactylic Alcaïc, (to be hereafter noticed,) and the Sapphic, contain the same number. The following is an instance of the latter converted into the Phaleucian;

Sapphic. *Nōn ē|gēt Māu|rī jăcū|līs nēc | ārcu.*

Phaleuc. *Nōn Māu|rī jăcū|līs ē|gēt nēc | ārcu.*

## OF THE PHERECRATIC.

The Pherecratic verse, invented by Pherecrates of Athens, consists of what may be the three last feet of an hexameter; viz. in the first place, of a spondee, in the second, a dactyl, and in the third, a spondee; thus

*Nigrīs | æquōră | vēntis—Hor.*

Note 1. Catullus sometimes admits a trochee, or an iambus, into the first place; as

*Prōdē|as nova nupta.*

*Pūēl|læque canamus.*

Boëthius sometimes an anapest; as

*Sīmīlī | surgit ab ortu.*

Note 2. Catullus not only admits a trochee as the first foot, but seems likewise to conclude his verse with a dactyl; as

*Collis* | *ō Heli* | *cōnīl*.

*Cūlōr*, | *Ūrānī* | *æ gēnūs*. 59.

#### OF THE IAMBIC.

The two most common kinds of Iambic verse, (so named from the foot Iambus,) are the *Dimeter* and *Trimeter*. The *Dimeter* Iambic consists of four feet, the *Trimeter*, of six. They were so named, because, in scanning them, the Greeks joined two feet together, making what they called *measures*; of which the former contained two, and the latter, three. But the Latins, from the number of the feet, called the one *Quaternarius*, and the other, *Senarius*.

The pure Iambic admits no other foot than the Iambus; thus,

Measures.	I.		II.		III.	
Places.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dimet.	<i>Īnūr</i>	<i>sīt æ</i>	<i>stūō</i>	<i>sūs.</i>		
Trimet.	<i>Sūs</i>	<i>ēt ī</i>	<i>psā Rō mā vī</i>	<i>ribūs</i>	<i>rūl</i>	—Hor.

But in order to render composition less difficult, and, by producing delay, to give the verses more gravity and dignity, spondees were admitted into the odd places, that is, into the first, third, and fifth; thus

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dimet.	<i>Fōrti sēquē</i>	<i>mūr pē</i>	<i>ctōre</i>			—Hor.
Trimet.	<i>Pārs sā</i>	<i>nītū</i>	<i>tis vēl</i>	<i>lē sā nārī</i>	<i>fūit</i>	—Seneca.

The former of these makes two third epitrits; and the latter, three.

And lastly, instead of an Iambus and spondee, certain feet equal to them in quantity were admitted; that is, in the odd places, an anapest, a dactyl, and sometimes a tribrac; and also in the equal places, (except the last, which always requires an Iambus,) a tribrac; thus

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Dim.	<i>Cānīdī</i>	<i>ā trāc</i>	<i>tāvīt</i>	<i>dāpēs.</i>		
Dim.	<i>Vīdē</i>	<i>rē prōpē</i>	<i>rāntēs</i>	<i>dōmūm.</i>		
Trim.	<i>Quo quo</i>	<i>scēlē stī</i>	<i>rūl</i>	<i>tīs aut</i>	<i>cūr dēx</i>	<i>tērīs.</i>
Trim.	<i>Prīūs</i>	<i>quē cā</i>	<i>lūm sī</i>	<i>dēt in</i>	<i>fērūs</i>	<i>mārī.</i>
Trim.	<i>Alītī</i>	<i>būs ā</i>	<i>quē cānī</i>	<i>būs hōmī</i>	<i>cīd' Hē</i>	<i>ctōrēm.</i>
Trim.	<i>Pāvidūm</i>	<i>quē lēpō</i>	<i>r' aut ād</i>	<i>vēnām</i>	<i>lāquēō</i>	<i>grūēm</i> Hor.

Note 1. From these is excepted the Scazon, of which by and by.

Note 2. The Latin comic poets admit these feet, and also the amphibrac, proceleusmatic and Bacchic, into the even

as well as the odd places, the last place always excepted; and almost all the fables of Phædrus are written in the following manner;

*Amīt|tīt mēri|tō prōpri|ūm, qui āll|ēnum āp|pētīt.*

*Fūcit | pāren|tēs tōnī|tās nōn | nēcēs|sītās.*

*The following are varieties of the Iambic.*

1. The Iambic Monometer, or Binarius, consisting of two Iambi; as

1        2  
Cave | malum.  
Tene | bonum.

2. The Archilochian Trimeter, Catalectic, which in the first place has an iambus or spondee, in the second an iambus, in the third a spondee, in the fourth and fifth an iambus, with a common syllable; thus

1        2        3        4        5  
Trahunt que sic|cas ma|chinæ | cari|nas  
Nec pra|ta ca|nis al|bicant | prui|nis—Hor.

3. The Archilochian Trimeter, Catalectic, differing from the last in this, that it admits a spondee or iambus in the third place; as

1        2        3        4        5  
Mea | reni|dēt in|domo | lacu|nar.  
Premunt | colu|mnās ūl|timā | reci|sas—Hor.

The Gallianbic Trimeter, (so named from the *Galli* or priests of Cybele,) Acatalectic, consisting of six feet, of which the first is an anapest, the second and third an iambus, the fourth and fifth a dactyl, and the sixth an anapest; as

1        2        3        4        5        6  
Super al|ta ve|ctus Atys cele|ri rate | maria.  
Phrygium | nemus | cita|to cupi|dē pede | tetigit,  
Adiit que op|ca sil|vis redi|mita lo|ca Deæ—Catull.

*Note.* This verse has always an iambus in the third place, in the fifth always a dactyl, and in the sixth always an anapest. But in the second it admits an anapest, and with greater propriety, a tribrach, and in the fourth the dactyl may be changed to a spondee. It sometimes admits, though rarely, other feet; as in the first place, a spondee, a Cretic, and a proceleusmatic; in the second, a spondee, and its equivalent in quantity, a dactyl; in the fourth, an iambus.

5. The Saturnian Trimeter, Hypercatalectic, which has a spondee in the fourth place, and in the other five, iambi, with a syllable remaining at the end; as



1            2            3            4            5            6  
*Dabunt | malum | Metel|li Næ|vio | Poë|tæ*—Ter. Maur.

6. The Hipponactic Tetrameter, Catalectic, consisting of seven iambs, and a long syllable, and admitting sometimes a spondee into the odd places; as

1            2            3            4            5            6            7  
*Et in|solen|ter æ|stues | velut | minu|ta ma|gno,  
 Dēprēn|sa na|vis in | mari | vēsā | nien|te ven|to*—Catull.

7. The Tetrameter or Octonarius, Acatalectic, which is also named Quadratus, consisting of eight feet, of which the last is always an iambus; in the other even places are iam-buses or tribracs; in the odd places iam-buses or spondees, or their equivalents in quantity, tribracs, anapests, or dactyls; as

1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8  
*Suspi|cio|si ad con|tume|liam o|mnia ac|cipiunt | magis*—Ter.

Comic writers, who generally use this kind of verse, sometimes admit into the even places such feet as are generally used in the odd places, and *vice versâ*; the last place excepted, in which there is always an iambus; thus

1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8  
*Pecu|niam in|loco | nēgligē|re ma|ximum in|terdum est|lucrum*—Ter.  
*Ego jam | trānsā|ctare cōnvō | tam me | domum | cum obso|nio*—Ter.  
*Propter|suam im|poten|tiam | se sem|p̄r cre|dunt ne|gligi*—Ter.

Similar changes take place in the trimeters; as

1            2            3            4            5            6  
*Si id est | pēccā|tūm, pēc|cātum im|prūdē|tiā est*—Ter.

Also in the catalectic tetrameters; as

1            2            3            4            5            6            7  
*Hem istoc | vērbo ānī|mus mī rediit, | et cu'ra ēx cōr|de excē|sit*—Ter.

#### OF THE SCAZON OR CHOLIAMBUS.

The Scazon or Choliambus (claudicant, or lame iambic, so named, because in it the cadence is inverted, or maimed, as it were, by the change of feet in the last two places,) consists of six feet; of which the fifth foot is always an iambus, and the sixth a spondee, the others being the same as in the iambic trimeter; thus

1            2            3            4            5            6  
*Misēr | Cātū|lē        dē|sīnās | inē|ptirē.  
 Fūlsē|rē quōn|dām    cān|didī | tibi | sōlēs—Cat.  
 Cūr in | thēa|trūm, Cātō | sēvē|rē    vē | nīstī?  
 An idēō | tān|tūm        vē|nērās | ūt ēx | irēs?—Mart.  
 Nēc in | bicīpi | tī        sōm|niūs | sē Pār | nāsō—Persius.*

## OF THE ANACREONTIC.

The Anacreontic verse, so named from Anacreon the famous lyric poet, is nothing else but the iambic dimeter, catalectic. The first foot is an iambus, often also a spondee, or anapest, and sometimes a tribrac, or a Cretic; the second and third are iambuses, with an additional syllable at the end: thus,

1	2	3
<i>Ādes</i>	<i>pāter</i>	<i>sūprē'me,</i>
<i>Quē nē</i>	<i>mō vī dīt ūn</i>	<i>quam—Prudent.</i>
<i>Hābēt ō</i>	<i>mnīs hōc</i>	<i>vōlūptas,</i>
<i>Stimūlis</i>	<i>āgīt</i>	<i>fūrēntes—Boët.</i>
<i>Ὅποσα</i>	<i>φερουσιν ὕλαι.</i>	
<i>Μέλωμαι</i>	<i>ρόδον δέριον—Anacreon.</i>	

## OF THE TROCHAÏC.

The Trochaïc verse, so named from the foot, admits in the odd places a trochee, or a tribrac; but in the last place a trochee only: in the even places, besides the trochee and tribrac, it admits also a spondee, a dactyl, an anapest, and, but seldom, a proceleusmatic. It rejects the iambus, as the iambic does the trochee.

The most common Trochaïc verse is the Tetrameter or Octonarius, Catalectic; consisting of seven feet, with a half foot, or syllable remaining; thus,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Cōnsū lēs</i>	<i>fī ūnt quot</i>	<i>ānnīs</i>	<i>ēt</i>	<i>nō vī prō cōnsū</i>	<i>les:</i>		
<i>Sōlūs</i>	<i>aut rēx</i>	<i>aut pōtētā</i>	<i>nōn quot</i>	<i>ānnīs</i>	<i>nāsci tur—Flor.</i>		

*Note 1.* Although Iambics and Trochaïcs seem opposite in their nature, yet there is a great affinity between them. For, if a syllable be prefixed to the beginning of a trochaïc verse, it becomes an iambic; and, on the contrary, if the syllable be taken away from the beginning of an iambic, it makes the verse trochaïc. Indeed, some have referred such verses to iambics, calling them *acephalous*, or headless, iambics.

*Note 2.* In the Trochaïc Tetrameter, the cæsura ought to be altogether avoided after the fourth foot, which divides

the verse into two hemistichs; as in the ecclesiastical hymn, on the passion of our Lord;

|        |        |        |        |        |        |  
*Pānge, linguā, glōrīōsī | laurēam cērtāminis,*  
*Et super crucis trophæo | dic triumphum nobilem :*  
*Qualiter Redemptor orbis | immolatus vicerit.*

It is thus written in the Breviary, in six lines. The first hemistich is a trochaic dimeter; the second is a trochaic dimeter, catalectic, or, according to the observation at the conclusion of the preceding note, an *acephalous* iambic dimeter.

*Note 3.* The comic writers use, in trochaic verse, the same liberties in regard to the choice of feet, as in iambics; putting promiscuously in the odd places such feet as others admit only in the even places, the seventh foot alone excepted.

The following are the varieties in the construction of Trochaics :

1. The Pancratic Trochaic Monometer, Hypercatalectic; consisting of two trochees, and one syllable; as,

1        2  
*Nulla | jam fides—Scalig.*

2. The Ithyphallic Dimeter, Brachycatalectic, consisting of three trochees; as

1        2        3  
*Huc ades Lyæ—Scalig.*

3. The Euripidean Dimeter, Catalectic, consisting of three trochees, (in the second place sometimes a spondee,) with an additional syllable; as,

1        2        3  
*Non ebur ne que aureum—Hor.*  
*Vota supplex        offeram—Buchan.*

4. The Alcmanic Dimeter, Acatalectic, consisting of four trochees; and admitting in the second place a spondee, or, its equivalents in quantity, a dactyl and anapest; as

1        2        3        4  
*Incolæ tērrarum; ab | ortu*  
*Solis | ultimum ad cubile—Buchan. Ps. 66.*  
*Eja Dōmīnō | jubi late—Buch.*  
*Conscīōs scēlērīs        ne fandi—Buch.*

5. The Anacreontic Dimeter, Acatalectic, having in the first place a Pyrrhic, in the other three, trochees; as,

1        2        3        4  
*Agē cuncta | nuptiali*  
*Rēdī mīta | vere | tellus*  
*Cēlēbra to ros heriles—Claudian.*

6. The Hipponactic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, called also Quadratus, consisting of eight trochees, and admitting in the uneven places also a spondee, and its equivalents, an anapest, a dactyl, and sometimes a proceleusmatic; and, in the even places, a tribrac; as,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
*Appetente | vere | primo | cum te|ner vi|rescit annus—Sca.*

The comic writers, using the same license as in the catalectic tetrameters, introduce almost all the above-mentioned feet in all the places; as

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8  
*Idēnē | te hinc ab|isse: cū | vīlām | tuam tū- | tūndam dū | is dē | dīsse?*  
*Alkōs | tuam rēm | credi | dīstī | māg' | quam tēte, dñi | mādvōr | sūros?*  
*Nam hē tū ē | rānt dñi | illi | cērtē | quē nūc | tūb dō | ni ēst, cōn | sūlēres—Ter*

*Note.* In the first and second verse *tuam* is a monosyllable.

#### OF THE ANAPESTIC.

Anapestic verse is so named, because, in any place of it, an anapest may be used. Instead of an anapest, however, it admits a spondee, or dactyl, feet of equivalent quantity. And this so often occurs, that there is frequently not one anapest in an anapestic line.

There are various kinds of it. The pure Anapestic consists of four feet, all anapests; thus,

*Phārētræ | quē grāvēs | dātē sē | vā fērō—Seneca.*

But this kind is seldom found; the sweetest and most common being that which is named Aristophanian, or Pindaric, consisting of four feet, which are generally dactyls, or spondees, with a mixture of anapests, in such a manner, however, that a dactyl is very seldom used in the second or fourth place, at least by the Latin poets; thus,

1 2 3 4  
*Quantī | cāsūs | hūmā | nā rōtant:*  
*Minūs in | pārvīs | fōrtū | nā fūrit,*  
*Lēvius | quē fērīt | lēviorā | Dēus—Seneca.*

It sometimes happened that the Pyrrhic, the trochee, and the tribrac were likewise admitted instead of the anapest; as in the following examples from Æschylus and Seneca,

*Φίλος εσ- | τὶ βεβαι- | ὄρε- | ρος σοι—Prom. Vinc. 127.*  
*Clārā Tō | nāntē | cētūm | pōpūli—Herc. Oet. 1875.*  
*Mēgārā | pārvūm | cōmittā | tā grēgem—Herc. F. 903.*

**Note 1.** Those anapestics which are without cæsura, are the most harmonious; thus,

<i>Plures</i>	<i>fulgor</i>	<i>concitat</i>	<i>aulæ.</i>
<i>Cupit hic</i>	<i>regi</i>	<i>proximus</i>	<i>ipsi.</i>
<i>Clarus</i>	<i>claras</i>	<i>ire per</i>	<i>urbes.</i>
<i>Urît</i>	<i>miserum</i>	<i>gloria</i>	<i>pectus—Seneca.</i>

**Note 2.** And next to these in harmony, are the lines in which each dipodia terminates a word; as,

*Pectora longis* | *hebetata malis*  
*Jam sollicitas* | *ponite curas—Seneca.*

**Note 3.** Tragic writers were wont to subjoin an Adonic after several anapestics.

*There are likewise the following varieties in Anapestics.*

1. The Simonidian Dimeter, Acatalectic, consisting of an anapest, a dactyl or a spondee, in the first place; and in the last, an anapest, or spondee; as,

1	2
<i>Dēfle</i>	<i>tē vīrūm,</i>
<i>Quo nōn</i>	<i>āliūs</i>
<i>Pōtūit</i>	<i>cītūit</i>
<i>Discēre</i>	<i>causās,</i>
<i>Unā</i>	<i>tāntūm</i>
<i>Pārte au</i>	<i>dītā,</i>
<i>Sæpe et</i>	<i>neutrā—Seneca.</i>

2. The Partheniac Tetrameter, Catalectic, having, in the first and second place, either an anapest, or a spondee; in the third, only an anapest; and lastly a long syllable; as,

1	2	3	4
<i>Utīnām</i>	<i>mōdō nō</i>	<i>strā rēdī</i>	<i>rent</i>
<i>In mōrēs</i>	<i>tēmpōrā</i>	<i>prīscos</i>	<i>—Boët.</i>

**Note.** This verse, by changing the manner of scanning it, is the same as the Alcmanian, Dactylic Tetrameter, Catalectic; (see those verses subjoined to the Hexameter,) thus,

1	2	3	4
<i>Utīnām</i>	<i>mōdō</i>	<i>nōstrā rē</i>	<i>dīrēt</i>
<i>In</i>	<i>mōrēs</i>	<i>tēmpōrā</i>	<i>prīscōs.</i>

3. The Archebulian Pentameter, Acatalectic, consisting of four anapests, and a Bacchic; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
<i>Tibi nū</i>	<i>scitur omne pecus</i>	<i>tibi cre</i>	<i>scit hædus</i>	<i>—Ter. Mau.</i>

Of the *Carmen Horatianum*.

What is called the *Carmen Horatianum*, is a compound, in which Horace very much delighted; consisting of four kinds of verses, of which the first two are Dactylic Alcaïcs, the third an Archilochian Iambic, and the fourth a Dactylic Alcaïc different from the preceding; as,

*Virtus repulsæ nescia sordidæ  
Intaminatis fulget honoribus:  
Nec sumit, aut ponit secures  
Arbitrio popularis auræ.*

Of each of which in their order.

1. The first and second verse of the *Carmen Horatianum* is the Greater Dactylic Alcaïc Tetrameter, Hypercatalectic; consisting of an Iambic Penthemimer, i. e., a spondee, or iambus, (but oftener a spondee,) an iambus, and a cæsure, or long syllable; and after that, two dactyls; thus,

1	2	3	4
<i>Virtus</i>	<i>repulsæ</i>	<i>nesciā</i>	<i>sordidæ,</i>
<i>Intāminā</i>	<i>tis</i>	<i>fulgēt</i>	<i>hōnōribus.</i>

It deserves remark, that, in some of Horace's Greater Alcaïcs, the cæsure is sometimes found in the beginning of a word, sometimes in the middle, and sometimes it is a monosyllable<sup>1</sup>; thus,

1	2	3	4
<i>Spēctān</i>	<i>dūs in</i>	<i>cēr</i>	<i>tāmīnē</i>
<i>Hīnc ōm</i>	<i>nē prīn</i>	<i>cīp</i>	<i>ium hūc rēfēr</i>
<i>Hōc cā</i>	<i>verāt</i>	<i>mēns</i>	<i>prōvidū</i>

*Mūrtio*—O. 4. 14.  
*ēxitum*—O. 3. 6.  
*Rēgūli*—O. 3. 5.

2. The third kind of verse is the Archilochian Iambic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic; which has in the first and third place, a spondee, and sometimes an iambus; in the second

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps, strictly speaking, the propriety of this remark may be questioned. A monosyllable, it has already been mentioned, may produce the same effect as a cæsural syllable; and, therefore, though there is no *cutting off*, we speak, with little impropriety, of the monosyllabic cæsure or pause. In regard, however, to the second example, it may be observed, that *cip*, which is called the *middle syllable*, is, in a metrical point of view, the *last*, since it precedes an elision. The *cēr* of the first example is a long syllable; but it may be improper to term it a cæsure. Dr. Warner observes (*Mention of Ariston*, p. 69) "that all pauses must be at the end of words; though some writers have spoken of pauses in the middle of them: but they would have said more properly that some one syllable may often be, with grace, particularly marked."

and fourth, an iambus only, with a syllable remaining at the end : thus,

1            2            3            4  
*Nēc sū|mit aut | pōnit | sēcū|res.*

3. The fourth kind of verse is the Less Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter, Acatalectic ; having, in the first and second place, a dactyl, and in the third and fourth, a trochee ; thus,  
*Pūrpūrē|ō vāri|ūs cō|lōrē.*

There remain yet to be noticed, two kinds of verses, which were not mentioned in the preceding enumeration, because not considered as very common, viz. the Pyrrhic verse, and the Ionic ; and lastly Mixt verses.

#### OF THE PYRRHIC.

There is but one kind of Pyrrhic verse, consisting of two or more Pyrrhics, such as that of Ausonius ;

1            2            3            4            5            6            7  
*Et ā|mitā | Vēnē|riā | prāpē|ritēr | dōit :  
 Cui | brevi- | a me- | la mo | difi- | ca re- | cino,  
 Cinis | uti | placi- | dula | supe- | ra vi | geat,  
 Cele- | ripes | ade- | at lo | ca ta | cit' E | rebi.*

#### OF THE IONIC.

1. The pure Great Ionic Tetrameter, Acatalectic ; consisting of four great Ionics ; thus,

1            2            3            4  
*Fēcit sātīs | ægrūm rābī|ēm qui dōmū|it fēmīnæ—Scaliga*

2. The impure Great Ionic, or Sotadean ; consisting of three great Ionics, and a spondee ; thus,

1            2            3            4  
*Tuto maris | iras videt | e littore | nauta.*

Note 1. This kind of verse oftener admits in the third place a dichoree instead of a great Ionic ; thus,

1            2            3            4  
*Has cum gemi|na compede | dēdicāt cā|tenas,  
 Saturne, tibi Zoīus | ānnūlōs pri|ores—Mart.*

Note 2. It admits also in all the places, but the last place, the second pæon, the second epitrit, and a dichoree.

Note 3. In almost all the places a long quantity may be resolved into two short quantities ; thus,

1            2            3            4  
*Elēmētā rū|des quæ pue|ros docent ma'gistri—Ter. M. de lit. v. 1.  
 Vocalis ut | illam late- | re ex utroque co arctet—Ibid. v. 83.  
 Quam dico la|vor, dico ni- | vēs, plūviō, nō vales—Ibid. v. 95.  
 Diversa va|tēt aliā dē|cent, ordine | nullo—Ibid. v. 179.*

3. The Small Ionic, so named, because, in every place, it uses this foot. It is either trimeter, or tetrameter. Thus Horace, *Carm.* III. 12., after two trimeters places a tetrameter :

1	2	3	4
Miserarum est,	nēque amorī	dārē ludim,	
Neque dulci	mala vino	lavere; aut ex-	
animari	metuentes	patruæ verberā linguā.	

Note, The learned Bentley has, however, shown that this composition of Horace's consists of ten small Ionics, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodiæ* of this kind.

#### OF MIXT VERSES.

Verses are said to be *Mixt*, (the Greeks named them *Ἀσυνapρίγες*) when two of different kinds are united. There are various kinds of them; but those only will now be mentioned, of which examples can be produced from Latin poets.

1. The Archilochian Dactylic-Trochaic; of which the first part is a Heroic Tetrameter, or the first four feet of a Hexameter; the second part is an Ithyphallic Trochaic Dimeter, Brachycatalectic, or three trochees; thus,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Solvitur		acris hī	ēms grā		tū vīcē	vērīs   ēt Favoni—Hor.

which some divide into two verses; thus,  
*Solvitur acris hiems grata vice*  
*Veris et Favoni.*

2. The Archilochian Elegiambic; of which the first member is the latter part of an Elegiac Pentameter, or the Archilochian Dactylic Penthemimer (consisting of two dactyls, and a syllable); the second member, the Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic; as,

1	2	3	4	5	6
Scriberē		versiculōs,	amorē	pēr	cūssūm'   grāvi—Hor.

which is commonly divided into two verses; thus,  
*Scribere versiculos,*  
*Amore percussū gravi.*

3. The Priapean Dactylic Hexameter, Acatalectic; consisting of two divisions of a Hexameter, each of three feet: but in such a manner, that, in the first place of both, there is a spondee, or, instead of it, a trochee, or iambus; in the second and the third place of the first division, a dac-

<sup>1</sup> Al. *percūlūm*.



tyl : in the second place of the second division, a dactyl, and the third or last, a spondee. In this kind of verse the last syllable of the first division is accounted common ; as,

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hūnc	lū cūm tibi	dēdico		ōnsē crōquē,	Prī āpe.
Quā dō	mūs tūā	Lāmpsāciest,		quāquē silvā,	Prī āpe :
Nām tē	prācēpū	e in sūis		ūrbī būs cōtit	ōra
Hēllē	spōntiā	cātēris		ōstrē ōsīōr	ōris—

Catull.

4. The Anapestic-Ithyphallic ; of which the first division is an Anapestic Tetrameter, Catalectic, that is, three anapests, (or in the first and second place, a spondee,) with a remaining syllable : the second division, the Ithyphallic Trochaic, or three trochees ; as,

1	2	3	4	5	6
Īthyphāl	līcā pōr rō	dīcā	runt		Mūs. cī Pō ētā—

Ter. Maur.

5. The Iambelegiac ; (the converse of No. 2,) in which the first division is Iambic ; and the second Elegiac ; thus,

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nivēs	quē dē	dūcūnt	Jōvēm :		nūnc mārē
					nūnc silā

—Hor.

which is commonly divided into two verses ; thus,

*Nivesque deducunt Jovem :*

*Nunc mare nunc siluæ.*

6. The Choriambic-Dactylic ; in which the first division is the Glyconic, having generally in the first place, a trochee ; the second division is the Pherecratic, which, in like manner, has generally a trochee at the beginning ; thus,

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ō Cō	lōnā quā	cūpis		pōntē	lūdērē
					lōngō—

Catull.

7. The Choriambic-Trochaic ; of which the first division is the Choriambic Dimeter, or two choriambuses : the second, the Trochaic Dimeter, Brachycatalectic, of which the first foot is a dactyl, the other two, trochees ; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Vēstīdīt	Alpīnūs	āpēx		ēt rūbē
				ānt prū

—Claudian.

8. The Trochaic-Dactylic ; of which the first division is a Trochaic Penthemimer, that is, in the first place there is a trochee, in the second a spondee, or dactyl, with an additional syllable ; and the second part is an Adonic, that is, a dactyl and a spondee ; as,

1	2	3	4
Sī quīs	Arctū	ri	
		sīdērā	nēscit.
Cūm nū	mīs cēlē	res	
		ēxplicēt	ortus—

Boët.

9. The Iambic-Dactylic; of which the first part is an Iambic Penthemimer, consisting of two iambs, with a long syllable, but oftener in the first place, a spondee, and sometimes in the second, a tribrach: and the last part, as in the preceding, an Adonic; thus,

1	2	3	4
<i>Prōpīn</i>	<i>quā sūm</i>	<i>mō</i>	<i>cārdinē lūbi.</i>
<i>Mērgāt</i>	<i>quē sē rās</i>	<i>æquōrē</i>	<i>flāmmas.</i>
<i>Stūpēt</i>	<i>quē sūbī</i>	<i>tēs</i>	<i>mōbilē vālgus—Boët.</i>

To the above-mentioned verses, which have received their names from the feet which are used with the greater propriety in them, others have been added; such as the *Spondaic*, *Molossic*, *Pæonic*, *Antispastic*, &c. But as scarcely any poem is now found written in these verses, they are omitted.

Among the *Mixt* might have been enumerated some of those which have been explained under different divisions or heads. Thus the *Saturnian* (see Iambics, No. 5,) might have been denominated an *Iambic-Trochaic*; of which the first part is an Iambic Dimeter, Catalectic; and the second part, a Trochaic Dimeter, Brachycatalectic; in this manner,

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Dābunt</i>	<i>  mālum</i>	<i>  Mētēlli</i>	<i>   Nævīō</i>	<i>Pōlēta.</i>	

In the same manner, the very learned Bentley divides the *Alcaic Epichoriambic* (see Choriambics, No. 3,) into two parts, of which the first is the Archilochian Trochaic Dimeter, Acatalectic, whose second foot is a spondee, and fourth, an iambus; and the second part, the Archilochian Trochaic (or Iambic) Dimeter, Catalectic, consisting of a trochee, and two iambuses, with an additional syllable; thus,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Tē dēōs</i>	<i>ō rō,</i>	<i>Sŷ bārīn</i>	<i>  cūr prō pērēs</i>	<i>  āmān</i>	<i>do.</i>	

The foregoing is a very full account of the principal kinds of verses that are used in compositions termed *Simple* or *Monocolon*<sup>1</sup>, that is, in such poems as are entirely composed in lines of similar metre or quantity. The usual names by which several of them are generally known, have been adopted. They are, however, sometimes divided into *Hexameters*, and such as are composed of similar feet; into *Iambics* pure and mixt; and into *Lyrics*, including all not

<sup>1</sup> One compound is introduced among them, viz. the *Carmen Horatianum*.

contained in the two preceding classes. But the most natural and rational division of them is that, founded on the prevalence, or greater propriety in the use, of particular feet in their construction, into *Pyrrhics*, *Dactylics*, *Anapestics*, *Iambics*, *Trochaics*, *Choriambics*, *Ionics*, and to these may be added the *Mixt*; a classification to which it will be easy, from an inspection of their respective structures, to refer such as, in the previous enumeration, have not been thus particularly characterized.

Thus, for example,

Hexameters, Pentameters, and those of similar construction, are *Dactylics*.

The Asclepiadic is a *Choriambic* Tetrameter, Acatalectic.

The Glyconic is a *Choriambic* Trimeter, Acatalectic.

The Sapphic is a *Trochaic* Pentameter, Acatalectic.

The Adonic is a *Dactylic* Dimeter, a part of a Hexameter.

The Phaleucian is a *Trochaic* Pentameter, Acatalectic.

The Pherecratic is a *Dactylic* Trimeter, a part of a Hexameter.

The Scazon or Choliambus is an *Iambic* Trimeter, Acatalectic.

The Anacreontic is an *Iambic* Dimeter, Catalectic.

The Horatian is composed of (1) and (2) the *Alcaic Dactylic* Tetrameter, Hypercatalectic; (3) The Archilochian *Iambic* Dimeter, Hypercatalectic; (4) The *Alcaic Dactylic* Tetrameter, Acatalectic.

#### OF COMPOSITIONS IN WHICH THE VERSE IS VARIED.

It has been already observed, that, when only one sort of verse is used in any ode or poem, such ode, or poem, is called *Carmen Monocolon*. When more than one kind are used, the composition is named *Polycolon*, and this is generally distinguished in two ways:

1. By the *variety* of verses which are used in it.

2. By the *number* of verses of which it consists previous to the completion of one *strophe* or stanza, that is, before the poem returns to the same kind of verse with which it commenced.

*First*, According to the variety of verses, a composition is named *Polycolon*; or, more precisely, if there are two different kinds of verses, *Dicolon*, or *bimembre*; if three, *Tricolon*, or *trimembre*. There is likewise the name *Tetra-*

colon; but the antients did not advance further than to Tricolon.

Secondly, according to the number of verses in one strophe, the poem is named *Carmen Distrophon*, *Tristrophon*, *Tetraphosphon*, or *Pentastrophon*.

*Distrophon* is when the poem returns, after the second verse, to the same verse with which it began. And the other three respectively denote the return of the poem to the primary verse, after the *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* line.

Indeed, beyond the *Tetraphosphon* the Latin stanza seldom reached. Catullus, however, has written one of five lines, but that is not perfectly consistent with itself, the stanza being generally composed of five Pherecratic Trimeeters, of which the first four are irregular, having a dactylic cadence, but the fifth is more exact.

By a combination of the preceding terms, a poem in which the stanza consists of two verses of different kinds, is named *Dicolon Distrophon*; when the stanza contains three verses, but only of two sorts, one sort being repeated, it is named *Dicolon Tristrophon*; when the stanza has four verses, but only of two sorts, one being thrice repeated, it is named *Dicolon Tetraphosphon*; when the stanza contains five lines, of two sorts, one being four times repeated, it is named *Dicolon Pentastrophon*. When the poem contains three verses each of a different kind, in one stanza, it is termed *Tricolon Tristrophon*; and when in a stanza there are four verses, but of only three different kinds, one verse being repeated, *Tricolon Tetraphosphon*.

Hence it appears that there are six different kinds of composition consisting of a combination of various kinds of verses; and in each kind there are generally several varieties.

#### I. Of the *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*.

1. The Elegiac, or Dactylic Heroic Hexameter, with a Dactylic Pentameter; already explained. (See Pentameter.)

*Sponte sua numeros carmen veniebat ad aptos:*

*Et, quod tentabam dicere, versus erat*—Ovid.

2. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic. (See Hexameter, and No. 1, under it.)

*Diffugere nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,  
Arboribusque comæ*—Hor.

3. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Alcmanian Dac-

tylic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, and No. 4, under it.)

*Tunc me discussâ liquorunt nocte tenebræ,*

*Luminibusque prior rediit vigor*—Boët.

4. The Dactylic Hexameter, with the Alcmanian Dactylic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, and No. 5.)

*Laudabunt alii claram Rhoden, aut Mitylenen,*

*Aut Ephesum, bimarivus Corinthi*—Hor.

5. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Alcmanian Dactylic Tetrameter, Catalectic; or, as others name it, a Partheniac Anapestic Tetrameter, Catalectic. (See Hexameter, No. 8, and Anapestics, No. 2.)

*O qui perpetuis orbem moderaris habenis,*

*Placidus bonus exsere vultus*—Buchan. Ps. 68.

6. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, and Iambic Dimeter.)

*Nox erat, et cælo fulgebat luna sereno*

*Inter minora sidera*—Hor.

7. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Iambic Trimeter. (See Hexameter, and the Iambic Trimeter, in Iambics.)

*Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas;*

*Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit*—Hor.

8. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Archilochian Elegiac. (See Hexameter, and Mixt verses, No. 2.)

*Te regem Dominumque canam, dum lucida volvet*

*Lucidus astra polus, et unicum colam Deum*—Buchan.

Ps. 145.

In this manner ought the lines to be written, according to the opinion of the famous Bentley, but Buchanan himself has divided them into three verses.

9. The Dactylic Hexameter, with an Iambo-Elegiac. (See Hexameter, and Mixt verses, No. 5.)

*Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit, et imbres*

*Nivesque deducunt Jovem: nunc mare, nunc silvæ*—Hor.

10. The Alcmanian Dactylic Trimeter, Hypercatalectic, with a Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, No. 2, and the Pherecratic verse.)

*Omne hominum genus in terris*

*Simili surgit ab ortu*—Boët.

11. The Alcmanian Dactylic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, with an Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic. (See Hexameter, No. 4, and No. 1.)

*Quam thalamo, tædisque jugalibus*

*Invida mors rapuit*—Auson. Parent. 2.

12. The Alcmanian Dactylic Tetrameter; Acatalectic, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, No. 4, and the Iambic Dimeter, in Iambics.)

*Sunt etenim pennæ volucres mihi,  
Quæ celsa consendant poli*—Boët.

13. The Anacreontic Iambic Dimeter, Catalectic, with the Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See the Anacreontic and Pherecratic verses.)

*Quisquis volet perennem  
Cautus ponere sedem*—Boët.

14. The Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic, with the Elegiac Pentameter. (See Iambics, and Pentameter.)

*Quamvis fluente dives auri gurgite  
Non expleturas cogat avarus opes*—Boët.

15. The Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic, with the Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Iambics.)

*Ibis Lihurnis inter alta navium,  
Amice, propugnacula*—Hor.

16. The Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic, with the Archilochian Elegiambic. (See Iambics, and Mixt verses, No. 2.)

*Petti, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat  
Scribere versiculos, amore percussum gravi*—Hor.

17. The Scazon Iambic, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See the Scazon, and Iambics.)

*Verona docti syllabas amat vatis;  
Marone felix Mantua est*—Martial.

18. The Euripidean Trochaic Dimeter, Catalectic, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Trochaics, No. 3, and Iambics.)

*Orbis omnes incolæ,  
A sole Eno ad Hesperum*—Buchan.

19. The Euripidean Trochaic Dimeter, Catalectic, with an Archilochian Iambic Trimeter, Catalectic. (See Trochaics, No. 3, and Iambics, No. 3.)

*Non ebur, neque aureum  
Mea renidet in domo lacunar*—Hor.

20. The Alcmanian Trochaic Dimeter, Acatalectic, with a Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See Trochaics, No. 4, and the Pherecratic verse.)

*Quos vides sedere celsos  
Solii culmine reges*—Boët.

21. The Trochaic Tetrameter, or Octonarius, Catalectic, with an Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See Trochaic, and Iambic verses.)

*Or*

*Ore pulchro, et ore muto ; scire vis quæ sim ? Volo.*

*Imago Rufi rhetoris Pictavici*—Auson. Epig. 61.

22. The Sapphic Pentameter, Acatalectic, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Sapphics, and Iambics.)

*Gentis humanæ pater atque custos,*

*Quam sancta majestas tui*—Buchan.

23. The Sapphic Pentameter, Acatalectic, with the Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See the Sapphic, and Glyconic verses.)

*Cum polo Phæbus roseis quadrigis*

*Lucem spargere cœperit*—Boët.

24. The Phaleucian Pentameter, Acatalectic, with an Elegiac Pentameter. (See Phaleucian, and Pentameter.)

*Quid tantos juvat excitare motus,*

*Et propriâ fatum sollicitare manu*—Boët.

25. The Phaleucian Pentameter, Acatalectic, with an Alcaic Dactylic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Phaleucian verse, and *Carmen Horatianum*.)

*Quamvis se Tyrio superbus ostro*

*Comeret, et niveis lapillis*—Boët.

26. The Phaleucian Pentameter, Acatalectic, with a Sapphic Pentameter, Acatalectic. (See Phaleucian, and Sapphic.)

*Hic portus placidâ manens quiete,*

*Hoc patens unum miseris asylum*—Boët.

27. The Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter, Acatalectic, with an Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Choriambics, No. 1, and 3.)

*Lydia, dic per omnes*

*Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando*—Hor.

28. The Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter, Acatalectic, with the Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See the Glyconic, and Asclepiadic verses.)

*Sic te diva potens Cypri,*

*Sic fratres Helenæ lucida sidera*—Hor.

29. The Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, with the Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See the Asclepiadic, and Pherecratic.)

*Si quantus rapidis flatibus incitus*

*Pontus versat arenas*—Boët.

30. The Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Asclepiadic and Iambic verses.)

*Eheu, quæ miseros tramite devios*

*Abducit ignorantia !*—Boët.

31. The Dactylic-Trochaic Septenarius, with an Archilochian Iambic Trimeter, Catalectic. (See Mixt verses, No. 1, and Iambics, No. 2.)

*Solvitur acris hiems gratâ vice veris et Favoni,  
Frahuntque siccas machinæ carinas—Hor.*

32. The Trochaic-Dactylic, with an Iambic-Dactylic. (See Mixt verses, No. 8, and 9.)

*Si quis Arcturi sidera nescit  
Propinqua summo cardine labi—Boët.*

## II. Of the Carmen Dicolon Tristrophon.

1. Two Aristophanian Anapestic Tetrameters, Acatalectic, and an Adonic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Anapestic verse, and Adonic.)

*Tu quoque in ævum, Crispe, futurum  
Mæsti venies commemoratus  
Munere threni—Auson.*

2. Two Alcmanian Trochaic Dimeters, Acatalectic, and a Euripidean Trochaic Dimeter, Catalectic. (See Trochaics, No. 4, and No. 3.)

*Incolæ terrarum ab ortu  
Solis ultimum ad cubile,  
Eia Domino psallite—Buchan.*

3. Two Small Ionic Trimeters, Acatalectic, and then a Small Ionic Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Ionics, No. 3.)

*Miserarum est, neque amori dare ludum,  
Neque dulci mala vino lavere; aut ex-  
animari metuentes patruæ verbera linguæ—Hor.*

The celebrated and learned Bentley, following Mar. Victorinus, has arranged the foregoing lines, in such a manner that the first two lines become tetrameters, and the third a dimeter; thus

*Miserarum est, neque amori dare ludum, neque dulci  
Mala vino lavere; aut exanimari metuentes  
Patruæ verbera linguæ.*

They have likewise been arranged (as if a *Carmen Tricolon Tetrastrophon*) in four verses; viz. two Small Ionic Trimeters, Acatalectic; a Small Ionic Trimeter, Catalectic; and an Adonic; thus

*Miserarum est neque amori dare ludum,  
Neque dulci mala vino lavere, aut ex-  
animari metuentes patruæ—  
Verbera linguæ.*

*Note,* The third line consists of two small Ionics and an



**Anæpest.** Dr. Bentley contends, however, that these lines belong to the *Carmen monocolon*, and that they may be measured by *decapodiæ*. (See the conclusion of the Ionic verses.)

### III. Of the *Carmen Dicolon Tetrastrophon*.

1. Three Anacreontic Trochaic Dimeters, Acatalectic, and a Choriambic-Trochaic Quinarius. (See Trochaics, No. 5, and Mixt verses, No. 7.)

*Age cuncta nuptiali*

*Reddita vere tellus,*

*Celebra toros heriles :*

*Omne nemus cum fluviis, omne canat profundum—*  
Claudian.

2. Three Sapphic Pentameters, and an Adonic Dimeter. (See Sapphic verse, and Adonic.)

*Quid brevi fortes jaculamur ævo*

*Multa ? quid terras alio calentes*

*Sole mutamus ? patriæ quis exsul*

*Se quoque fugit ?—Hor.*

3. Three Glyconic Choriambic Trimeters, Acatalectic, and a Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See the Glyconic verse, and Pherecratic.)

*Dianæ sumus in fide*

*Puellæ, et pueri integri :*

*Dianam pueri integri,*

*Puellæque canamus—Catull.*

4. Three Asclepiadic Choriambics, and a Glyconic Choriambic. (See Asclepiadic, and Glyconic verse.)

*Inclusam Danaën turris aenea,*

*Robustæque fores, et vigilum canum*

*Tristes excubiæ munierant satis*

*Nocturnis ab adulteris—Hor.*

### IV. Of the *Carmen Dicolon Pentastrophon*.

This is very uncommon. There is only one kind, composed of four Glyconic Choriambic Trimeters, Acatalectic, to which is subjoined a Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter, Acatalectic. (See Glyconic, and Pherecratic.)

*Collis O Heliconii*

*Cultor, Uraniæ genus,*

*Qui rapis teneram ad virum*

*Virginem, O Hymenæe Hymen,*

*Hymen, O Hymenæe—Catull.*

V. Of the *Carmen Tricolon Tristrophon*.

1. A Heroic Dactylic ; an Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic ; and an Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, and No. 1 ; and Iambic verse.)

*Te Regem Dominumque canam, dum lucida volvet  
Lucidus astro polus,  
Et unicum calam Deum*—Buchan. Ps. 145.

2. A Hexameter ; an Iambic Dimeter ; and an Archilochian Dactylic. (Same as the last, but in a different order.)

*Pectore te grato Dominumque Deumque fatebor,  
Coram superbis regibus,  
Et tua facta canam*—Buchan. Ps. 138.

By others this is considered as a *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*, such as the thirteenth Epode of Horace, in imitation of which, Buchanan wrote this psalm. This epode may be likewise divided in the same manner ;

*Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit ; et imbres  
Nivesque deducunt Jovem ;  
Nunc mare, nunc siluæ*—Ep. 13.

As a *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*, it is thus divided ;

*Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit : et imbres  
Nivesque deducunt Jovem. Nunc mare, nunc silute.*

The first is a Heroic Hexameter ; the second an Archilochian Iambic Elegiac ; as in the edition of D. Heinsius, printed 1718. (See Mixt verses, No. 5, and *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 9.)

3. An Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic ; an Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic, (or Dactylic Penthemimer ;) with an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic. (See Iambics, and Hexameter, No. 1.)

*Petti, nihil me, sicut antea, juvat  
Scribere versiculos,  
Amore percussus gravi*—Hor.

According to others, this epode belongs to the *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*. (See Mixt verses, No. 2, and *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 16.)

In the same manner, O. 4. lib. 1, (see also Mixt verses, No. 1,) is arranged as a *Carmen Tricolon Tristrophon*, the first verse being an Alcmæan Dactylic Tetrameter ; the second, a Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter, Brachycatalectic ; and the third, an Archilochian Iambic Trimeter, Catalec-

tic. (See Iambics, No. 2; and *Carmen Dicolon Distrophon*, 31.)

*Solvitur acris hyems grata vice*

*Veris et Favoni:*

*Trahuntque siccæ machinæ carinas.*

4. A Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter; an Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter; and an Alcaïc Choriambic Pentameter. (See Glyconic, Asclepiadic, and Choriambics, No. 2.)

*Per quinquennia jam decem,*

*Ni fallor, fuimus; septimus insuper*

*Anno caræ rotat, dum fruimur Sole volubili—Prudent.*

#### VI. Of the *Carmen Tricolon Tetrastrophon*.

1. Two Alcaïc Dactylic Tetrameters, Hypercatalectic, (that is Great Alcaïcs;) an Archilochian Iambic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic; and an Alcaïc Dactylic Tetrameter, Acatæctic, (or small Alcaïc.) (See *Carmen Horatianum*, and Iambics.)

*Æquam memento rebus in arduis*

*Servare mentem, non secus ac bonis*

*Ab insolenti temperatam*

*Lætitia: moriture Delli—Hor.*

2. Two Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameters; a Pherecratic Dactylic Trimeter; and a Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter. (See Asclepiadic, Pherecratic, and Glyconic.)

*Primâ nocte domum claude, neque in vias*

*Sub cantu querulæ despice tibicæ:*

*Et te sæpe vocanti*

*Duram, difficilis mane—Hor.*

There is likewise a third sort, formed by a certain arrangement of Ode 12, lib. 3. of Horace; for which see the *Carmen Dicolon Tristrophon*, No. 3.

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I SHALL conclude this system of Prosody with the method of scanning the different *Metra Horatiana*, all of which, along with some slight variations observable in them, have already been fully particularized.—Should any one

wish for a comprehensive view of the different kinds of verse used in their compositions by most of the Latin poets of any celebrity, either antient or modern, he will find it in the works of the learned and accurate Ruddiman, to whose industry and talents I have been particularly indebted, in regard to the present subject.

Horace wrote in twenty kinds of verse, as will appear in the following

#### SCHEDULE.

(1) Lib. I. 1. III. 30. IV. 8, are Asclepiadic Tetrameters, Acatalectic. (See the Asclepiadic verse.)

(2) Lib. I. 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38. Lib. II. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16. Lib. III. 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27. IV. 2, 6, 11, and *Carmen Seculare*, are *Dicola Tetrastropa*, No. 2; consisting of three Sapphic Hendecasyllabics, and an Adonic Dimeter.

(3) Lib. I. 3, 13, 19, 36. III. 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28. IV. 1, 3, belong to the *Dicola Distropha*, No. 28; and consist of a Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter, and an Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter, both Acatalectic.

(4) Lib. I. 4, belongs to the *Dicola Distropha*, No. 31; and consists of the Dactylic-Trochaic Septenarius, with an Archilochian Iambic Trimeter, Catalectic.

(5) Lib. I. 5, 14, 21, 23. III. 7, 13. IV. 13, belong to the *Tricola Tetrastropa*, No. 2; consisting of two Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameters, a Pherecratic Dactylic Tripodia, and a Glyconic Choriambic Trimeter.

(6) Lib. I. 6, 15, 24, 33. II. 12. III. 10, 16. IV. 5, 12, belong to the *Dicola Tetrastropa*, No. 4; and consist of three Asclepiadic Choriambics, and a Glyconic Choriambic.

(7) Lib. I. 7, 28, and Epode 12, belong to the *Dicola Distropha*, No. 4; and consist of a Dactylic Hexameter, with an Alcmanian Tetrameter, Acatalectic. (See Hexameter, and No. 5.)

(8) Lib. I. 8, is a *Dicalon Distropha*, No. 27; con-

sisting of an Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter, Acatalectic, with an Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter, Acatalectic.

(9) Lib. I. 2, 16, 17, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 37. Lib. II. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20. Lib. III. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26, 29. IV. 4, 9, 14, 15, belong to the *Tricola Tetrastrophæ*, No. 1; consisting of two Great Alcaics; an Archilochian Iambic Dimeter, Hypercatalectic; and a small Alcaic. This, from the number of odes written in it, appears to have been Horace's favourite strain, and is, therefore, named the *Carmen Horatianum*.

(10) Lib. I. 11, 18. IV. 10, are *Monocola*, (See Choriambics, No. 2,) and consist of Alcaic Choriambic Pentameters,

(11) Lib. II. 18, is a *Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 19; consisting of the Euripidean Trochaic Dimeter, Catalectic, and the Archilochian Iambic Trimeter, Catalectic. (See Trochaics, No. 3; and Iambics, No. 3.)

(12) Lib. III. 12, is either *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetrastrophon*. (See No. 3, of the former; see also Ionics, No. 3.)

(13) Lib. IV. 7, is a *Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 2; consisting of a Dactylic Hexameter, with an Archilochian Dactylic Penthemimer.

(14) Epod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, are *Discola Distrophæ*, No. 15; consisting of an Iambic Trimeter, and Dimeter, both Acatalectic.

(15) Epod. 11, is either *Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 16; consisting of an Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic, and an Archilochian Elegiambic; or it is a *Tricolon Tristrophon*, No. 3; consisting of an Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic; and Archilochian Dactylic Penthemimer; and an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic.

(16) Epod. 13, is either *Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 2; consisting of a Dactylic Hexameter, and an Iambo-Elegiac; or *Tricolon Tristrophon*, No. 2; consisting of a Hexame-

ter; an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic; and an Archilochian Dactylic Penthemimer.

(17) Epod. 14, 15, are *Dicola Distropha*, No. 6; consisting of a Dactylic Hexameter, and an Iambic Dimeter, Acatalectic.

(18) Epod. 16, is a *Dicolon Distrophon*, No. 7; consisting of a Dactylic Hexameter, with an Iambic Trimeter, Acatalectic.

(19) Epod. 17, is *Monocolon*; consisting wholly of Iambic Trimeters, Acatalectic. (See Iambics.)

(20) Satires, Epistles, and *De Arte Poetica*, are all *Monocolon*, consisting of the Dactylic Hexameter. (See Hexameter.)

FINIS.

# ERRATA,

Page.	Line.
11,	18, for <i>alter, ūs</i> , read (but <i>alter, ūs</i> ).
44,	25, for <i>volūcis</i> , read <i>volūcis</i> .
53,	33, for <i>abed</i> , read <i>a bed</i> .
384,	28, for Rule XXI, read Rule XXII.

\* \* Similar oversights, which, in a work of this nature, are almost unavoidable, the learner himself will easily and profitably correct,

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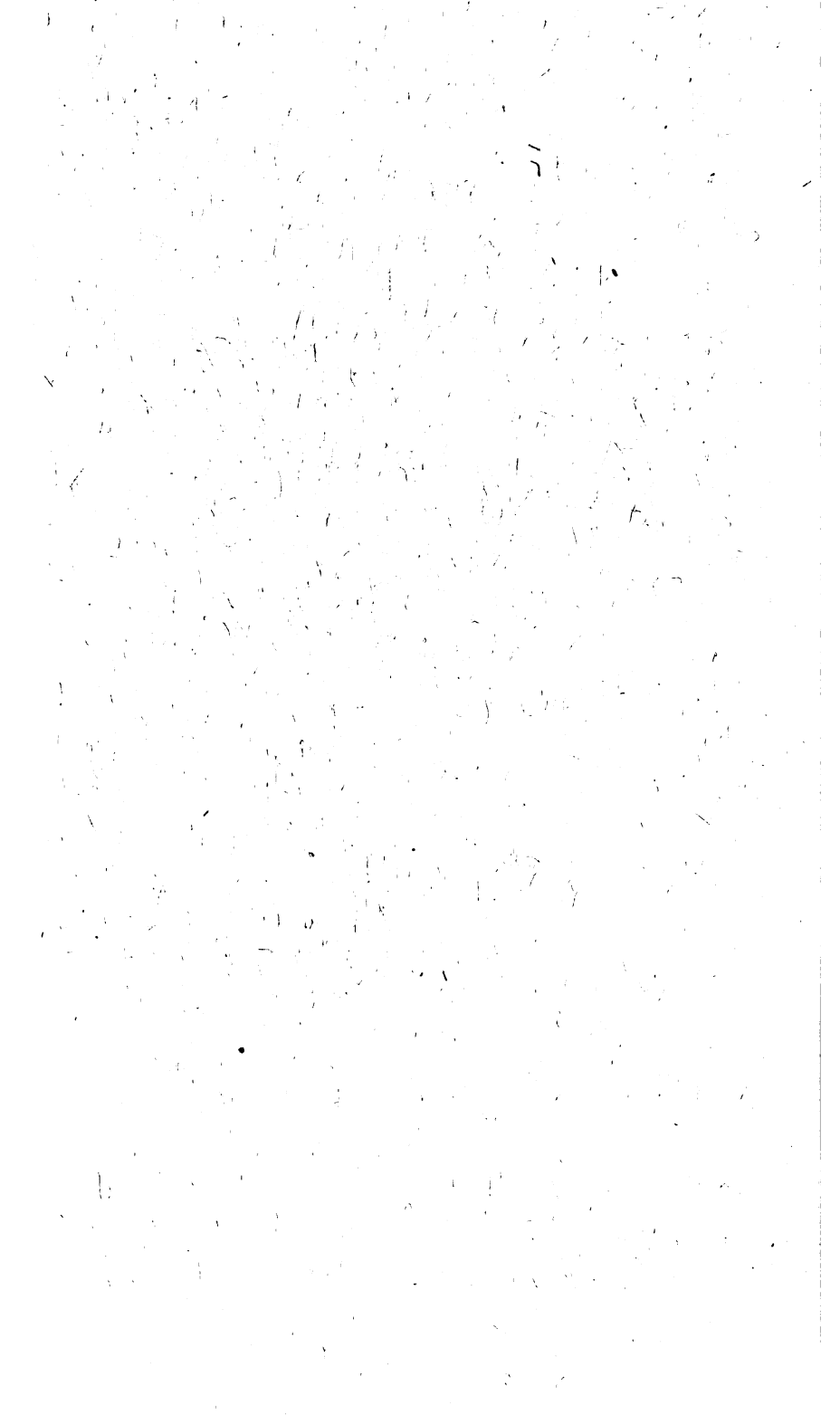


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